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THE

HISTORY

OF THE

COUNTY OF DERBY:

DRAWN UP FROM ACTUAL OBSERVATION,

AND

FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES;

CONTAINING A VARIETY OF

GEOLOGICAL, MINERALOGICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

ILLUSTRATED BY A MAP OF THE COUNTY, AND NUMEROUS COPPER-PLATE AND WOOD ENGRAVINGS BY THE FIRST ARTISTS.

The Materials collected by the Publisher,

STEPHEN GLOVER.

EDITED BY

THOMAS NOBLE, Esq.

VOL. II.

DERBY:

Printed for the Publisher

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AND SOLD IN LONDON BY LONGMAN AND CO. PATERNOSTER ROW; CHARLES TILT, FLEET-STREET; AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

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PREFACE

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Proprietor and Editor of this Work, in publishing the present PART, venture to indulge the hope, that the plates, the genealogical tables, the vast body of family and topographical history, as well as the contents in general, will be sufficient apology for the many delays that have retarded its completion.

When the Proprietor first announced his intention of printing by subscription a HISTORY, GAZETTEER and DIRECTORY of the COUNTY of DERBY, his views did not extend themselves beyond the getting together materials easily attainable, and to the arrangement of such materials so as to comprise an Alphabetical Account of Towns, Villages, &c. with their Inhabitants, in an octavo volume of about four hundred pages. He soon discovered, that such a Publication would not be conformable to the ideas of the nobility and gentry, to whom he had the honour of presenting his Prospectus, who condescended, incidentally, to converse with him on the subject; he consequently extended his design, and in doing so, every encouragement that he could expect or desire was freely bestowed upon him. Drawings and engravings of the residences belonging to the most respectable families in the County have been prepared for the Work at the expense of their Proprietors, who have likewise presented him with Armorial Bearings and authenticated copies of Pedigrees at their own cost, and by the loan of valuable works and manuscripts have afforded him other testimonies of the favour with which they regarded his undertaking. Still the change of plan, and the accumulation of so much new and valuable matter, in which selection, condensation and arrangement, were necessary, demanded an expenditure of time and attention, which

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in the outline of the first Prospectus had not been taken into consideration; and, as the Alphabetical form of a Gazetteer was still regarded as the most eligible, it has happened that plates and other matter belonging to the latter portion of the Work were ready before the materials for the preceding portions could be obtained and made ready for the hands of the printer. The difficulties arising from such circumstances will, it is hoped, be admitted by all persons conversant in similar compilations, and the Proprietor and Editor have only to regret, that the whole or the greater part of the materials were not obtained and set in order before a Prospectus was issued, or a sheet sent to the press; but that would indeed have been scarcely possible, for new matter is continually flowing from different quarters to a Topographical Work known to be in progress, and the Proprietor has already incurred a very large expense, and sometimes retarded the Work, by cancelling sheets that had passed the press, in order to give insertion to the communications of respected correspondents. With great labour and much trouble, and an expense far beyond any ever contemplated, the HISTORY and GAZETTEER of the COUNTY of DERBY may be considered to have surmounted all impediments that might occasion further delay, and the Proprietor can confidently assure the Subscribers and the Public, that the two other PARTS will speedily follow the present publication.

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HISTORY AND GAZETTEER

OF THE

COUNTY OF DERBY.

PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

ABNEY, is a small village and township seated in a deep valley, amidst high mountains, in the parish of Hope, and in the hundred of High Peak. It contained, in 1821, 23 houses, as many families, and 143 inhabitants. Twenty families are employed in agriculture, and three in trade. The township contains 1323 acres, 1 rood, 17 perches of gritstone land, which is divided between Humphrey Bowles, esq. and the Earl of Newburgh; viz. Abney ancient enclosure, consisting of 512 *a.* 3 *r.* 11 *p.* is the property of Mr. Bowles; and Abney Grange ancient enclosure, consisting of 189 *a.* 1 *r.* 11 *p.* is the property of the Earl of Newburgh, except about 14 *a.* 1 *r.* 35 *p.* belonging to Mr. Bowles. Abney common, unenclosed, is 621 *a.* 0 *r.* 35 *p.* and belongs to the above named nobleman and gentleman, in right of their ancient enclosures; the estimated annual value is £687. 10*s.* The tithe belongs to the dean and chapter of Lichfield. This township is under the constablery of Eyam, and is governed by a headborough.

Habenai.

In Habenai Swain had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. It is waste. D. B.

At the Doomsday Survey this manor belonged to William Peverell; in the reign of Edward II. to the family of Archer; at a later period to a branch of the Bagshaw family, who sold it to the Bradshaws, in which family it remained nearly two centuries, when it passed by marriage to the Galliards of Edmonton, in Middlesex; the sister and co-heiress of the latter brought it to the late Charles Bowles, esq. of Sheen, in Surrey, and it is now the property of his son, Humphrey Bowles, esq.

Adelphi Iron Works are in the township of Duckmanton.

Agnes Meadow is in the parish of Kniveton.

Ainmoor, or *Henmoor*, a small village in North Winfield.

Aldercar Park is in the parish of Heanor.

ALDERWASLEY, 2 m. E. of Wirksworth, 3 m. S. of Cromford, 6 m. N. of Belper, and 14 m. N. of Derby, is a scattered village, township and chapelry, in the parish of Wirksworth, deanery of Ashbourn and hundred of Appletree, containing 80 houses, 80 families, and 454 inhabitants. Sixty-two families are employed in agriculture, 17 in trade, and one independent. There is an iron forge, conducted by Messrs. Mold and Co. and a corn mill. There are 3024 acres of gritstone land in this township, of various qualities, 700 acres of which is wood land. The average rental is about 17*s.* per acre, and the estimated annual value of the buildings and land amount to £2775. 11*s.* There are five freeholders who own about 237 acres, the remainder is the property of Francis Hurt, esq. The tithes belong to the dean of Lincoln, who has leased them to G. H. Errington, esq. the latter gentleman re-lets them to Mr. Hurt. The average poor rates and other parochial expenses for the last nine years are £239. 19*s.* 10*d.* per annum. Mr. Hurt holds a court annually. The steward of the court is Charles Clarke, esq. of Derby. A decree in chancery was obtained, 19 Elizabeth, by William Blackwall, of Steeple, county of Derby, gent. John Storer, and Richard Wingfield, of Alderwasley, copyholders of the manor, for themselves and others, against Edward Lowe, esq. In consequence of which decree, the lords of this manor are not entitled to heriots, nor more than one year's improved rent on admittance of a customary tenant by descent or purchase. There are two Sunday schools; one is supported by Mrs. Hurt, the other by Miss Watkinson, of the Forge. The Wesleyan Methodists have a chapel here. Alderwasley and Ashleyhay form a joint constablery.

Allerwaslegh, Alerwash.

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From Alport hill and Alport stone, near the village of Spout, it is said the Wrekin, in Shropshire, may be seen on a clear day.

"Though Alderwasley is parcel of the hundred of Appletree, yet it is within the parish of Wirksworth, the site of which is in the hundred of Wirksworth. The name is compounded of Alder (the *Alnus* or Alder tree) wash (a watering place) and ley (a pasture). Its situation is in the northern angle of the hundred. Alderwasley, Milnehay and the whole of Ashleyhay (excepting two farms in Ashleyhay, the property of P. Gell, esq.) form one manor, and are bounded by the lordships of Crich and Belper on the east; by the lordships of Belper and Shottle on the south; by Alton on the west; and by Wigwell grange and Wirksworth on the north.

"Alderwasley is not mentioned in Doomsday Book; being probably at the time when that record was compiled, accounted part of Belper, a dependant manor of the great fee of Duffield. William de Ferrars, Earl of Ferrars and Derby, and lord of the castle and manor of Duffield, had a charter of free warren in his demesne lands here, in the 36th year of king Henry III. The estates of the family of Ferrars passed to the house of Lancaster under circumstances which will be fully spoken of in the history of Duffield. By the extent taken of the lands which were of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, in anno 26 Edward I. it is found that he had in Alderwash £20. 7*s*. 6½*d*. per annum of rents of assize, of free and other tenants at will and by the custom; and there was also a certain mill of which the lord received annually 60*s*.: he had also other revenues, the description of which is obliterated in the record, worth one year with another £15.; tallage of his customary tenants to the amount of 60*s*. per annum; ancient fines at his two great courts amounting to 10*s*. per annum; and pleas and perquisites of courts, worth per annum 20*s*. And the same year Allerwaslegh, as a member of Duffield, was assigned to Blanche, queen of Navarre, widow of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, in dower. The manor continued parcel of the possessions of the earldom and duchy of Lancaster to the time of king Henry VIII. who (20th March, anno reg. sui 19) granted it with all his lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services in Alderwasley and Ashleyhay, parcel of his duchy of Lancaster, to Anthony Lowe, esq. and his heirs, to hold by the yearly rent of £26. 10*s*. and fealty only for all services. Out of this grant arose a noted cause which was argued in the court of Wards, Trin. term, 7 Iac. I. and which is reported, by Sir Edward Coke, under the title of "Anthony Lowe's Case." Anthony Lowe, before the grant above mentioned, held lands in Alderwasley, of the manor of Alderwasley, by knights' service, and suit to the court of the manor of Bewraper (Belper) from three weeks to three weeks, of which manor of Bewraper the manor of Alderwasley was parcel; and the whole being parcel of the earldom and duchy of Lancaster, and being, before the manors came to the crown, held of the king in capite by knights' service. Lowe held also of the manor of Alderwasley a capital messuage, &c. &c. in soccage, by fealty and the rent of £3. 11*s*. And Lowe being so seized, the king, by his letters patent under the duchy seal, 22 June, 15 Henry VIII. granted to Anthony Lowe (ancestor of Anthony Lowe, the plaintiff) and to his heirs the said rent, and ratified the estate of the said Anthony in the lands and tenements before mentioned, to hold to Anthony and his heirs, of the king, his heirs and successors by fealty for all services. And after this grant, the king made the grant to Lowe of the manor as is before stated. Upon which this question was raised, Whether the lands first held by Lowe, of the manor of Alderwasley by knights' service, were, after the grant of the manor to Lowe, to be held by him of the king in capite by knights' service, or by fealty. And it was determined that they should from thenceforth be held by fealty. This cause was learnedly argued; but as what was offered upon it would only be attended to by few readers of this work, and those probably such as are possessed of the reports of the celebrated lawyer whose authority I have cited, it would be superfluous to say more upon it here. After this, upon a contest between the king [Charles I.] and Edward Lowe, esq. (great grandson of the first Anthony) in the chancery of the duchy of Lancaster, it appearing that there was a defect in the making of livery and seisin upon the grant of king Henry VIII. of the manor and lands of Alderwasley and Ashleyhay to Anthony Lowe, and that the letters patent granting the same were

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thereby void, the king, after humble supplication, by his letters patent, under the great seal of England and under the seal of the duchy, dated 14th April, anno regni sui 16 [Charles I.] granted to the before named Edward, his heirs and assigns the manor of Alderwasley, alias Allerwasleghe, with court leet, view of frank pledge, assize and assay of bread, wine and beer, goods and chattels of felons and fugitives, and other franchises, as amply as they were enjoyed by any Earl or Duke of Lancaster owning the said manor: to hold of the king in soccage, as of his manor of Enfield, in Middlesex, by the annual rent of £26. 10*s*. From which time the manor hath continued with the grantee and his descendants, and Francis Hurt, esq. is now the owner thereof.

"But the present lord of the manor has here an estate which has been in his family from an earlier period than the manor, derived from his ancestors of the name le Fowne or Fawne, one of whom, William, son of Ralph le Fowne, about the time of Henry III. was a benefactor to the canons of Darley.

"Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, on the 2nd of December, 13 Edward I. granted to William, son of William Fawne [William le Fowne] and his heirs, a parcel of land in Alderwasley, where the earl's chamber used to be; and a parcel of land lying between Lowdbrooke and Millbrooke; to hold by the yearly rent of 12*d*. and charged with the duty of sustaining the pales between Lowdbrooke and Millbrooke by the view of the earl's foresters. The earl's chamber it is probable was a seat used by the lords of Duffield, when they took the diversion of hunting in this part of the forest of Duffield frith; and I should presume it stood on the site of the present manor-house. This grant is said to comprise (inter alia) what is now called the Shyning Cliff park, which, in 2 Henry V. the homagers of the manor presented to be held by John Fawne as a frank tenant. And in 7 Henry V. John Fawne enfeoffed Ralph, son of Peter de la Pole, in the Shining Cliff, who granted it to John Sacheverell, esq. for life, with remainder to Thomas Fawne, son of John, and his heirs. The male line of the family of Fawne continued here till the reign of Edward IV. and then terminated with the death of Thomas Fawne, who was in some way employed in the service of Henry Stafford, the great Duke of Buckingham. Joan, his daughter and heiress, was designed, in 29 Henry VI. to have been married to Thomas Handford, son of William Handford, of Chorley, in Cheshire, esq. In prospect of which marriage, Henry Lord Grey and other feoffees then granted to Thomas Handford and Joan Fawne all the lands of John Fawne, her grandfather, in Alderwasley and Ashleyhay, in Derbyshire: Alcester and Ordesley, in Warwickshire, and elsewhere in those counties: to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to Thomas Fawne, her father, and his heirs. But this marriage did not take effect [Handford dying] for on the 20th of November, 11 Edward IV. she 'in pura virginitate sua et plena ætate existens viz vigenti et trium annorum,' grants to William Sacheverell and Richard Cadman and their heirs the same estates, and these feoffees, on the 24th of the same month, granted them to Thomas Lowe, and the before mentioned Joan, in settlement.

"On the 20th of November, in the sixth year of Henry VIII. the king granted to Thomas Lowe, whom he styles his servant, license to impark and impale Shining Cliff, and to make a free warren thereof, notwithstanding its being within the metes of the forest of Duffield frith. Anthony Lowe, the third son and heir of Thomas and Joan, was a servant of king Henry VII. He was also standard-bearer and a gentleman of the bed chamber to king Henry VIII. who, 22nd of June, anno 15 Henry VIII. appointed him an hereditary forester of Duffield frith; and, in consequence of his having received a wound in his head in the loyal service, the king indulged him with the privilege of being covered in his presence. [16th August, 23 Henry VIII. Joan Lowe, then a widow, in consideration of a certain sum of money, conveys to her son, Anthony, and his heirs, all the lands in Alderwasley that were her father's.] He was continued in the service of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, and died in December, 1555. Bridget, his wife, was daughter of Sir John Fogge, comptroller of the household, and privy counsellor to Henry VII. and was herself maid of honour to queen Catherine. [Easter term, 1 Elizabeth, Edward Lowe, esq. levies a fine of 27 messuages, 3 water-mills, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of pasture, 300 acres of

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meadow, 1000 acres of wood, and 400 acres of furze and heath, in Alderwasleigh, Ashleyheigh and Wirksworth.] Anthony Lowe, their grandson, died the 23rd of June, 42 Elizabeth, seized of the manor of Alderwasley, and of 27 messuages, 5 cottages, 2 water-mills, 300 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 300 acres of pasture, 1000 acres of wood, and 400 acres of furze and heath, in Alderwasley, leaving Edward Lowe, esq. his son and heir eight years of age. This Edward, in the troubles between Charles I. and his parliament, was a supporter of the royal cause, and raised a troop of horse for the king, in which all his sons served; and the eldest of them [Anthony] having the command of it, lost his life in the service, at Gainsborough, on the 30th of July, 1643, with Charles Cavendish (the Duke of Newcastle's lieut.-general of horse) and was buried with him at Bolsover. We are not to be surprised that the part taken by this family brought upon it the displeasure of the parliament party; and the latter being generally successful in Derbyshire, almost from the commencement of the troubles, made the Lowes feel the weight of its resentment.

"Mr. Edward Lowe was soon driven to seek relief from the king, whose cause he had endeavoured to assist; and he petitioned his majesty to punish his enemies by a sequestration of their estates and lands: a request which those who are acquainted with the history of the times, need not be informed was fruitless. Though, had it been in the power of the king to punish the injuries complained of, there is little reason to doubt of his inclination. Edward Lowe, of Alderwasley, esq. and his sons, John and Arthur, after these troubles, compounded with the parliament for their estates by the payment of £221.

"John Lowe, esq. grandson of Edward, was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1679, and died without issue. Elizabeth, his sister and heir, carried this manor and the other estates of the family in marriage to Nicholas Hurt, of Casterne, in Staffordshire, esq. whose son, Charles Hurt, esq. was sheriff of Derbyshire in 1714, as was Nicholas Hurt, esq. son of Charles, in 1756; and Francis Hurt, esq. (son of Francis) (and nephew of the last Nicholas) in 1778, whilst his father was living; which Francis, the son, was (February 1797) owner of this manor, and a considerable estate, viz. 3149 acres therein, partly derived from his ancestors, the Fawnes and Lowes, and partly from the purchase of his father and others of his family from Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale, and others at different periods. But that which was sold by Lord Scarsdale [A. D. 1776] had before belonged to the family of Lowe, and was given to a younger son as his portion.

"Alderwasley, Milnehay, and Ashleyhay contain together nearly 4400 acres of land, in which, on the east side of the manor, adjoining the river Derwent, is an extensive wood, called Shining Cliff, producing very valuable oak timber. This wood has nearly a similar situation to that at Richmond, in Surrey, formerly called West Sheene, which perhaps may explain the origin of the name; *Sheene*, signifying, *glittering* or *showy*, which well agrees with the briliant picture formed by these woods on the bosom of the river. In the division of the remainder of the manor into arable, meadow and pasture, the greatest proportion of arable is on the western part in Ashleyhay, where the soil is a stiff cold clay. The richest part of the meadow is towards the east, near the river Derwent; but the quantity of meadow is small compared with the extent of the lordship. The pasture land is for the most part light and sandy, and is in an elevated and bleak situation; and though the whole of the pasture be enclosed, there is much of it yet remains uncultivated."*

The hall is a handsome and substantial built stone mansion, situate on rising ground on the west bank of the river Derwent, surrounded by hanging woods that crown the neighbouring hills. A deer park and rich lawn, adorned with venerable oaks, spread before the mansion and affords many beautiful landscapes. The gardens are well stored with excellent vineries, pineries, &c. The timber on this estate is considered equal to any in the kingdom; and trees of great magnitude have been felled. For many years past Mr. Hurt has regularly cut down timber producing upwards of £2000. per annum.

* Blore's published Sheet of Alderwasley, 1797.

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The chapel is situate near the hall, and was built in the reign of Henry VIII. by the contribution of Thomas Lowe, esq. and other principal inhabitants. It is not subject to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and has no parochial duties performed in it, nor any endowment. The minister is paid an optional salary by Mr. Hurt, who has the appointment. The Rev. Emanuel Halton is the present incumbent.

Over the door of the chapel, in a recess, is the following shield of arms in alabaster:

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Lowe, Gules, a Wolf passant, *Argent*. 2 Fawne, *Argent*, a Bugle, *Sable*, between three crescents of the last, charged with a besant. 3 .....
CREST. A Wolf's head, erased.

Blore's Pedigree of FOWNE, *or* FAWNE, *begins,*

Ralph le Fowne.
William le Fowne, benefactor to Darley abbey, temp. Hen. III.
William le Fowne, grantee of Shining Cliffe, &c. at Alderwasley, 13 Edward I. ancestor of John Fowne above named.

William Fowne, was living 3 Richard II.
William Fowne, 2 Henry V.
And a William Fowne, living, whose mother's name was Joan, 11 Henry VI.

John Fowne, 2 Henry V. and 7 Henry VI.
Thomas Fowne, 7 and 29 Henry VI.
Joan Fowne, only dau. and heiress, mar. 1471. — Thomas Lowe, esq. of Alderwasley, in right of his wife. Died before 1531. Brother of Lawrence Lowe, of Denby.

Anthony Lowe, esq. third son and heir, standard-bearer and gent. of the bed chamber to Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Queen Mary. Bur. 12 Dec. 1555. — Bridget, daughter of Sir John Fogge, knt. of Repton, in Kent.

Edward Lowe, esq. second son and heir, by 1st wife, Dorothy Eyre, had three daughters. — Lucy, daughter of Ralph Gell, of Hopton, esq. 2nd wife. Had one son and one dau.

Anthony Lowe, esq. died 23 June, 43 Elizabeth by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth Blore, he had two sons. — Mary, daughter of Rowland Ferne, gent. of Hognaston, 1st wife, had two sons and two daughters.

Edward Lowe, esq. the royalist, bur. at Wirksworth, 8 July, 1650, had eight sons and five daughters. — Jane, daughter of Henry Hall, of Corthingstock, Notts.

John, a Captain for Charles I. ancestor of Lowe, of Owlgreaves.

Anthony, a royalist, killed at Gainsborough, buried at Bolsover, 1643.

John Lowe, esq. 3rd son and heir, bapt. 1616; bur. 1677. — Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Crofts, of Brampton, gent. buried 1677.

Arthur, 4th son, ancestor of Lowe, of Hazlewood.

Ferdinando, 6th son, and Charles, 7th son, both had issue.

John Lowe, esq. sheriff 1679, died 1690, unmarried.
Anthony, S. P.
Thomas, S. P.
Elizabeth, heiress, married Nicholas Hurt, esq.

Pedigree of HURT, *of Ashbourn, Alderwasley, Wirksworth, &c.*

ARMS of Hurt. A shield quarterly. 1 Hurt. *Sable*, a fesse between three cinquefoils, *Or*. 2 Lowe. Gules, a Wolf passant, *Argent*. 3 Lowe. *Azure*, a Hart trippant, *Argent*. 4 Fawne, *Argent*, a Bugle, *Sable*, between three crescents of the last, each charged with a besant.
CREST of Hurt. A Hart passant, *Proper*, attired, *Or*, hurt or wounded in the flank with an arrow of the second feathered, *Argent*.
MOTTO. Mane predam vesperi spolium.

Thomas Hurt =

William Hurt, of Ashbourn = Joan, dau. of —— Leigh, of Mathfield.

Thomas Hurt, of Ashbourn = Ellen, daughter of Richard Wright, of Darbie.

Tho. or Christ. H. of Ashbourn = Ellen, daughter of Thomas Blackwall, of Shirley.

Thomas Hurt, of Ashbourn = Mary, daughter of Rauf Gell, of Hopton.

This line ended in an heiress who married a Byrom. *a*

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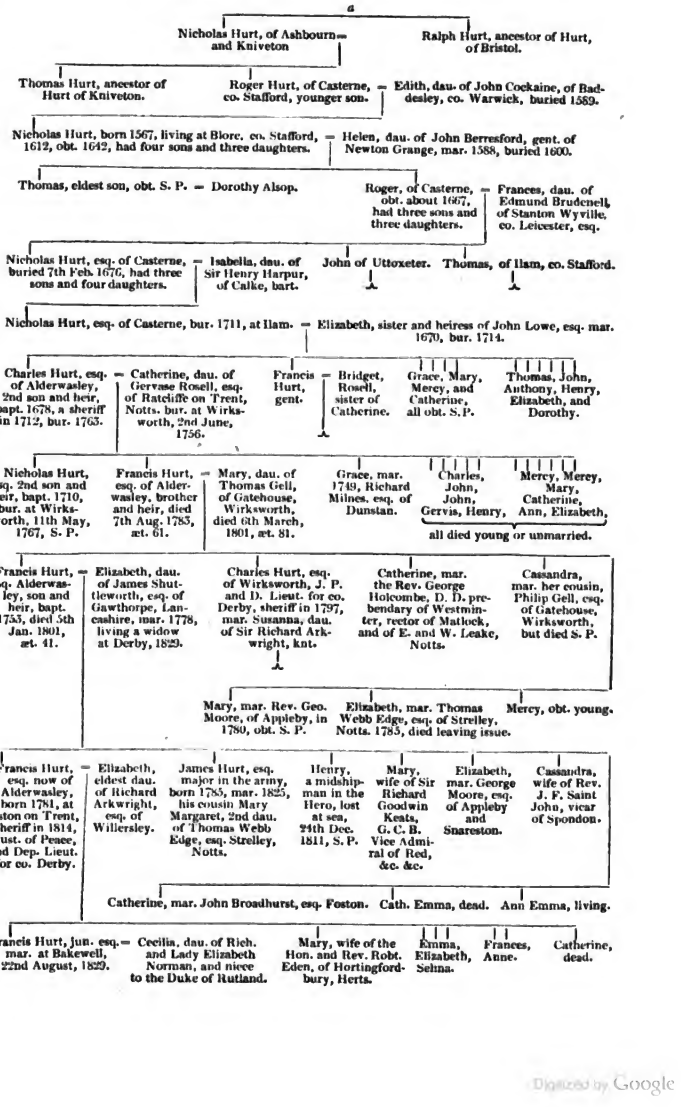

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At the visitation ordered by the Herald's Office, in the reign of Elizabeth, A. D. 1569, and taken by the commissioners, Flower and Glover, we find that the Pedigree of the Hurt family, then of Ashbourn, viz. four generations, was entered by Thomas Hurt, gent. of that place. This family then appear to have ranked among the chief gentry of Derbyshire, and have ever since continued to do so. The elder branch was long seated at Ashbourn. It terminated about the close of the seventeenth century by the marriage of the heiress with a Byrom. The younger branches have greatly increased their wealth and alliances by marriage in families of rank and opulence. The present Francis Hurt, esq. of Alderwasley, and his ancestors during several generations, for about one hundred and eighty years, have been resident on that manor. This gentleman was high-sheriff in 1814, and several of his predecessors have enjoyed that honourable office. Francis Hurt, esq. is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieut. of the County.

ALDWARK, a village, constablery and township in the parish of Bradbourn, and hundred of Wirksworth, contains 15 houses, 15 families, and 92 inhabitants. Eleven families are employed in agriculture, and four in mining and trade. There are —— acres of limestone land, the estimated annual value of which, including the buildings, is £724. 14*s*. The poor rates are about the same as those of Bradbourn, to which church it pays. The great tithes belong to the Duke of Rutland. The manor was given by Sewall, son of Fulcher, ancestor of the Shirley family, who died 1129, to the monks of Darley, temp. Henry IV. They had five ox-gangs of land, and three acres of meadow here. Queen Elizabeth granted it to James Hardwick, esq. and his heiress brought it to Sir William Cavendish, ancestor of the Duke of Devonshire, who has exchanged this estate with the Duke of Rutland, the present proprietor.

Aldwark Grange, which had also belonged to the monks of Darley, was granted by Edward VI. in 1548, to Sir Thomas Heneage and Lord Willoughby, who sold it the following year to Robert Goz: by successive conveyances it passed to the families of Curzon and Manners. John Manners, esq. procured a fresh grant of it in 1603; and it is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Rutland.

Robert Earl Ferrars, founded an oratory at Aldwark, with a cemetery, of which there is now no trace. Besides the Duke there are 3 other freeholders in this parish.

ALFRETON, an ancient market-town, township and parish, is pleasantly seated on the ridge of a hill, eastward of the valley through which flows the river Amber. This hill extends, with an easy acclivity, for the space of two miles, where, near to the village of Normanton, it affords a wide and beautiful prospect, and then descends into the fertile tract of land called Golden Valley. It is in the deanery of Chesterfield and hundred of Scarsdale; 14 m. N. of Derby, 10 m. N. E. of Wirksworth, 10 m. S. of Chesterfield, 16 m. N. W. of Nottingham, 9 m. S. W. of Mansfield, and 140 m. N. of London. The market, which is a considerable one for corn, is held on Friday, and the fairs on the 31st of July, 8th of October, and 23rd of November. The whole parish, including the hamlets of Greenhill Lane, Somercotes, Over and Nether Birchwood, Cotes-Park, Outseats, Pyebridge, and Swanwick, and the chapelry of Riddings, contained, in 1821, 811 houses, 891 families, 2515 males, 2174 females, total 4689 inhabitants. Of the 891 families 159 are employed in agriculture, 679 in trade or handicraft, and 53 in professional pursuits or living independent of business. The principal trade consists in collieries, iron furnaces, framework knitting, potteries, &c.

Ælfredingtune, Elstretune,

In 1821, the whole population of the parish of Alfreton were found to consist of 4689 persons, of whom 1629 were in the township of Alfreton, 1295 in Swanwick and Greenhill Lane, and 1765 in Riddings, Somercotes and Birchwood. The increase in the district of Riddings, in eight years, is about 750; Swanwick and Greenhill, upwards of 300; and Alfreton, only 50: the population at the present time is about 6000 persons. The extension of the collieries and iron works in the eastern part of the parish, accounts for the rapid increase of the population in that district. The Somercotes, Birchwood, and Swanwick coals are in high repute. This parish is governed by a constable and headborough. The whole township contains 4570 acres of freehold land, of a cold wet quality, abounding with coal and ironstone, tithe free,

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one third arable, some wood, and the remainder meadow and pasture. This parish is bounded on the W. by South Winfield, on the N. and N. W. by Shirland and Normanton, on the E. by Pinxton and Snelston, Notts. and on the S. and S. E. by Pentrich and Heanor. The farms are generally small. The average parochial expenses, except highways and church rates for the last seven years, amount to £1300. per annum. The annual estimated value of all the buildings, land, &c. is £9634. 2s. There are 242 freeholders, 18 public houses, 3 county bridges, 2 Wesleyan Methodist, 2 Independent, and 1 Baptist chapels, 1 chapel of ease now building at Riddings, 1 parochial day school, 1 endowed free school, 2 Sunday schools, and 3 Friendly Societies consisting of about 450 members, in the parish. William Palmer Morewood, esq. is the lord of the manor, and holds a court annually.

The market at Alfreton was granted, in 1251, to Robert de Latham and Thomas de Chaworth, to be held on Monday, together with a fair for three days, at the festival of St. Margaret. This charter was renewed to Thomas Babington, of Dethick, in 1551. In 1756 the market was changed from Monday to Friday, on which day it is now kept.

There is a traditional account that this town was built by the renowned king Alfred, from whom it took its name; and that the royal founder had a palace here. Some individuals, fond of making discoveries, are ingenious enough to point out the place where the palace of this monarch once stood.

In Elstretune Morcar had four ox-gangs and a half, and four acres of land to be taxed for one manor. There is land to one plough. There are nine villanes and three bordars with two ploughs. There are five acres of meadow. It was formerly worth 20*s. now* 30*s. Ingram holds it under Roger de Busli.* D. B. 325.

The manor of Alfreton was given by Wulfric Spott, a noble Saxon, and confirmed by Ethelred II. to Burton abbey.* In the Doomsday Survey it is called Elstretune, and made part of the extensive possessions originally bestowed upon Roger de Busli, a Norman chieftain, who accompanied William the Conqueror in his successful expedition to this country. Ingram then held it, and was the immediate ancestor of Robert Fitz Ranulph, or Fitz Ralph, lord of Alfreton, the founder of Beauchief abbey, between the years 1172 and 1176. It has been stated by Tanner, Dugdale and others, that this Fitz Ralph was one of the four knights who murdered Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; and he, in expiation of his crime, founded that abbey. This statement is refuted by Dr. Pegge. His descendants, as was the custom of those times, were denominated de Alfreton. On the death of Thomas de Alfreton, great grandson of the founder of Beauchief, this manor descended, in 1269, to Thomas de Chaworth, his nephew, and Robert de Latham,† who had married one of his sisters and coheiresses. The interest of the latter was sold to Chaworth, in whose family and name the estate continued till the time of Henry VII. Dugdale says, That Thomas de Chaworth, above named, was summoned to parliament as a baron, in 1296, but that none of his descendants ever received a like summons. One

* Dugdale, describing the foundation of this abbey, says, In the days of Ethelred, king of the English, a minister of his, whose name was Wulfric Spott, who was related to the blood royal, built the monastery of Burton; and gave to it all his paternal estate, valued at 700 pounds of gold, and to the end this donation might stand good, he gave to the king for his confirmation 300 mancuses of gold, and to every bishop five mancuses, and to the two archbishops ten mancuses; as also to Alfrick, archbishop of Canterbury, the town of Dunbarton, wrongfully taken by his predecessor from the church of Abingdon; and to every abbey a pound of gold, and to every abbot five mancuses. He brought the monks from Winchester to their new monastery at Burton, which he furnished with all conveniences, in 1004, and six years after he received a mortal contusion in the war against the Danes, of which he died, in 1010, and was honourably buried under a stone arch by the gate of the abbey church.

† Robert de Latham holds of the Countess of Angus, in Alfreton and Normanton, two shares of two feoffments: and she herself holds of the king of the old feoffment.‡ John de Kokefend holds four shares in Alfreton. Of Robert de Kokefeld Xs. for the fourth share of one military feoffment, which he holds from the Warden of Alfreton: from Roger de Watenhow XXs. for half a military feoffment, which he holds of the warden of Alfreton: of Henry de Birchwood ..... six parts of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden: of William de Wudeburg XXs. for half of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden: of Rauf le Peor XLs. for half of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden: of the same Rauf Xs. for a fourth part of one military feoffment, which he holds of the same warden. *Test. de Nevil. p. var.*

‡ *Old feoffment* is a term used in ancient records: it means "to hold lands, &c. which were enfeoffed or possessed by the ancestors of the person alluded to, before the death of Henry I." which happened in 1135. New feoffment distinguishes such lands as have been enfeoffed since that period.

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of this family was a great benefactor to Beauchief abbey. William Chaworth, esq. the last of this branch of the family, left an only daughter and heir, in the reign of Henry VII. married to John Ormond, esq. whose heir general carried it in marriage to Anthony Babington, of Dethick. Henry Babington, esq. the grandson, sold it about the year 1565 to John Zouch, esq. of Codnor. The son of the latter conveyed it to Robert Sutton, esq. of Aram, in Nottinghamshire, by whom it was sold to Anthony Morewood, and Rowland, his son; and in that family it continued to the death of the last heir male, George Morewood, esq. in 1792: he married Ellen, the daughter of Richard Goodwin, esq. of Ashbourn, and dying without issue he left the estate to his widow: she afterwards married the Rev. Henry Case; who, in 1793, on his marriage, took the name of Morewood, by the king's sign manual. The latter died in 1825 without issue; when the estate became the property of William Palmer, esq. who has also assumed the name of Morewood.

In the reign of Edward III. Thomas Chaworth claimed a park and right of free warren at Alfreton, with the privilege of having a gallows, tumbrell and pillory for the manor. Dr. Pegge says that Alfreton was in ancient times esteemed a barony or honor.

Robert, son of Ranulph de Alfreton, by the consent of William, his heir, gave to God and the church of St. Mary and St. Cuthbert at Radford, the church of Osberton, county Nottingham. The said William confirmed his father's gift, and so did Robert, son of William, the gift of the said Robert his grandfather. Thomas de Chaworth confirmed the said gift, and confirmations which his ancestors had made, together with the land which the said Robert, son of William de Auferton, grandfather of him, the said Thomas de Chaworth, quit claimed.

Robert de Chaurces held a knights' fee in Marneham, which he had with the daughter of Ralph, son of William de Walichvill, temp. Henry II. excepting two carucates of land, whereof the king made his plea. This Robert, 14 Henry II. gave account of one mark for one fee of the aid of Maud, the king's daughter. King John confirmed to Robert de Chaurces and his heirs, the manor of Marneham and Wadworth for one knights' fee, which were the inheritance of the said Robert, and William his father, 14 Henry III. William de Chaurces acknowledged that he then owed to Alice, countess of Ewe, fifty-five marks of the fine made between them. The king, 28 Henry III. confirmed the gift and grant which Alice, countess of Ewe, made to Robert de Lexington, of the custody of the whole land which was William de Chaurces in Marneham, but it appears this William was then dead. He married one of the sisters and co-heirs of Thomas, son of Robert, Baron of Alfreton, by whom he left a son, Thomas de Chaurces, in minority, 26 Henry III. Robert de Latham married Joanne (whom other authors call Amicia) the other co-heiress, and gave a great fine for having the custody or wardship of Thomas de Chaurces, nephew, and one of the heirs of Thomas, son of Robert de Alfreton, until he should be of age, saving to the king all wards, escheats, manors, and advowson of churches, and the manors of other, the heirs of the said Thomas, if he should chance to die before he came of age. Thomas de Chaworth, 34 Henry III. had a suit against the bishop of Lincoln. Thomas de Chaworth, 41 Henry III. had mercat and fair granted at Marneham Chaworth, and free warren at Alfreton, Norton, &c. The first Robert de Chaurces held a knights' fee of William de Albeni, in Leicestershire, his grand child or brother, the second Robert, who married the great co-heir, kept not so true to the crown, but there is a note of his returning to his fidelity and the king's trust, temp. Henry III. Thomas, son of William de Chaworth, was a great benefactor to Beauchief, and gave several parcels of land in Alfreton, Norton and Greenhill (an hamlet of that soke) and Woodseats, Little Norton, and other places in Derbyshire, and confirmed the gifts of Thomas de Chaworth, his grandfather, and other his ancestors in Alfreton, Norton, &c. which were confirmed by the king, 9 Edward II. Thomas de Chaworth had settled Marneham, by a fine, 12 Edward II. on Thomas de Chaworth, his son, and the heirs of his body, which he should beget on Joan his wife, &c. This younger Thomas died before his father, and had a second wife, named Margaret (after his death, 47 Edward III. married to William de Spaigne, of Boston)

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by whom this Thomas de Chaworth, the younger, had William, who was eighteen years old on the death of his grandfather, Sir Thomas, the elder; which happened about 42 Edward III. he being a very old man. William de Chaworth married Alice, the daughter and heir of John de Caltoft, knt. lord of East Bridgeford.

Thomas Dynham, gent. 31 Henry VIII. claimed, against John Fitz William's widow, the third part of the manors of Alfreton and Norton, which continued long to the family of Chaworth, and of which Joan was in part heir.

The church is an ancient rude structure, with some handsome perpendicular windows, and pinnacled tower steeple at the west end embattled; the whole structure has evidently been built at several different times, with but little regularity of form. One of the lords of Alfreton was the builder of this church; for it appears that in the ninth year of the reign of Henry II. Robert, the son of Ranulph, gave it to Beauchief abbey, of which he was the founder. In the second year of the reign of Edward VI. the king granted it to Thomas Babington, who had then become the proprietor of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £16. yearly tenths 16*s.* 10½*d.* It has been augmented with a sum of £200. subscribed, and £200. obtained from queen Anne's bounty, and is now worth about £150. per annum.

The rectory of Alfreton, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted by Henry VIII. to Francis Leake, esq. whose descendant, Nicholas Earl of Scarsdale, sold them, in 1673, to John Turner, of Swanwick, gent. The rectorial tithes were sold by auction, about the year 1779, chiefly to the several land owners, by the trustees of the late George Turner, esq. The advowson of the vicarage was purchased by the late George Morewood, esq. and now belongs to William Palmer Morewood, esq. The present incumbent is the Rev. John Pepper. There was a chantry in the church of Alfreton, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The lands belonging to which, of the value of £8. 4*s.* 8*d.* per annum, were granted by Edward VI. to Thomas Babington.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass tablet to the memory of John Ormond, esq. lord of the manor. The brass is sunk into a slab of gritstone, on which appear formerly to have been two figures in a kneeling posture. Over the writing is the following coat of arms:

First, *Sable*, a chief with the sun's rays therefrom issuing, *Or*; Ormond impaling.

Second, *Az.* two chevronels, *Or*. Alfreton.

Here lies John Ormond, esq. and Joan his wife, the daughter and heir of William Chaworth, knt. who was the son and heir of Thomas Chaworth, knt. who was

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the son and heir of William Chaworth, knt. and of Alice his wife, the daughter and heir of John Caltofte, knt. who was cousin and heir of John Brett, knt. and of the daughter of Katherine, the sister of the said John Brett, knt.; and the said William Chaworth, the son of Thomas, is also the son and heir of Isabella, the wife of the said Thomas, one of the daughters and heiress of Thomas Aylisbury, knt. the son and heir of John Aylisbury, knt. who was the son and heir of Thomas Aylisbury, knt. and Joan his wife, one of the daughters of Ranulph, lord of Basset, of Welldon; and the said Isabella is also the daughter of Ratina, the wife of the aforesaid Thomas Aylisbury, knt. the daughter and heiress of Laurence Pakenham, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heiress of John, Lord of Engayn; which said John Ormond died the 5th day of the month October, in the year of our Lord 1503, and in the 19th year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh: and the said Joan died the 29th day of the month of August, in the year of our Lord 1507. To whose souls may God be merciful. Amen.

In the chancel a large black and white marble mural monument, inscribed: "Sacred to the memory of Ellen, the widow of George Morewood, esq. (Lord of this Manor) and afterwards the wife of the Rev. Henry Case, of Bury St. Edmunds, in Norfolk, who, upon his marriage with her, assumed the additional surname of Morewood. She died on the 10th day of October, 1824, aged 83 years. Also to the memory of the said Rev. Henry Case Morewood, who died 21st June, 1825, aged 78 years.

George Morewood, esq. died 1st Jan. 1792, Ætat 72.

Anthony Morewood, died 1636.

George Bonsall, gent. died 19th of Dec. 1797, aged 78. Margaret, his wife, the 21st of May, 1776, aged 50.

John Bonsall, gent. died Aug. the 7th 1810, aged 59.

Ann Boot, late of Alfreton, died the 24th of April, 1797, aged 92.

Rev. Jonah Malkin died the 17th of March, 1785, aged 73.

Christopher Holmes, gent. died the 1st of Dec. 1761, aged 50. Also Christopher, his eldest son, died the 26th of April, 1779, aged 29 years: the said Christopher entered as an officer in the Derby regiment, on their first being raised, and served some years as surgeon to the said regiment.

Charities belonging to this Parish.

Boot Jane	Rent charge	1	0	0	20 poor widows	Will, 10th Sep. 1793.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	.....	5	10	0	Clothing	Deed, 1817; Will, 1818.
Hunter Thomas	.....	3	15	0	Poor	Indre. 28th May, 1735.
Ludlam John	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Will, 1684.
Morewood Rowland	27 *a.* 0 *r.* 11 *p.*	39	0	0	Poor	Will, 15th April, 1647.
Parker Adam	Rent charge	5	5	0	Poor	Will, 12th July, 1800.
Reynolds Margaret	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Indenture, 20th July, 1621.
Turner George	Rent charge	1	10	0	{20*s.* Poor, / 10*s.* Minister}	Will, 7th Dec. 1641.

SWANWICK SCHOOL. By indenture, bearing date 3 April, 1740, and enrolled in chancery, between George Turner, of the parish of St. Martin in the Field, and Sibella his wife, of the one part: and Thomas Thoroton, John Wood, and others of the other part: the said George Turner and Sibella his wife, for a nominal consideration, bargained and sold to the said Thomas Thoroton and others, and their heirs, a piece of land in Swanwick, containing 20 yards by 16, to the intent that a charity-school should be erected thereon, for teaching twelve poor boys and eight poor girls of the parish of Alfreton to read and to write.

By indenture, bearing date 5 April, 1740, and enrolled in chancery, between Elizabeth Turner, widow, of the one part, and the said George Turner, Thomas Thoroton, and others, of the other part, the said Elizabeth Turner, for establishing a charity, and for securing the payment of the several annual sums hereinafter mentioned, assigned and transferred, to the said George Turner and others, the sum of £457. 17*s.* New South Sea annuities, on trust to sell the same, and with the money arising therefrom, to purchase lands and tenements, and to settle the same on trust, that they, the said George Turner and others, their heirs and assigns, should yearly, out of the rents, pay the yearly sum of £15. half yearly, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to a schoolmaster, to teach twelve poor boys of the parish of Alfreton, of which Swanwick and Greenhill Lane should always have the preference, to read and to write; and to lay out the surplus of the said rents to such charitable uses as the majority of the trustees should think proper. The trust property consists of a school house and thirteen closes of land, containing 43 *a.* 2 *r.* all situate at Swanwick, in the parish of Alfreton.

Anthony Machin was appointed schoolmaster in 1810; and it was then resolved by the trustees that he should receive £15. per annum for teaching twelve boys and eight girls to read, write and cast accounts; that he should be admitted tenant from year to year of the house and school lands, at the yearly rent of £50. that the surplus of the rent beyond the said £15. and such other sum as might be required for the repairs of the premises and school, should be paid to the said Anthony Machin, on condition of his teaching twenty additional children, twelve boys and eight girls, free from all expense, to read, write and cast accounts. The schoolmaster, in respect of his occupation of the estate, instructs forty children in reading, writing and arithmetic: all of them taken from Swanwick and Greenhill Lane.

There is an Independent and a Wesleyan Methodist meeting house in Alfreton.

Alfreton hall, the family seat, occupying an elevated and pleasant site, was built by Rowland Morewood, esq. about ninety-five years ago. This gentleman was remarkable for being the first in that part of the county who attempted to shoot flying, and for his fondness for planting oak trees; which passion being inherited by his son, he saw many thousands rise into shady groves and sturdy timber, which, added to rich veins of coals, increased a moderate fortune to a very considerable one; the principal part of which he left to his widow. The present mansion-house is built of capital free-stone, a little to the west of the old building. The house stands on a fine elevation, commanding pleasing views of the surrounding country from the north and west fronts. The present owner has enlarged and considerably improved the house. The adjoining grounds, according to their extent, are well laid out. Below the house is a piece of woodland, the upper part of which is intersected by two avenues; one is terminated by a temple of Diana and a fine bust; and the other of them by an obelisk above, and below by a piece of water, the boundaries of which not being seen from the

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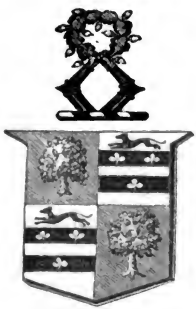
farthest point of view, the imagination is left to form to itself the idea of unlimited expansion, by which it is easily induced to transform a little fish-pond into an extensive lake. Below are several rural moss huts, and a grotto, built of the different fossils and minerals of all that diversity of form and colour exhibited in the mineral productions of the Peak. It is of an octagon form, and within are painted representations of several scenes described in Walton's Angler. The house is furnished with a considerable collection of paintings (some of them by the best masters) with a valuable library of ancient and modern authors, and near to the house are excellent gardens well stored with choice fruits and vegetables.

Pedigree of MOREWOOD, *of the Oaks in Bradfield, and Alfreton.*



ARMS. Quarterly 1 and 4 Morewood, Vert, an Oak tree erased en base. *Argent*, fructed, *Or*. 2 and 3 Palmer. *Argent*. on two bars *Sable*, three Trefoils of the first in chief, a Greyhound courant of the second.

CREST. On a torce *Argent* and *Vert*, two arms embowed, armed, *Proper*, supporting a chaplet of oak branches, *Vert*, fructed, *Or*.

William Morewood, plaintiff respecting lands in Bradfield, co. York, 10 Henry VI. Bradfield.

.....

John Morewood, of the Oaks in Bradfield, co. York, temp. Henry VII. and VIII.

Gilbert Morewood, of the Oaks, 11 Elizabeth.

John Morewood, of the Oaks, 15 Elizabeth.

Rowland Morewood, of Staden, in 1572.

Rowland Morewood, of the Oaks, gent. will dated 19th Feb. 1618, and proved at York, 30th Sep. 1619, by John Morewood, his son and executor. He was buried in Bradfield church, 1st July, 1619. He had seven sons and eight daughters.

Catherine, dau. and co-heir of Humphry Stafford, of Eyam, co. Derby, gent. by Lucy, his wife, dau. of Edward Eyre, of Holme hall, co. Derby, esq. bur. at Bradfield, 16th Jan. 1595.

Andrew Morewood, of Staden, co. Derby. Named an executor in the will of his brother. Had a son named Rowland.

John Morewood, of the Oaks, gent. son and heir, died 23rd Nov. 1647, bur. at Bradfield: will dated 11th Oct. 1647, proved at York, 20th June, 1648. Had nine sons and seven daughters.

Grace Hurst, of the county of York, died 13th July, 1647, bur. at Bradfield.

Gilbert Morewood, of London, merchant, bapt. at Bradfield, 21st Dec. 1586. He acquired a large property, which he divided by will, bearing date 11th May, 1650, among his three daughters and co-heirs.

Anthony Morewood, of Hemsworth in Norton, co. Derby, 1615; purchased Alfreton, 1629, where he died 29th June, 1636, and there buried, with his wife, to whom is a monument.

Frances Kelhill: died 29th August, 1636.

Rowland Morewood, esq. of Alfreton, eldest son and heir, co-purchaser of Alfreton, 1629; bapt. at Norton 1615, and died 1649.

Anthony Morewood, esq. of Alfreton, 6th son and heir, bapt. 1615, obt. 1649.

..... eldest dau. wife of Alexander Stanhope, esq. obt. S. P.

Elizabeth, youngest dau. wife of Henry Goreing, esq. She obt. S. P.

Rowland Morewood, of the Oaks, and of Norton, esq. S. P. born May, 1613; died at Norton, 28th Aug. 1658, bur. at Bradfield. Will dated 24th March, 1657.

Mary, dau. of Leonard Gill, of Norton, gent. died 25th Mar. 1652, bur. at Bradfield.

Andrew Morewood, of the Hallowes, parish of Dronfield, gent. and lead merchant, died 17th Oct. 1700. Had six daughters.

Mary, dau. of William Spencer, of Attercliffe, gent. mar. at Sheffield, 21st Feb. 1655, died 30th April, 1682.

Gilbert Morewood, of Dronfield, gent. mar. Martha, dau. of Nicholas Sanderson, of Sheff, gent. died in Feb. 1666.

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a

Elizabeth, 1st wife, dau. of Edward Gill, of Car house, esq. some time M. P. for the West Riding; mar. at Rotherham, 3rd Feb. 1668. Had a dau. Mary, who died an infant.

John Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. to which estate he succeeded on the death of his cousins, the daughters of Anthony Morewood; bapt. at Norton, 5th May, 1642; sheriff of Derbyshire 1677, when he obtained a grant of arms to himself and all the descendants of his grandfather; died 2nd Feb. 1680.

Barbara, 2nd wife, dau. of Archdale Palmer, of Wanlop, co. Leicester, esq. relict of Samuel Sleigh, esq. son and heir of Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwall, co. Derby, bart.

Samuel Morewood, of the Oaks, gent. 4th but 2nd surviving son, bapt. at Bradfield 2nd April, 1648, bur. there 25th May, 1715. Had one son and seven daughters.

Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of John Greaves, of Hallfield, parish of Ecclesfield, mar. at Bradfield, 13th July, 1675; bur. there 2nd July, 1727.

Rowland Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. high sheriff of the county of Derby 1707; living 1746.

Mary Wigley, of Mansfield; in 1746 described as heir at law to James Wigley, late of Wirksworth, mercer.

Martha, mar. Anthony Bradshaw, of Holbrooke, obt. S. P.

Mary, living 1708.

John Morewood, died unmarried, 1758.

Thomas, 3rd son, died S. P.

George Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. high sheriff of the county of Derby, 1762; died 1st Jan. 1792, aged 72. Will 7th May, 1783.

Helen, dau. of Richard Goodwin, of Ashbourn, gent. died 10th Oct. 1824.

Henry Case, 2nd husband, rector of Ladbrooke, co. Warwick, mar. 7th Feb. 1793, when he assumed the surname of Morewood, and died without issue, 13th June, 1825.

..... dau. of Richard Goodwin, of Ashbourn, gent. sister of Helen Morewood.

Charles Palmer, esq. Ladbrooke, co. Warwick.

..... only child, died an infant.

William Palmer Morewood, esq. Ladbrooke and Alfreton Park, male heir to his maternal aunt, and took the name and arms of Morewood anno 1825. Descended from Sir William Palmer, of Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex, knt. who, in 18 Charles I. purchased Ladbrooke, co. Warwick, which has continued in the family to this time.

Clara, dau. of Sir Charles Blois, of Cockfield hall, near Ipswich.

Rev. Charles Palmer, rector of Ladbrooke.

Lady Charlotte French, sister to the Earl of Aylesford; mar. 23rd Jan. 1822.

Ellen.

Charles Rowland Palmer Morewood.

Lucy.

Frederick.

From an early period the Morewoods ranked among the principal gentry of that district, of this and the neighbouring counties, which has obtained the name of Hallamshire. The Oaks in Bradfield was sold by John Morewood, son of Samuel, to Robert Newton, esq. of Norton. He died in 1771, at the advanced age of 83, and left a numerous progeny (Samuel and Rowland, with others) deprived of their landed possessions. The three daughters of the wealthy merchant, Gilbert, who died in 1650, enriched many illustrious families. Barbara was the wife of Thomas Rich, esq. afterwards Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning; Grace married Simon Bennet, of Bechampton, esq. and her three daughters were married into the noble families of Osborne, Cecil and Bennet; Frances became the wife of Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, bart. Anthony Morewood was high-sheriff of the county of Derby, in 1649. He left two daughters, of whom the elder married the Hon. Alexander Stanhope, a younger son of the Earl of Chesterfield; the younger, Henry Goreing, esq. Both died without issue, and the estate of Alfreton passed to John Morewood, as may be seen in the Pedigree. Four of this family have been high-sheriffs of the county of Derby, viz. Anthony in 1649, John 1677, Rowland 1707, and George 1762. Rowland, who died in 1649, was a great benefactor to Alfreton and other places.

ALKMANTON, a village, township and constablery in the parish of Longford and hundred of Appletree, contains 12 houses, 12 families, and 81 inhabitants, all of whom are employed in agriculture. This township contains 736 *a.* 2 *r.* 4 *p.* of good land, principally upon the red marl, 22 acres of which is planted; part of it is tithe free, and part titheable. The whole is divided into five farms, and the average rental is about £2. per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £917. 16*s.* 2*d.* The parochial expenses have averaged £57. per annum for the last eight years. Mr. Evans has built a new school-house for the

Alchementune,

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use of the children of Alkmanton and Bentley, and about twenty-four scholars are instructed free, at the expense of that gentleman and Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

In Alchementune, Uluiet had one carucate and a half of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes and seven bordars, having two ploughs and twelve acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long and half a mile broad, value in king Edward's time 60s. now 40s. D. B. 304.

This lordship was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. In 25 Edward I. Ralf de Bakepuize held it, and his descendant Galfred de Bakepuize: after which it came to the family of Blount, in the same manner as Barton, and continued in it until it came, either by marriage or purchase, to William Barnesley. On the 23rd of January, 1674, Charles Barnesley, esq. son and heir of Gilbert Barnesley, esq. of Alkmanton, sold this estate to Thomas Browne, esq. of Bentley, for £2300. The Earl of Chesterfield purchased it of the Brownes in 1727. Earl Stanhope sold it in 1781 to the late Thomas Evans, esq. of Derby, and it is now the property of his grandson, William Evans, esq. of Allestree.

Between this village and Bentley stood the hospital of St. Leonard, which if not founded, was at least further endowed by Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy; for by his will, bearing date 1474, he bequeathed lands of £10. per annum value to the ancient hospital of St. Leonard, to pray for the souls of himself, his children and his ancestors; for the souls of Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, Earl Rivers, Sir John Woodville and the ancient lords of the hospital, and to repeat the psalter of the Virgin Mary twice every day in the chapel of the hospital. And further, he directed that the master of the hospital should find seven poor men, such as had been old serving men with the lords of Barton, patrons of the said hospital, or old tenants of the said lands in Derbyshire or Staffordshire, to be fifty-five years old when elected, at least, and to have 2*s.* 4*d.* per week paid by the said master, and each to have a cow-gate in Barton park, and a load of wood yearly out of it for firing; and every third year a gown and hood of white or russet cloth, alternately marked with a Tazene cross of red, and that none of those poor men should go a begging on pain of being dismissed. Lord Mountjoy directed also that a chapel should be built at Alkmanton, dedicated to St. Nicholas, and that the master of the hospital should say mass in it yearly, on the festival of St. Nicholas. There are no remains of the hospital or of the chapel of St. Nicholas.

Allenhill is in the parish of Matlock.

Adelardestrew, Allestrey,

ALLESTREE, 2 m. N. of Derby, on the road to Duffield, &c. a parochial village, township, constablery and chapelry in the parish of Mackworth, deanery of Derby and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. This village is pleasantly seated on the west bank of the Derwent, and consists of 67 houses, 70 families and 361 inhabitants. Of the 70 families 18 are employed in agriculture, 38 in trade, chiefly cotton spinning, and 14 follow various employments. The township contains about 1030 acres of excellent land, divided amongst fourteen freeholders. The principal landed proprietors are William Evans, esq. who owns about 450 acres, 30 acres of which are planted; Walter Evans, esq. has 220 acres, on which he keeps a dairy of fifty prime short horned cows to supply his work people with milk; Francis Mundy, esq. M. P. has 130 acres; Bache Thornhill, esq. 150 acres; and Mr. Hall, of Boulton, 60 acres; the others are small freeholders. The average rental is about 50*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1865. 12*s.* 6*d.* The average amount of the poor rates, for the last seven years, is about £111.; county rates, £26.; and highways, £20. per annum.

There are a Methodist chapel, an infant, a day, and two Sunday schools, and two public houses in this village. The schools are chiefly supported by Walter Evans, esq. of Darley.

Adelardestrew is described in Doomsday-Book as a hamlet of the manor of Markeaton; and it appears ever since to have been held with it; being now the property of Francis Mundy, esq. M. P. of Markeaton. At Allestrey one messuage, two cottages, three ox-gangs of land, and 1*s.* 6*d.* annual rent formerly belonged to Darley abbey. The Mundy family were owners of this lordship upwards of two centuries:

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the late F. N. C. Mundy, esq. sold a considerable part of the estate to the late Thomas Evans, and Charles Upton, esqrs. of Derby, and Bache Thornhill, esq. of Stanton in the Peak; the latter afterwards purchased the house and land conveyed to Mr. Upton, and built a handsome modern mansion on the estate. About the year 1805 Mr. Thornhill conveyed this estate to John Charles Girardot, esq. from whom William Evans, esq. has purchased it. The estate purchased by Thomas Evans, esq. is now the property of Walter Evans, esq. of Darley hall.

The ancient church, with a square tower and a Saxon porch, stands on an elevated site. In the church-yard is a yew tree of large dimensions, which appears to be of equal antiquity with the church. The church, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Darley, is dedicated to St. Andrew. The living is a donative curacy of the clear value of £5. Francis Mundy, esq. M. P. is the patron. The present annual value is about £55. The Rev. George Pickering, vicar of Mackworth, incumbent.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of Colonel Robert Mundy, esq. third son of Gilbert Mundy, esq. of this town, who married Ellen, the daughter of John Stack, of Wirksworth, gent. by whom he had issue, John, Robert, Gilbert and Edward; the three youngest survived their father, who died Feb. 29th, 1708, in the 34th year of his age.

Frances, wife of William, and mother of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esqrs. and only daughter of Captain Gilbert Coke, second son of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley. She died Aug. 1672, aged 33. In the same grave also lies the body of Charles Coke, M. D. only son of the said Gilbert Coke. He died a bachelor, 24th of May, 1720, in the 80th year of his age. This monument is piously dedicated to their memories by Ann, only daughter of the said Francis Mundy, and wife of Samuel Pole, esq. of Radbourne.

ARMS. On a shield, A. canton and three crescents, S.

On a tablet, to the memory of Wrightson Charles Mundy, third son of Wrightson Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, who died 9th of May, 1755, in the 7th year of his age, at Castle Donington school.

Frances, wife of William Mundy, of Darleygh, gent. by whom he had only four children, Anne, Edward, John, and Francis; the first and last now living: Edward, buried at Radbornet; John, with his mother. She was the only daughter of Captain Gilbert Coke, of Zutphen, in ——, second son of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, co. Derby, knight. Her father was buried at Zutphen. She died 29th August, 1672, aged 33.

Gilbert Mundy, of Allestrey, esq. died 29th October, 1709. Mary, wife of Gilbert Mundy, died 22nd Nov. 1685. Gilbert, the son of Gilbert Mundy, died 1st April, 1701, aged 22.

Wrightson Mundy, fourth son of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. and Phillippa, his wife. He died 27th Sept. 1750, aged 48.

Hic infra Sepultus est Adrianus Mundy, Nuper de Quarne alias Quarndon, in hoc Derbiæ, comitatu armiger, filius natu tertius Francisci Mundy, de Markeaton, in prædicto Derbiensi, agro armigeri, qui cum pietatem erga deum—Erga proximum justitiam and charitatem. Vivus diligenter coluisset. Fæliciter obdormiit in Christo die Aprilis 23, Anno Æræ Christianæ 1677, Ætatus suæ 71.

Uniecum reliquit filiam et hæredem. Nomine Milicentam Nuptam Johanni Musters, armigero—Filio natu Maximo Dni. Johannis Musters, de Colwick, in comitatu Nottingamiæ, Equitis Aurati—Qui charissimi soceri memoriæ pie consulens hoc posuit.

John Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. died 20th March, 1681, aged 81.

Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Coke, of Trusley, wife of John Mundy, of Allestrey, gent. who had by her eleven children. Ann and Milicent lyeth by their mother: one son buried at Trusley; two sons and a daughter, at Kirkby, Notts.; and four sons and a daughter living.

Wrightson Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, died 18th June, 1762, aged 47.

Anne, wife of Wrightson Mundy, esq. died 8th Jan. 1750, aged 44.

F. N. C. Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, died 23rd Oct. 1815, aged 76. His 1st wife, Betty, died at Falmouth, 1st Oct. 1768, aged 22; his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, died 2nd Aug. 1807, aged 64.

A tablet records the deaths of Fanny, Adrian, Rosamond, and Charlotte, children of Francis Mundy, esq. and Sarah, his wife: viz. Fanny, born Nov. 15, 1802; died June 12th, 1804; buried at Teynemouth, in Northumberland: Adrian, born Oct. 24, 1809; died April 26, 1819; buried at St. James's church, London: Rosamond, born July 13, 1808; died May 15, 1821; buried at Allestree: Charlotte, born Nov. 10, 1804; died May 30, 1823; buried at St. James's, London.

Thomas Evans, died 1st March, 1814, aged 91 years.

William Evans, son of Thomas and Sarah, his wife, who died 18th March, 1756, aged 41 years.

Thomas Evans, jun. third son of William Evans and Elizabeth, his wife, died 4th April, 1797, aged 2 years.

Charles Upton, son-in-law of the above Thomas Evans, died 4th Dec. 1814, aged 62 years.

Another tablet records the memory of George Evans, second son of William Evans, of Darley, and Elizabeth his wife; who was drowned by jumping into the foam of the weir which crossed the river Wharfe, near Thorp Arch Seminary, Yorkshire, at the time of a high flood, on the 29th May, 1804, aged 15.

"Fair bloomed the vernal morn of this lov'd youth,
Fresh on his cheek the rose of beauty beam'd,
His open brow confess'd his artless truth,
And valour from his steady eyeball gleam'd;
Pleased nature saw unfold his manly form,
And new-born grace his vigorous limbs adorn.
Firm, active, generous was young George's mind,
Pure emulation in his bosom glow'd,
His manners gentle as his heart was kind,
And from his lips Joy's blithest accents flow'd;
Dear artless youth, thy latent worth, when known,
Had charmed the hearts of others, blest'd thine own.
On Wharfe's green banks he roam'd with hope elate,
He dared the foaming flood with blameless pride,
The refluent eddy triumph'd in his fate,
He sunk o'erwhelm'd, and all lamented died;
Mysterious Heaven! thy mercy we implore,
Wait the great teacher Death, and God adore."

Charities.

The Church lands consist of 14 acres of land, and three cottages, now let for £30. 16s. per annum for the repairs of the parish church.

Adrian Mundy left a rent charge of 24s. viz. 20s. to the poor, 2s. to the churchwarden, and 2s. to the minister. This gentleman bequeathed to the poor of Markeaton, Mackworth, Allestree, Quarndon, and Radbourn, 20s. each; to the minister and churchwarden of each town 4s.; to the minister of Quarndon to read divine service at the chapel £5. and 20s. a year to the clerk. The sum of £10. is received annually by the Rev. William Barber, the minister of Quarndon, from Mrs. Stevens, the owner and occupier of the mill at Ashover, who is charged therewith.

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annum and suit to the wapentake of Wirksworth. His descendants enjoyed the same for seventeen generations, until Anthony Allsop, esq. sold, in 1688 and 1689, several estates in Alsop, Newton and Thorpe, to John Borrow, of Derby, esq. ancestor of the before mentioned Thomas Borough, esq. and in 1691, the capital messuage and an estate here to Sir Philip Gell, bart. This Anthony Allsop married a daughter of Sir John Gell, by whom he had numerous issue. The present male representative of the family is Samuel Allsopp, esq. of Burton upon Trent, in the county of Stafford. The Beresfords afterwards held the manor, and from them it passed by a co-heiress to the Milwards. It passed by successive sales in 1711, 1753, &c. to Smith of Hopton, Pole of Nottingham, and Beresford of Basford. The late Francis Beresford, of Ashbourn, esq. sold it to Mr. John Brownson, of Alsop, who sold it to Walter Evans, of Darley, esq. the present owner. A family of the name of Mellor resided here for several generations on an estate now the property of the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, of Derby, who married one of the co-heiresses of the late Robert Mellor, esq. the other co-heiress married the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, of Derby.

Cold Eaton was granted by king John to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. After the attainder of his great grandson, it was given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster. and the Wensleys held it under the earldom and duchy of Lancaster from the beginning of the reign of Edward III. until the latter end of the reign of Edward IV. About the year 1518, it appears to have belonged to the Vernons of Haddon, from whom the greater part descended to the present Duke of Rutland. A fourth part was many years in the Boothby family, and is now the property of Mr. Anthony Beresford, of Castern.

The ancient church at Alsop is dedicated to St. Michael, in which there are some good specimens of Norman architecture. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the freeholders, and has been augmented by £800. royal bounty, and is now worth about £80. a year. The Rev. John Edmund Carr is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Hic situs Robertus Milward junior armigeri cœlebs obiit A. D. 1711, ætat. 60.

Hic jacet Maria Yate uxor dilecta Radulphi Smith obiit 4 Sept. A. D. 1748, ætat. 55. Connubii 35, &c.

Robert Mellor, eldest son of John Mellor, gent. died 15th September, 1770, aged 58.

Richard Mellor, of Wirksworth, surgeon, died 14th July, 1777, aged 58.

Francis Beresford, of Castern, died 15th January, 1801, aged 59. Anne, his wife, died 6th June, 1850, aged 85.

In the church yard are table monuments and inscriptions for the families of Johnson, Edensor and others.

The ancient family of Allsop resided in a large mansion which stood on an elevated site north-west of the church, and commanded the whole dale and surrounding hills. It is now converted into a farm house with pointed gables.

Alton, a small village in the parish of Ashover.

ALVASTON, a village, township and parochial chapelry in the deanery of Derby, and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. This village is pleasantly situate on the west bank of the river Derwent, and contains 82 houses, 86 families, and 399 inhabitants. Of the 86 families 46 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 28 in trade, manufactures or handicraft, and 12 in professional pursuits or living independent. The London road passes through it.

Edolveston, Alewoldestune, Allvadeston, Alvadestun, Alvoldeston,

Alvaston and Boulton form one constablewick; the former consists of 1288 *a.* 3 *r.* 22 *p.* of good land, tithe free, and let in small farms, average rent about £2. per acre; the latter 742 *a.* 3 *r.* 24 *p.* of a similar quality. The above land is divided among fifty-nine proprietors, viz. 23 resident and 36 non-resident freeholders. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings in both parishes amount to £3648. 5*s.* 6*d.* The parochial expenses of the township of Alvaston, taking the average of eight years, are, for the poor, £148. 8*s.*; county rate, £48. 15*s.*; and church rate, £37. 2*s.* per annum.

There are a Wesleyan Methodist and a Baptist chapel, a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions, an endowed parochial day-school, three innkeepers, and only one stocking-frame in this township.

At the time of the Doomsday Survey the manor of Alvaston, then called Alewoldes-

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Pedigree of the family of ALLSOP, *of Allsop-in-the-Dale.*

ARMS—*Sable*, three Plovers rising, *Argent*, beaked and legged, *Gules*.

CREST—A Plover, *Or*, beaked and legged, *Gules*, in its bill a wheat-ear of the first.

Gamellus de Alsopp.=

Gweno[9] de Alsopp, son of Gamellus.=

Henry de Alsopp, son of Gweno.=Margery.

Richard de Alsopp, son of Henry.=

William de Alsopp, son of Richard.=

Ranulph de Alsopp, anno 5 Edward II.=Beatrix.

Ranulph de Alsopp, anno 14 Edward II.=Agnes.

Richard de Alsopp, anno 16 Edward III.=

Thomas de Alsopp, anno 11 Richard II.

John Alsopp, anno 14 Henry IV.=

John Alsopp, anno 20 Henry VI.=

John Alsopp, lived in the reign of Edward IV.=

Thomas Alsopp, of Alsop-in-the-Dale, co. Derby.=....., dau. of Hugh Erdeswick, of Sandon, co. Stafford.

John Alsopp, 2nd son.=Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Kniveton, of Mercaston, co. Derby.

One Hugh de Alsopp went with king Richard I. to the Holy Land, and the king, for his good service in the conquest of Acre, bestowed upon him the Order of Knighthood; and for the further augmentation of his honour, gave him in an escutcheon, *Argent*, a fesse, *Gules*, between six Falcons' heads erased, *Sable*, armed, ... This Hugh went a captain of a company under the conduct of Sir Ralph de Lyleburne, who was colonel of four companies; which Sir Ralph (in recompense of his services to him done) upon his return, gave unto him his only niece (by his sister) the daughter of Roger de Farington, with certain lands in the county of Derby.

By a charter without date, Ranulph de Alsopp, gave to Richard, his son, lands in Lilwell, in the county of York.

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tune, was held by Tochi under Geoffrey Alselin, Azelin, or Hanselin. This manor was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton Abbey. It belonged afterwards to Ralph Fitz Germund, the founder of Dale abbey, in this county, whose descendant, Matilda de Salicosa Mare, daughter of William Fitz Ralph, seneschal of Normandy, gave Alwoldestone to that monastery. In the time of Henry II. the Bardolfs were possessed of this manor. William Bardolf held five knights' fees and a half in Egginton, Alwoldeston, Okebroc, Amboldeston and Bolton. One of the Bardolfs married Rose, heiress of Ralph Hanselin of Shelford, a baron, from whom it came in the time of Edward I. to Anker de Frescheville. In 3 Edward III. by an inquisition taken after the death of Thomas Bardolf, it was found that Margaret, the wife of Ralph de Frescheville, and Ralph, the son of Ralph de Lathebury, held of the said Thomas Bardolf two knights' fees in Alwaldeston, Aylwaldeston, Thurleston, Egginton, Ambaldeston, and Boleton, in the county of Derby. In the reign of Richard II. the abbeys of Darley and Dale had considerable estates here and at Boulton. Henry III. in the 36th year of his reign granted to Ralph Frescheville that he and his heirs for ever should have free warren in all his manors, viz. In the manor of Boney, in the county of Nottingham, and Crich, Scardeclive, Alwodeston, Chelardeston, with their appurtenances, in the county of Derby, and Cussewortham, in the county of York. By an inquisition taken at Derby, on the Wednesday next after the feast of St. Wolfred, in 4 Henry V. on the death of Ralph Frescheville, of Staveley, knt. it was found that the said Ralph died seized of divers parcels of lands and tenements lying in Alvaston, Thurleston, and Ambaston, with their appurtenances, and that the said parcels were held of the king in chief, by military tenure, and that the said parcels were worth about 10 marks by the year. In 9 Henry VI. two parts of the manor of Alvaston, which had belonged to Gervase Frescheville, were in the hands of the king, owing to the minority of Peter, the son and heir of the said Gervase. About this time Sir William Philips appears to have been possessed of an estate at Alvaston, which came to his grandson, Henry Lord Viscount Beaumont. Ralph and John Franceys, of Stanton by Bridge and Foremark, had an estate at Boulton and Alvaston, as had also the family of the Sacheverells. Queen Mary, in the 1st year of her reign, gave to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, amongst others, "One barn, in the possession of Nicholas Fallows, in Alvaston, in the parish of St. Michael, in Derby. All those annual rents and services from lands and tenements in Alvaston aforesaid. All those our lands, messuages and tenements, and all lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, commons and hereditaments whatsoever, with their appurtenances, in Alvaston aforesaid, in the several tenures of Roger Ward, Robert Wright, and Nicholas Fallows. All tithes and hay arising of and from the meadows, lands, feedings and pastures in Alvaston, in the possession of the said Roger Ward. Also, one tithe barn and tithe of corn, grain and hay in Alvaston and Boulton, in the parish of St. Peter and St. Michael, in Derby, late in the possession of Christopher Gyers and William Allestree. Also, one messuage and tenement, lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, &c. in Alvaston aforesaid, late in the tenure of Thomas Foster." In 1547, the grange of Alvaston, which had formerly belonged to Dale abbey, was granted to Henry Needham. William Sacheverell, esq. died seized of it in 1557. It afterwards passed into a branch of the Allestree family, who had a seat here: and from whom it descended to the Boroughs, by reason of the marriage of Mary Allestree with John Tempest Borough, esq. eldest son of Isaac Borough, who was the only son of John Borough. J. T. Borough, esq. dying without issue, devised all his estates to his nephew, John Borough, esq. the eldest son of his youngest brother, John Borough, late of Hulland, in this county: by whom it was sold, in 1812, to John Elliott, esq. of Nottingham. It has since been divided into severalties. The Earl of Harrington purchased the manor of Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Joseph Wheeldon the hall and some of the demesne lands. The two townships of Alvaston and Boulton were taxed, in 1712, at £121. 4s.

The chapel is a neat little structure, and formerly belonged to the church of St. Michael, in Derby. It was given by William Fitz Ralph and Robert his son to the abbey of Darley, which gift Ralph de Frescheville confirmed. In the reign of Henry VII. there was a strong contention between the abbot, the vicar of St. Michael, and

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the inhabitants of Alvaston, concerning their respective rights and privileges. At length, growing weary of disputes, they came to a general agreement, that the abbot and convent of the monastery of Darley should have the tithe of hay and corn in the liberty; that the inhabitants should present a chaplain, and allow him for his support the lesser tithes and oblations; and that they should pay three pounds a year to the vicar of St. Michael. They also agreed to attend the parish church of St. Michael once a year, and to be present at the feast of the Relics. The living is a curacy, valued at £4. 4*s.* 2*d.* in the gift of the inhabitants. It has been augmented with £400. from queen Anne's bounty. The Rev. William Spencer, M. A. vicar of Dronfield, is the present incumbent. The impropriation belonged formerly to the corporation of Derby, by some means or other it became alienated to the Allestrees, and passed with the manor, &c. to John Borough, esq. to whom an allotment was given in lieu of tithes, at the time of the enclosure in 1802.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Chapel.

In the chancel, on a mural monument—"Sacred to the memory of John Tempest Borrow, esq. who departed this life the 28th April, 1781, aged 78. Having no issue, he devised all his estates to his nephew, John Borrow, eldest son of his younger brother, John Borrow, late of Hulland, in this county, esq. by whom this monument is gratefully erected."

ARMS. *Azure*, on a mount in base, the trunk of an oak tree, couped, sprouting out two branches, *Proper*, with the shield of Pallas *Or*, fastened thereon by a belt, *Gules*.

CREST. An Eagle regardant, with wings expanded, standing on a mount, *Proper*, supporting with his dexter foot the like shield as in the arms.

MOTTO. Virtute et robore.

On another—To the memory of Thomas Allestree, eldest son of Thomas Allestree, who was the eldest son of William Allestree, recorder of the town of Derby, esq. whose family have for many generations lived in this town of Alvaston. But the above mentioned Thomas dying without issue on the 18th March, 1740, his estates descended to his niece, Mary Allestree, who afterwards intermarried with John Tempest Borrow, eldest son of Isaac Borough, who was the only son of John Borough.

ARMS. *Azure*, a chief *Gules*, over all a bend, *Azure*, charged with three escutcheons, *Gules*, chiefs *Or*, with martlet for difference.

Charities.

By an inquisition taken at Derby, before Commissioners of Charitable Uses, on 6th April, 12 Charles I. it was found that there was a cottage, with a little pingle, abutting upon a place called Longlane, in Alvaston, in the possession of William Feasant; and two closes in Alvaston, one called the Gilbert close, and the other the Church close, lying beyond the river Derwent; and one acre of arable land lying upon a furlong called Moore furlong, in Alvaston; and 1 *a.* 3 *r.* of meadow, called Parker's nook; and the moiety of a parcel of meadow, called the Harp, which were given by one Gilbert, and other well-disposed people, for the repairs of the church and chancel of the church of Alvaston, and for the discharge of the yearly sum of £3. paid by the churchwardens of Alvaston on behalf of the inhabitants of that town; to the vicar of St. Michael, Derby, in discharge of the like sum of £3. which, time out of mind, the inhabitants of Alvaston had paid in lieu of all duties from them payable to the vicar of St. Michael, and for discharging the said inhabitants from fifteenths, and for relief of the poor of Alvaston, and that the same had, during the memory of man, been disposed by the churchwardens of the said town of Alvaston for such charitable uses.

The trust property consists of

A cottage and garden containing less than half an acre, and a field of about 2 acres, part of the allotment of the Great Meadow, mentioned in the trust deed of 1810, and a fourth part of another field, also part of that allotment, let for £8. per annum.

Three cottages, built on a piece of ground formerly in the occupation of John Massey, at the expense of £100. and now occupied by poor people rent free.

A close, called the Church close, containing about 6 acres, and also a close, called Gilbert's close, containing about the same quantity, are let to five labouring men at £8. each per annum, as yearly tenants, making £40. in the whole.

The remaining three fourth parts of a field, forming the residue of the allotment in the Great Meadow, is occupied by four labouring men of the parish, who are thus enabled to keep a cow at £2. 5*s.* each per annum.

The house, purchased for £120. is occupied by Mr. William Hanson, schoolmaster, at the rent of £4. per annum.

Two school-rooms, built at the expense of £100. and upwards.

All the buildings on the property are repaired out of the funds of the charity. The following yearly payments are made:

	£. s. d.
To the vicar of St. Michael, for the purposes mentioned in the Inquisition of Charles I.	3 0 0
To the Derby Infirmary, for the benefit of the poor of the parish	2 2 0
To the trustee, who acts as treasurer, for keeping the accounts	0 10 0

There is also distributed to the poor at Christmas,

Herbert Robert	Rent charge	0	8	0	Poor.
Robinson William	Rent charge	0	4	0	Poor.

Alvaston hall, the ancient seat of the Allestrees, has been much improved by Mr. Wheeldon, who has made it a delightful country residence.

AMBASTON, a small village on the west bank of the Derwent, in the parish of Elvaston. It is the property of the Earl of Harrington. The ford across the Derwent at this place is much neglected, and several accidents have occurred.

Emboldestune,

Ankerhold, a small village in the parish of North Winfield.

Apperknowl, a small village in the parish of Dronfield.

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APPLEBY, GREAT, a rural village 5 m. S. W. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 19 m. S. W. of Derby, and 113 m. from London, is in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, Derbyshire, and Sparkenhoe, in Leicestershire, and deanery of Repton. That part of the township belonging to the county of Derby, contained, in 1821, 115 houses, 117 families, and 596 inhabitants. In 1801, the number of persons was 457, in 1811, 550. Of the 117 families 77 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 30 in trade, and 10 in professional pursuits or independent. The whole township, including Little Appleby, contains 363 houses, 1781 inhabitants, and 2900 acres of excellent land, chiefly clay and red marl; and the river Mease divides it from Measham. The principal landed proprietors are George Moore, esq. and the trustees of Bosworth school; the latter are lords of the manor of Great Appleby. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings of the Derbyshire part is £2112. 10*s*. Little and Great Appleby are two distinct manors, and are in the honour of Tutbury. The common fields were enclosed in 1771. The village is seated in a fine open country, well covered with edge-row timber; the modern houses are chiefly of red brick, and the more ancient are half timbered with pointed gables. They are so intermingled in the two counties, that the inhabitants themselves scarcely know in which county they live. The average amount of the poor rate, county rate, &c. is about £441. per annum for the last seven years. There is a capital free grammar school, endowed by Sir John Moore, knt. (who was Lord Mayor of London) a Particular and a General Baptist chapel, a building which is generally termed a round-house, though built in an octagon form, and three public houses in this village. It is governed by a constable.

Aplebi, Appleberie,

In Aplebi the abbot of Burton had five carucates of land to be taxed. Land to five ploughs. Leuric, the abbot, made over one carucate of this land to countess Govida, which the king now has. In the same place two ploughs, eight villanes, and one bordar, with one plough, are now in the demesne, and there were eight acres of meadow. Value, in king Edward's time, 20*s*. *now* 60*s*. D. B. 297.

In 1240, William Appleby held a quarter of a fee under the Earl Ferrers. In 1311, and in 1323, John Hastings, Lord of Abergavenny, held a quarter of a fee. In 1347 William, and in 1364 Robert de Herle, held lands. In 1376 John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, held a quarter of a fee. In 1436 Richard Hastings held one messuage and two virgates, under Reginald Grey, lord of Ruthen. At the dissolution the lands of Burton abbey came to one Brereton, of Cheshire. In 1604 the manor was purchased by Sir Wolstan Dixie, knt. who gave it to the Trustees of the Free Grammar School, at Market Bosworth, founded by his great uncle, Sir Wolstan Dixie, and the trustees of that charity are still the lords thereof.

This manor was anciently the inheritance and chief seat of that worthy family of Appleby, who bore "*A.* six martlets *O.* 3, 2, 1." Of whom many lie entombed in the church here. Though many of note have descended out of this house, yet most eminent was that renowned soldier, Sir Edmund de Appleby, knt. who served at the battle of Cressy, 20 Edward III. where he took Monsieur Robert du Mailarte (a nobleman of France) prisoner. After, in 8 Richard II. he went into France with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to treat of a peace between both kingdoms. And lastly, 9 Richard II. he accompanied the said Duke and Lady Constance, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Peter, king of Castile, in his voyage thither; who then went over with a great power, to invest himself in the said kingdom, which, by descent, belonged to his wife, and was then usurped by Henry, base brother to Peter. Another of this family, lineally descended from this Sir Edmund, was George Appleby, slain in defence of the Isle of Inkippe, near Scotland, after Musselborough field, 1 Edward IV. whose widow, Joyce, daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Croxhall, in the county of Derby, after married to one Thomas Lewis, of Mancester, in Warwickshire, was burnt at Coventry, 1557, for her religion; of whom Mr. Fox has written in his book of the Acts and Monuments of the Martyrs.

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Pedigree of the APPLEBYS.

Walleran de Appleby had issue Robert de Appleby, 1181, 28 Henry II. who had issue William de Appleby, 26 Henry III. who had issue Henry de Appleby, knt. 31, 48 Henry III. who had issue Edmund de Appleby, knt. 51 Henry III. who had issue William de Appleby, who had issue John de Appleby, 4—27 Edward III. who had issue Edmund de Appleby, knt. 44 Edward III. 2 Richard II. who had issue John de Appleby, who died 10 Richard II. leaving Thomas de Appleby, 8 Henry V. married to Joban, daughter of Sir Thomas de Astley, of Nelston, co. Leicester, knt. who had issue Thomas de Appleby, who had issue Richard Appleby, who died 1527, leaving issue (by Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Langham, of Goppehull, co. Leicester) George, slain in Scotland, 1 Edward VI. who married Joice, daughter of Thomas Curson, of Croxhall, burnt for religion, 1557, by whom he left issue Richard Appleby, married to ..... daughter of ..... Fisher, and had issue Francis Appleby, who died about 1630, without issue.

This ancient family had their seat a little to the east of the church, of which sufficient remains are still visible to show what it has been, a strong, though not large mansion of defence, built of massy stone, and entirely surrounded by a moat, with no other entrance than that of a draw-bridge. The front wall is still pretty perfect in its original state; some carved work, but no arms, though a few plain escutcheons may be seen. It has for a considerable time belonged to Bosworth school, and is now inhabited by a farmer.

The church is a handsome gothic structure, with a square tower terminated by a beautiful spire, dedicated to St. Michael. It is now (1829) undergoing a thorough repair, which, according to the estimate, will cost considerably more than £2,000. independent of the chancel, which is repaired at the expense of the rector. The advowson of the church was given by Richard Fitz Roger to Latham priory, Lancashire, where he founded a cell to Durham. In 1286 a jury found that the presentation to the church belonged to Latham priory, and not to William Vernon. In 1291 Burton abbey had a pension of 7*s.* from the church. In 1362 Durham priory had license to appropriate the church, the advowson of which belonged to it. In 1660 William Mould purchased the advowson, and by regular descent it came to Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dawson, ancestor to Edward Dawson, esq. of Long Whatton, the present patron, who has sold the next presentation to the Guardians of Mr. Moore. In 1535 a pension was paid of 13*s.* 4*d.* to Latham priory, and £2. to the rector of Seale, and the rectory was valued at £20. 9*s.* 3*d.* There are 423 acres of glebe land; and the present value of the living about £1000. per annum. The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Jones.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In Burton's time, the following arms, &c. were in the church:

In the south window of the chancel, and north windows of the church.

Azure, 6 martlets, *Or*, 3, 2, 1. Appleby.

In the north-east window.

The pictures of Sir Edmund Appleby and his wife, kneeling, on whose surcotes the armes of Appleby.

In the south-east window.

Argent, semè de cross crosslets, fitchy, three fleurs de lis, *Sable*. Bereford.

Gules, three lions, passant gardant, *Or*. England.

The same, with a label of France. Lancaster.

Azure, 6 Martlets, *Or*, 3, 2, 1. Appleby.

In the west window in the steeple.

Azure, 6 Martlets, *Or*, 3, 2, 1. Appleby.

Quarterly { *Azure*, a cinquefoil *Ermine*. Astley. / *Or*, two bars, *Gules*. Harecourt.

Before Burton's time, were the following:

Or, three chevrons, *Gules*. Clare.

Argent, a cross, *Gules*. Vere.

Nebuli, *Or*, and *Sable*. Blunt.

Argent, three bears' heads erased, *Sable*, muzzled, *Or*. Langham.

Under an arch, by the side of the chancel, standeth a fair raised tomb of Sir Edmund de Appleby and his lady, whereon lie both their proportions, neatly cut in alabaster: he lieth in armour, at his feet a lion, under his head an helmet, whereon is his crest, viz.:

A long cap, hatched with feathers, on the top whereof is a martlet's head.

There lieth near adjoining a flat stone, whereon is graven the coat of Appleby and Langham, with this circumscription:

Hic jacet corpus, Ricardi Appleby Armigeri et Elizabetha uxoris ejus, filiæ Roberti Langham de Goppeshull Armigeri, qui Ricardus obiit, 1527. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.

There are many other flat stones in the north chapel, without scutcheon or inscription, defaced by time.

Scarce any remains of arms are now visible in the windows except those of Appleby, and the fine old altar-tomb and effigies are much defaced.

The following inscriptions we find here since Burton's time.

On a mural tablet over the door in the chancel.

Hic jacet corpus Revdi viri Mri Tho. Mould
Hujus ecclesia rectoris Patronique de
Bobenhull in Ecclesia de Leichfieldiæ et
Coventriæ Prebendarii qui hinc
Transmigravit 26 to. die Septembris.
Anno Dom. 1642.

Ὄμοιός μεμετ' ἐμοῖ

Dignus hic luce diuturniore
Nisi quod luce meliore dignus.

Behold my thread is cutt, my glasse is runne,
And yet I live, and yet my life is done.

On another mural tablet adjoining:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Abraham Mould, M. A. rector and patron of this church, who married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Ralph Roper of

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Atherstone, in the county of Warwick, gent. and died the 1st day of March, 1683, in the 70th year of his age, and was buried in the chancel: he had issue by the said Elizabeth, 4 sons and 3 daughters, (viz.) Thomas, Isaac, Joseph and Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, who died issueless, and Anna, wife of John Wilde, late of this town, gent. deceased, by whom she left Elizabeth, only surviving child, wedded unto Edward Dawson, of Long Whatton, esq whose issue are 2 sons and 2 daughters (viz.) Atkins, Edward, Mary and Elizabeth. —Edward Dawson, their younger son, from the great love and affection he beareth to his mother and her ancestors, hath caused this monument to be erected.

ARMS. *Argent*, two bars, *Sable*, three bezants in chief.

CREST. An arm erect.

MOTTO. Tendimus ad terram.

There are two other flat stones in the chancel, to the memory of Joseph and Daniel Mould, 1733, 1735, aged 71 and 78, &c.

On another handsome mural monument in the chancel:

Near this place are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Edward Dawson, esq. the only surviving child of John Wilde, gent. by Anna, youngest daughter of the Rev. Abraham Mould. She, as niece and heir at law to Thomas Mould, Isaac, Joseph, Daniel, Elizabeth and Mary, was possessed in fee of the patronage and advowson of this church; together with divers freeholds, lands and tenements, in the counties of Leicester, Derby, Stafford and Warwick. With these and other accessions of wealth, she was not high minded, but preserved great humility in her state of life. She was a woman of unaffected piety, strict probity and great affability, an indulgent parent, a sincere friend, a tender mistress. She spent her life in constant expectation of death, and died in the most easy and composed manner, on Sunday, the 9th of June, 1764, in the 75th year of her age, leaving two sons and two daughters. Edward Dawson, her younger son, as a token of his duty, great affection and gratitude, hath caused this monument to be erected to her memory.

Above is a hatchment, with these arms:

Azure, on a bend, engrailed, *Argent*, two martlets, *Sable*. Over all, a escutcheon of pretence.

Quarterly { *Argent*, a chevron, engrailed, *Sable*, spotted ermine, on a chief *Sable*, three martlets. And, *Argent*, two bars, *Sable*, three bezants in chief.

MOTTO. Tendimus ad terram.

On a mural monument of marble, in the south aisle, is this inscription:

In a vault underneath lies interred the body of George Moore, esq. of an ancient family in this parish, greatly esteemed for many excellent virtues, of which the love of his country and benevolence to the poor were not the least. He died the 15th day of July, 1751, in the 63rd year of his age. Charles Moore, of the middle temple, London, esq. and the Rev. Thomas Moore, M. A. his nephews and executors, erected this monument to his memory.

On a hatchment above are these arms:

Ermine, three greyhounds, *Sable*, with collars, *Gules*, on a canton, *Gules*, a lion passant gardant, *Or*. Moore.

On a tablet, against a pillar:

In memory of the Rev. James Gresley, who died October 25, 1748, aged 50 years. Also in memory of Ann, wife of the above James Gresley, and daughter of Richard and Rebecca Farmer, gent. of Witherley. She died November 15, 1766, aged 57.

Underneath are these arms:

Gresley impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4. *Sable*, between three acorns; a chevron *Argent*, charged with a leopard's head, *Gules*, between two estoils, leopards; 2 and 3. Moore.

APPLEBY, LITTLE, Applebie Parva, Is a hamlet to the parish of Great Appleby, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, 118 m. from London, containing about 99 houses, and 495 inhabitants. It is a pleasant village, situate partly in Derbyshire, and partly in Leicestershire. Appleby Parva anciently belonged to the Vernons, whose chief seat was at Haddon, in Derbyshire. Vernon bare "*Argent*, fretty *Sable*, a canton *Gules*."

In Little Applebi Robert held under Henry de Ferrers, one carucate, three socmen had two ploughs and three acres of meadow at the conquest.

It appears by an old deed that Robert de Stokport gave this manor, with the advowson of the church of Great Appleby, to William de Vernon and his heirs, about the reign of king John, yielding yearly to him and his heirs a sparrow-hawk, or twelve pence, at the feast-day of St. Peter ad vincula.

In 1322 Richard Vernon, and Matilda, his wife, held the manor as of the honour of Tutbury, and in 1328 he had a grant of free warren here.

In 3 Henry IV, Juliana Vernon was seized of the manor.

The following documents are copied from ancient Charters, and from the Court Rolls, in the possession of Mr. Dewe, solicitor, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

KNOW all present and to come, that I, William de Vernon, have granted, and by this present Charter have confirmed, to William, the sonne of Robert de Appulbie, all the land of Appulbie, with the appurtenances and with the fifth part of the advowson, which he had of the gift of Lord William de Mullam and Amacie his wife, tam in hirbus quam in dominices; to have and to hold, to him and his heires, of mee and my heires, free and quiet; rendering therefore annually, by him and his heires, to mee and my heires, two markes of silver, at the nativitie of St. John Baptist, for all services: and that this may obtain full strength, I have corroborated this Charter, with the putting to my seale this testibus, &c.

N. B. There is no date to this deed.

"We find that the manor of Little Appleby is a very ancient manor, which hath court-leet and court-baron belonging to it; and that in the time of Edward the IIIrd, after the Conquest, Richard de Vernon, knt. was lord of the said manor, as appears not only by accounts of the bailiff of the said manor, but also by two instruments in parchment in old French, under the seal of Maud, wife of Richard de Vernon the younger. The purport whereof are as follows:

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"To all to whom these letters shall come, Maud, who was the wife of Richard de Vernon the younger, sendeth greeting. In the Lord God. Know ye, that whereas Monsieur Richard de Vernon, knt. by his writing hath secured unto me an annuity of £20. to take out of his manor of Little Appleby, in the countie of Leicester, during his life, at four terms of the yeare, by equal portions: that is to say, at each term one hundred shillings; and I have granted unto him, by my writing, that if hee pay mee at each of the termes aforesaid fiftie shillings, I will acquitt him of the other fiftie shillings of the said terme. I, the said Maud, have received fiftie shillings of the said Sir Richard, at the terme of the nativity of our Lord, in the first year of the reigne of king Edward the Third, after the Conquest, and do acquitt him of the 100s. for the terme aforesaid. In witness whereof, to this letter of acquittance I have put my seale: given at Harleston, on Monday, the morrow of St. Nicholas, in the yeare aforesaid."

"Another, of the same purport, for Michaelmas quarter, in the second yeare of the said king Edward the Third."

The last heir male of the noble house of Haddon, was Sir George Vernon, knt. who, about 9 Elizabeth, died seized of thirty manors, leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Gilbert Talbot, knt. two daughters co-heiresses: Dorothy, married to Sir John Manners, knt. younger son of Thomas Manners, first Earl of Rutland, who with her had the manor of Haddon, and divers others. The other, Margaret, married Sir Thomas Stanley, knt. younger son of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby, by whom she had issue, Sir Edward Stanley, knt. who alienated this manor.

It appears by a deed of partition between them, dated 3rd January, 10 Elizabeth; and where they are thrice described as follows:

"Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwich, in the county of Lancaster, knt. and Dame Margaret, his wife, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir George Vernon, late of Haddon, in the county of Derby, knt. on the one part, and John Manners, of Weaverton, in the county of Nottingham, esq. who married the other daughter and co-heir of the said Sir George Vernon, on the other part; by this deed the manor of Little Appleby was allotted (with other estates) to Sir Thomas Stanley. In 1630, it was purchased of Sir Edward Griffin, knt. by Charles Moore, esq. in whose family it has ever since remained.

The following additions we have from the collections of William Woolley, esq. written about the year 1714. "The tenth of Elizabeth John Taylor, gent. died and left an estate here to his daughter Maud, who died 14 Elizabeth, and John Taylor, the son of Richard, the son of Henry, the father of John, the father of the said Maud, inherited the same; and 40 Elizabeth, Humphrey Dethick, esq. of Newhall, died and left an estate here to his daughter Catherine, wife of Alexander Redick, esq. 43 Elizabeth John Rotheram, esq. one of the six clerks in Chancery, died possest of an estate here, which he left to William, son and heir of Gilbert Willoughby, son and heir of Margaret, sister and heir of the said John.

"This town has been eminent for being the birth-place of Sir John Moore, knt. who being of mean parentage, raised himself a very great estate by merchandise, first in lead, and afterwards in the East India trade, whereby he became Lord Mayor of London, and was long president of Christ church, or the Blue-coat hospital, in London, to which he was a great benefactor, particularly in building and endowing the writing and mathematical schools there, in which he bestowed above £6,000. and built and endowed a very fine free-school in this town, on which he bestowed above £5,000.; and after dying at a good old age, above 80, he left an estate of about £80,000. a large part to his nephew, John Moore, esq. but withal gave very great legacies to his other nephews and nieces, which have made many families considerable which were not so before, and left as good a name behind him, for honour and sobriety, as most of his contemporaries; only he was overawed at the latter end of king Charles the Second's reign, when he was Lord Mayor of London, to give up the City's charter, which was looked upon rather as the effect of his want of courage, than of justice and integrity; though perhaps a man of far greater courage and resolution, in those trying times, might have been forced to have done the same. I believe all he got by it was a canton of the arms of England in his coat, which was "O. three Moor-hens, S".

Mr. Woolley's blazonry of Sir John Moore's arms, as above, is incorrect; the arms borne by the present Moores being as stated at the head of the Pedigree.

The school is a very handsome brick building, with two similar fronts; the one which faces the street or road, is enclosed in a very spacious grass area that affords sufficient air and exercise to the boys. The school-room is a noble size. At the

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Pedigree of MOORES, *Lords of Appleby Parva.*

ARMS.—*Ermine*, three Greyhounds courant, in pale, *Sable*, collared, *Gules*, in a canton of the last a Lion passant gardant, *Or*.
CREST.—A Moor-cock, *Ermines*, with wings displayed, holding a heath-stalk in his bill.

Charles Moore, purchaser of Appleby Parva, died 1654. =

- Charles Moore, = Lord of Appleby Parva, died in 1700.
  - Thomas Moore, = Lord of Appleby Parva, died 1725.
    - Charles, died young in 1687.
    - George Moore, esq. sheriff of Leicestershire, and Lord of Appleby, died unmarried in 1751.
    - John Moore, = died in 1756.
      - John Moore, died without issue in 1751
      - Charles Moore, barrister at law, LL. D. F. R. and A. S. S. Lord of Little Appleby, married Elizabeth, dau. of John Mould, alias Moore, esq. of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk. He died in 1775, without issue.
      - Sarah, died unmar.
      - Rev. Thomas Moore, M. A. Lord of the Manors of Appleby and Bentley, died in 1793, unmarried.
      - George. Elizabeth, died infans.
    - Sarah, dau. of Peter Wright, died in 1754.
    - Elizabeth, = dau. of Matthew White, died in 1733.
    - Thomas Moore, Lord = of the Manor of Bentley, died in 1762 : resided at Little Appleby, styled gent.
      - George Moore, Lord of the Manor of Appleby Parva, and sheriff for Leicestershire, died 11th June, 1813. = Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of William Darker, esq. living.
        - Susan, dau. of John Drummond, esq. and the Right Hon. Lady Susan Drummond, late Lady S. Fane, of Migginch Castle, Perthshire, Scotland.
        - George Moore, of Snarestone Lodge, Leicestershire, esq. Lord of the Manors of Appleby Parva and Bentley : high sheriff for Leicestershire in 1821, died in 1827. = Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Hurt, esq.
          - George Moore, of Appleby hall, esq. born Sept. 17th, 1811, Lord of the Manor of Appleby, and owner of the advowson.
          - Susan, dau. of William Phillips Inge, of Thorpe, co. Stafford, esq. by Lady Elizabeth Euphemia Inge, 4th dau. of John, eighth Earl of Galloway, married at St. Mary's church, Bryanstone square, London, 10th June, 1835.
        - Thomas Moore, of Ruddington, co. Nottingham, esq. sheriff of that co. in 1831. = Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thos. Webb-Edge, of Strelley, esq. died ...
          - John Moore, of Appleby, esq.
          - Charles Moore, esq. barrister at law, Midland circuit, died unmarried.
          - Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, all living.
          - Mary-Anne, died an infant.
      - Rev. John Moore, = Lord of the Manor of Bentley, died in 1814, without issue.
      - Mary, dau. of Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, esq. Settlement dated 1st July, 1780 : survived.
      - Catherine, Mary, died young.
    - Catherine, dau. of George Gell [rector of Appleby and Thurning, co. of Huntingdon] died in 1789.
    - Sarah, mar. John Wilde. —— Mary, died an infant.
    - Mary, mar. Ruth. Joseph Mould, of Appleby. Rebecca, married Richard Farmer. Elizabeth, married Thomas Farmer.
  - John, of London, mar. Margaret, dau. of Major R. Burdon, and had issue.
  - Charles, rector of Worplesden, Surrey, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of T. Bailey, and had issue. He died in 1736.
  - George, of London, died in 1732. William.
  - Rebecca, mar. Thomas Dilly.
  - Mary, mar. Samuel Short, of London.
  - Daniel and Jonathan, both died unmar.
- Mary, dau. of Thomas Headfield, died in 1736.
- Sir John, Alderman and Lord Mayor, of London, died in 1702, without issue. He left his estates, to the amount of £80000. to his grand-nephew, John Mould, of Kentwell hall, co. Suffolk, esq.
- George = Moore, of Thomas Hatrill.
  - Sarah, dau. died in 1684.
- George and Sarah, died infants.
- Joan. = Thomas Sherwood.
- John Wilde.

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Pedigree of MOORES, *Lords of Appleby Parva.*

ARMS. *Ermine*, three Greyhounds courant, in pale, *Sable*, collared, *Gules*, in a canton of the last, a Lion passant gardant, *Or*.
CREST. A Moor-cock, *ermines*, with wings displayed, holding a heath-stalk in his bill.

Charles Moore, purchaser of Appleby Parva, died 1654. =

Charles Moore, Lord of Appleby Parva, obt. 1700. = Rebecca, dau. of Thomas Mould, rector of Appleby.

Sir John, Alderman and Lord Mayor, obt. 1702, without issue.

George Moore.

George } died
Sarah } infants.

Joan = Thomas Sherwood = John Wilde.

Thomas Moore, Lord of Appleby Parva, obt. 1725. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Heafield.

John, of London.

Charles, rector of Worplesden, Surrey.

George, of London.

William.

Rebecca, mar. Thomas Dilly.

Mary, mar. Samuel Short, of London.

Daniel. Jonathan.

Charles, died young.

George Moore, sheriff of Leicestershire, and Lord of Appleby, died unmar. 1751.

John Moore, died 1756. = Sarah, dau. of Peter Wright.

Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew White. = Thomas Moore, Lord of the Manor of Bentley, died 1762: resided at Little Appleby, styled gent. = Catherine, dau. of George Geil [rector of Appleby and Thurning, co. Huntingdon.]

Sarah, mar. John Wilde. —— Mary.

Mary, mar. Joseph Mould, of Appleby. Katherine. Rebecca, mar. Richard Farmer. Elizabeth, mar. Thomas Farmer.

John Moore, died without issue.

Charles Moore, LL. D. F. R. and A. S. S. Lord of Little Appleby, died 1775, without issue.

Sarah, died unmar.

Rev. Thomas Moore, M. A. Lord of the Manors of Appleby and Bentley, died 1793, unmarried.

Elizabeth, died unmar.

George Moore, Lord of the Manor of Appleby Parva, and sheriff for Leicestershire, died 11th June, 1817. = Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of William Darher.

Rev. John Moore, Lord of the Manor of Bentley, died without issue surviving heir.

Catherine, Mary, died young.

Susan, dau. of John Drummond, esq. of Miggineh Castle, Perthshire, Scotland. = George Moore, of Snarestone Lodge, Leicestershire, esq. Lord of the Manors of Appleby Parva and Bentley, high-sheriff for Leicestershire 1821, died 1827. = Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Hurt, esq. (living.)

Thomas. John.

Charles Moore, esq. barrister at law, Midland circuit, dead, unmarried.

Catherine. Elizabeth. Mary.

George Moore, born Sept. 17th, 1811.

Susan Drummond Moore, born 2nd April, 1813.

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upper end of it, in the wall, is represented in full proportion, the figure of the founder, in his official robes, with the mace and sword in either hand: underneath which is the following inscription, illustrative of the charity:

"To the memory of Sir John Moore, knight, and alderman of the city of London, who erected this school Anno Domini 1697, and endowed the same for the education of the male children of the parishes and towns of Appleby, Norton, Austery, Newton-in-the-Thistles, Stretton-in-the-Fields, Mesham, Snarston, and Chilcot. And by the statutes made A. D. 1706, it was made free for all England."

The right wing and rooms over the school are occupied by the head-master and his boarders; the left, by the second master. It was erected by Sir Christopher Wren, and is altogether a very suitable edifice, and may serve as a model for others. At the back front, where before were also cloysters, has been added, within these twenty years, a large and comfortable dining or sitting-room, for the use of the boys, more particularly in winter, where recreation or study may be carried on in a more advantageous and agreeable manner. For let the "*Laudatores temporis acti*" say what they will of hardiness and capability of enduring the inclemencies of the weather, certainly such a necessary indulgence, as that above mentioned, is conducive, especially in these days, both to the health of the body and the improvement of the mind. Genius will not endure the hardships of freezing, however insensible Dullness may be to it. This, like all other similar foundations, is under the direction of Governors or Trustees, who meet here annually at the audit to settle business, and dine together.

The following are the Trustees, &c. of the School.

Rev. William Gresley, rector of Seal.
Thomas Moore, esq.
Sir Francis Burdett, bart. M. P.
D. S. Dugdale, esq. M. P.
C. E. Repington, esq.
Sir William Cave Browne-Cave, bart.
W. P. Inge, esq.
John Moore, esq.
S. F. S. Parkins, esq. barrister.
The Right Hon. Earl Howe.
John Boultbee, esq.
Sir Charles Abney Hastings, bart. M. P.
The rector of the parish ex officio.

The present rector is the Rev. Thomas Jones.
The head master is the Rev. Geo. Wood Lloyd, D. D.
The second master is the Rev. William Homer, M. A.
The writing master is Edwin Hague.

The present revenue of this excellent establishment is about £900. per annum, arising from 228 acres of land, at Upton, in Sibson parish, &c.

The family of Moore has been in possession of the manor of Little Appleby for two centuries. Sir John Moore, the son of Charles Moore, gent. (who was a considerable merchant in connexion with the mineral districts of the county) became Alderman and Lord Mayor of London, and died in the year 1702. He was the founder and builder of the free grammar school at Appleby, and died without issue, immensely rich. Among the other distinguished persons of this family, we may remark that three of the name of George have been high sheriffs for the county of Leicester.

ARLESTON and SINFIN, a small village and liberty in the parish of Barrow, and hundred of Appletree, contains 11 houses, 11 families and 74 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. This liberty is entirely the property of Sir George Crewe, bart. and contains 810 acres of land. The average rental is about 27*s.* per acre. The amount of the poor rates last year was about £44. 2*s.* 7½*d.*; county rate, £54. The roads in this township are all occupation roads. The estimated annual value of the lands, messuages, &c. in this liberty is £1133. 5*s.* This village is governed by a constable.

Erlestone, Sedenefeld,

In Erlestone, Colegrini and Ravenchil had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There are now in the demesne two ploughs, and seven villanes with one plough. There are twenty acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 20*s. now* 40*s.* D. B. 311. *In Sedenefeld, Ulchel had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There is now in the demesne one plough, and two villanes have one plough and six acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time and now* 10*s. William holds it.* D. B. 311.

The manor of Arleston was conveyed, in the year 1426, by Thomas Bradshaw and Agnes, the wife of Robert del Stoke, to John Bothe, whose descendant, William

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Bothe, esq. died, seized of it in 1519. It afterwards was the property of the Blounts; Sir Henry Blount sold it, in 1640, to Sir John Harpur, ancestor of Sir George Crewe, bart. the present proprietor.

The manor of Sinfen or Sinfin belonged, in the reign of Edward I. Edward III. and 17 Richard II. to the family of Towke, who were succeeded by the Bothes. It is probable that the Towkes possessed Arleston also, as both estates passed from the Bothes to the Blounts. Sir George Crewe, bart. is the present proprietor.

Sinfin Moor, containing 894 acres, was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1802, and allotted amongst the adjoining townships of Sinfin, Barrow, Alvaston, Osmaston, Boulton, Normanton, Chellaston and Swarkstone. In 1827 another Act of Parliament was obtained to drain it. The Derby races were formerly held upon this large common.

ASH, a small rural village, 1 m. West of Etwall and 1 m. S. of Trusley, in the parish of Sutton-on-the-Hill, and hundred of Appletree, consists of a tolerably good old hall and 5 or 6 farm-houses, pleasantly situate on a rising ground, and surrounded by good land.

Eisse,

In Eisse Ulchel, Auic and Hacon had sixteen ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and seven villanes having one plough. There are eighteen acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 40s. *now* 30s. *Robert holds it.* D. B. 304.

The manor of Ash, containing upwards of 800 acres of land, was given by William the Conqueror to Henry de Ferrers. In 25 Edward I. Ralph de Bakepuze held it under Ralph de Rochford, who held it under the Earl of Lancaster in 1296. In the reign of Richard II. it appears to have been in the Mackworth family. In 18 Henry VII. John Fitzherbert died and left this lordship to his son Eustace, whose son John died 38 Henry VIII. and left it to his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Sir Nicholas Draycott, of Paynsley in Staffordshire. In 11 Henry VII. William Bothe of Arleston died, and left an estate here to his grandson John, which came to Nicholas Fitzherbert, who married Alice, daughter of Henry Bothe of Arleston. In the reign of James I. Gervase Sleigh, esq. purchased it, and left it to his son, Sir Samuel Sleigh, who left it to his daughter and co-heir Margaret, who married to James Chetham, of Turton tower, Lancashire, esq.; his son Samuel succeeded to the estate, but dying without issue, it passed to Rowland Cotton, esq. of Bellaport in Shropshire, who had married the other co-heiress. It remained in this family until the death of William Cotton, esq. in 1825, when it passed to the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, vicar of St. Peter's, Derby, and Sutton on the Hill, the present proprietor.

Esseburue, Ashburne, Ashborne, Ashbourne,

ASHBOURN is a neat market town, township and parish in the hundred of Wirksworth, and may, in point of importance, be ranked immediately after the two corporate towns of the county. It gives its name to the deanery of Ashbourn, and is situated 9 m. W. of Wirksworth, 12 m. S. W. of Matlock, 20 m. S. of Buxton, 16 m. S. E. of Leek, 12 m. S. E. of Uttoxeter, 18 m. S. W. of Bakewell, 13 m. N. W. of Derby, 47 m. S. E. of Manchester, and 139 m. N. W. by N. from London.—The Manchester mail, with several stage coaches from London to the northern counties and Scotland, pass through this town daily. The town is situate in a deep valley, through which runs a small river, called the Schoo or Henmore, and to the inhabitants more generally known by the name of the Compton-brook. This stream falls into the Dove at Hanging-bridge. The southern part of the town is denominated Compton (anciently *Campdene*) and the northern portion is situated on elevated ground which is connected with the hills of Dove-dale. The entrance into Ashbourn, from Derby, descends rapidly, and presents an interesting view of the town and the romantic country around it. The steep ridge to the north, covered with houses, appears embosomed in wood; and in the distance is seen Thorpe Cloud and many of the most striking objects that enrich the valley of the Dove. The houses are built chiefly with red brick, and are well sheltered from the boisterous winds; and the whole grouping conveys a pleasing idea of security and social happiness.—The parish of Ashbourn consists of the vicarage, one chapelry, two townships and three liberties or hamlets in the neigh-

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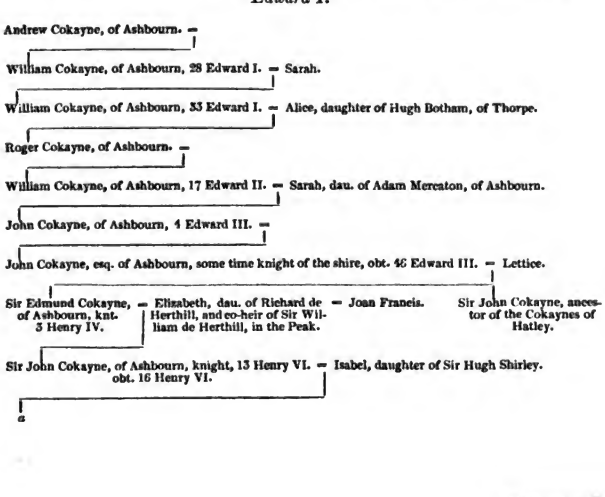
back, brother of the king and earl of Lancaster, died possessed of the manor of Ashbourn. In 9 Edward II. Stephen de Seagrave held lands here. In the time of Edward III. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, owned the manor. In the same reign, Roger Mortimer, earl of March, procured for his son a grant of the wapentake of Risley and Ashbourn in the Peak, being parcels of the lands of the late Edmund, earl of Kent, attainted. In the reign of Henry IV. John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, held the manor. This manor continued to be annexed to the earldom and duchy of Lancaster until the time of Charles I. who in the year 1633 sold or granted it to William Scriven and Philip Eden, who conveyed it to Sir John Coke of Melbourn, knt. one of his Majesties Secretaries of State, and his son John Coke, esq.; from the latter it passed by sale, in the reign of Charles II. to Sir William Boothby of Broadlow-Ash, bart. whose lineal descendant and male heir, Sir William Boothby of Ashbourn hall, bart. is the present owner.

An ancient and noble family, of the name of Cokaine, resided and flourished for many generations in this town, and had considerable estates in the county, much increased by a match with the heiress of Herthill, and were many years lessees of the rectory of Ashbourn under the dean of Lincoln. From this family descended Sir William Cokaine, lord mayor of London in the reign of James I. ancestor of the lord Cullen, seated at Rushton in Northamptonshire early in the 18th century. Several were eminent statesmen and warriors in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henries IV. V. and VI. John Cokaine, esq. knt. of the Shire, who died in 1372, lies buried in Ashbourn church. Sir John Cokaine, one of his sons, was founder of the Cokaines of Cokaine Hatley in Bedfordshire, now passed by a female heir to the Casts. Sir Thomas Cokayne, who died in 1592, was author of a short treatise on huntyng, compiled for the delight of noblemen and gentlemen, now extremely rare. His great grandson, Sir Aston Cokaine, was author of several dramatic and other poems, epitaphs, &c. in the reign of Charles I. He was born at Elvaston, and resided chiefly at Pooley in Warwickshire. In the year 1671 he joined with his son, Thomas Cokaine, esq. (the last male heir of this branch of the family) in the sale of Ashbourn hall and other estates, to Sir William Boothby, bart.

Pedigree of the ancient family of COKAINES, *of Ashbourn, from the reign of Edward I.*



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This View of **ASHBOURN HALL** the Seat of
Sir Wm. Boothby Bart. is most humbly dedicated by his
obliged and faithful Servant Stephen Glover

a
John Cokayne, of Ashbourn, 14 Edward IV. obt. 20 Henry VII. (1504.) seised of Middleton by Yolgrave, Ballidon, Parwich, Clifton, a moiety of Tissington, with messuages and lands in Ashbourn, Compton, Offcote and Underwood, Bradley, Sturston, King's Newton and Mappleton.

Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Vernon, knt. speaker of the parliament at Leicester, 4 Henry VI. who with the foregoing Sir John or the last, were knights of the shire, and commissioners for returning all the names of the gentry in the county, 12 Henry VI.

Thomas Cokayne, of Ashbourn, 3 Henry VII. was slain at Polesworth in a quarrel with Thomas Burdett, esq. — Agnes, daughter of Robert Barlow, of Barlow.

Roger.

Beatrice, ux. of Sir Thomas Tyrrell, knt.

Sir Thomas Cokayne, knt. was knighted at the battle of Tournay in France, 4 Henry VIII. sheriff 12 and 21. will dated 28 Henry VIII. (1537.) — Barbara, dau. of John Fitzherbert, of Ash and Etwall, esq. remembrancer of the exchequer, 1504.

Beatrice.

Henry.

A dau. mar. Humphrey Lowe, of Denby, esq.

Francis Cokayne, of Ashbourn, died seised of the manors of Mappleton, Thorpe, Herthill, Ballidon, Clifton, Middleton, a moiety of Tissington, and lands in sixteen other places, 1538. — Dorothy, dau. and heir of Thomas Marow, serjeant at law, 1505.

Anthony, S. P.

Thomas C. had a dau. and heiress Florence, mar. Henry Bagshaw, of Ridge hall.

Jane, mar. Vincent Lowe, of Derby, esq.

Anne, mar. Sir William Bassett, of Blore, knt.

Elizabeth, married Robert Burdett, esq.

Sir Thomas Cokayne, knt. of Ashbourn, was knighted at the winning of Edinburgh, 2nd day of May, 1544. He was divers times high sheriff of Notts. and Derbysh. and died 15th Nov. 1592; gave £50. to the loan of Spanish Armada, 1588. — Dorothy, dau. of Sir Humphry Ferrers, of Tamworth, knight, mar. about 1540.

Barbara, ux. John Ferrers, esq. son of Sir Humphry.

Alice, ux. Edward Littleton, Pellaton hall, co. of Staff.

Anne.

Francis, mar. dau. and heir of ... Browne, co. Warw.

William, living, 1591.

Thomas, ob. S. P.

Dorothy.

Francis Cokayne, of Ashbourn, esq. died 25th Dec. 1594; married Anne, dau. of Sir Valentine Knightly, of Pawsley, co. Northampton.

Thomas died young.

Thomas, obt. S. P. 19th January, 1587, mar. Jane, dau. and heir of Philip Okeover, esq.

Sir Edward Cokayne, of Ashbourn, knt. sheriff of Derbyshire, died 11th Oct. 1606. — Jane, dau. of Nicholas Ashby, of Willoughby, esq.

Dorothy, married German Pole, of Radbourn, esq.

Tabitha, mar. William Bradburn, esq. Florence. Johanna. Joan. Jane. Maud.

Thomas Cokayne, of Ashbourn and Pooley, esq. born 1588, died in London. — Anne, dau. of Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, co. Derby, knt.

George Cokayne, of Ballidon. — Francis Cokayne.

Dorothy, ux. Wm. Fleetwood, of Calwich, co. Staff.

Jane, ux. Powell.

Mary obt. young.

Francis, mar. Frances Creswell. — Dorothy, Mary Jane and John.

George obt. S. P.

Grace, ux. of George Coke, of Derby.

Eliz. ux. of James Blore, of Ashbourn.

Sir Aston Cokayne, of Ashbourn, bart. but resided chiefly at Pooley in Warwickshire, a celebrated poet, died at Derby, Feb. 1683, buried at Polesworth. — Mary, dau. of Sir Gilbert Kniveton, of Mercaston, co. Derby, bart.

Anne, ux. Sir Francis Boteler, of Hatfield Woodhall.

Thomas, obt. 1628. S. P.

Letice, ux. of Gilbert Armstrong.

Catherine, ux. of Sir Rich. Weston.

Isabella, obt. 1634. æt. 18.

Lucy, obt. 1651, unmarried.

Thomas Cokaine, esq. joined with his father in selling the Ashborne estates and others in Derbyshire, in 1671, obt. S. P. this was in the latter end of king Charles the Second's reign. — Mary, dau. and co-heir of Carey Sherry, of Rossall, co. Salop, esq.

Mary, ux. 1st Thomas Hanslow, of Birchin, 2nd, William Lacy.

Isabella, born 9th Mar. 1659. — William Turvill, of Aston, co. Leicester, esq.

Henry.

Charles.

Arabella, ux. of Whitgreave, of Moseley, co. Stafford.

Sir William Cokaine, of a younger branch of this family, was lord mayor of London in 1619, and his son Charles was raised to an Irish peerage, by the title of Vis-

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count Cullen, in 1642: from whom descended his grandson Charles, the grandfather of the third viscount who married Catherine, youngest of the five daughters of William Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and by her (who afterwards married Sir John Harpur, bart.) had Charles, the fourth viscount, who married Anne, sister to Borlas Warren, esq. descended from the earls of Warren and Surrey, who attended William the Conqueror into England, and afterwards married Cunred, daughter of that king, and was ancestor of the present Warrens; by this lady he had a son Charles, the fifth viscount, who was born September, 1710; married May, 1732, to Anne, daughter of Borlas Warren, esq. by whom (who died 1754) he had issue, Charles, Borlase, John, who all died unmarried: Anne Maria, the only surviving daughter, married the Rev. Nathaniel Mapletoft, who died 1791: she married secondly the bishop of Cork and Ross. His lordship married secondly, Sophia, daughter of John Baxter, esq. by whom he has issue, William, who married Barbara, youngest daughter of George Hill, esq. by whom he has issue.

John Cokaine, who died 1403, was knighted by Henry IV. at the battle of Shrewsbury, and killed in that conflict. He was baron of the exchequer. His nephew, Sir John, represented the county of Derby in several parliaments, and was chief baron of the exchequer in 3 Henry IV. and 2 Henry VI. He lies buried in Ashbourn church.

The church is a gothic building, in the form of a cross, with a square tower in the centre, terminated with a beautiful and lofty octagonal spire, enriched with ornamental workmanship, and pierced by twenty windows. The building is principally early English, with various alterations, additions and insertions of later styles. The nave has very fine early English piers and arches. The chancel is of the same character, but with a perpendicular east window of seven lights inserted; there are three plain stone stalls in the chancel. The north transept has decorated windows; the south transept a large perpendicular window. The font is fine clearly early English. There are several good early English door-ways. Over the whole of this church, the different styles are very much mixed, but the walls and buttresses appear mostly of the original character of the church. The roof is supported by several pointed arches; the interior is spacious, but not commodiously disposed, though galleries have been erected for the convenience of the congregation. At what time it was built is uncertain, though probably it was in the thirteenth century, for we find that it was dedicated to St. Oswald, by Patishull, bishop of Coventry, in the year 1241; as appears by an inscription on a brass plate, found on repairing the church, some years ago, which is as follows: "*Anno ab incarnatione Dno MCCXlj VIII die Maij dedicata est hæc eccia et hocultare consecratum in honore sci Oswaldi regis et martiris a venerabili patre Dno Hugoni de Patishull Coventrensi Episcopo.*" In the Harleian manuscript, No. 1486, folio 49, 6, is a copy of this inscription (differing in a few letters only) which is then said to be written in an old Saxon character, in brass, in Mr. Cokaine's house at Ashbourn. There is no date to the memorandum. This brass was probably fixed up in the church at the time the ancient hall was taken down. It is remarkable, that the bishop should be styled, of Coventry only. This church, together with the chapels, lands, tithes and other appurtenances belonging thereto, were granted in the time of Edward the Confessor, by William Rufus, to the church of St. Mary in Lincoln, and to the bishop of that see and his successors. In consequence of some arrangement made at a remote period, the rectory became appropriated to the deans of Lincoln, under whom it was held on lease for many years by the Cokayne family, and of late by the Erringtons. The present lessee is George Henry Errington, esq. The rectory of Mappleton is annexed to the vicarage of Ashbourn. The vicarage has been augmented with a parliamentary grant of £600. and the present value is about £100. per annum, and of the rectory £200. per annum. The Rev. Samuel Shipley is the present incumbent. The church is furnished with a good organ, and the tower contains eight bells.

A chantry was founded at the altar of St. Mary in Ashbourn church, and endowed by Henry de Kniveton, parson of Norbury, in the reign of Richard II. Another chantry, in honour of St. Oswald, was founded in or about the year 1483, by John Bradburne and Anne his wife.

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Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

A large monument, with two kneeling figures of Sir Thomas and Dame Dorothy Cokaine, over a tablet. Hic jacent sepulta corpora Thomæ Cokaini Militis et Dom Dorotheæ uxoris ejus. Christi mors nobis vita.

Underneath, in a lower compartment, three sons and seven daughters, on either side another tablet. Nomina liberorum Thomæ Cokaini Mil et Dom Dorotheæ uxoris ejus, Franciseus, Thomas, Edward, Florentia, Dorothea, Ha. Johannes, Johanna, Jane, Maud.

In the north transept of Ashburn church is a large embattled altar-tomb, enriched on the sides with quatrefoils and shields of arms.—On the top are two effigies in alabaster; the one of a knight, in plate-armour, with pointed helmet, having his arms, three cocks, expressed on his breast, a lion at his feet, and angels supporting his pillow: the other of an old man in a close cap, with a short beard, habited in a tunic, with a robe falling over his left shoulder: a purse and a dagger attached to his girdle, and a dog at his feet. This monument was evidently intended for some of the Cokaine family; and it is probable that the effigy in armour is that of John Cokaine, esq. who was some time knight of the shire, and died in 1573. In the same transept is another altar-tomb, of alabaster, with the effigies of a knight, of the same family, and his lady; the sides are much enriched with gothic tracery, and figures of angels, holding shields of arms. The knight is in plate-armour, with a collar of S. S.; under his head is a helmet, with his crest (a cock's head) and lamberquin. The lady is dressed in a close gown and mantle, with the reticulated head-dress.

Tumuli alabastrini Johannis Cokain primo capitalis Baronis de Scaccario, deinde unius Justiciarum de Communi Banco, sub rege Henrico IV. accurata effigies.

On a marble tombstone is the following inscription:

Here lyeth Sir Thomas Cockaine,
Made knight at Turney and Turwyne;
Who builded here fayre houses twayne,
With many profettes that remayne:
And three fayre parkes impaled he,
For his successors here to be;
And did his house and name restore,
Which others had decayed before;
And was a knight, so worshipfull,
So virtuous, wyse and pitifull;
His dedes deserve that his good name
Lyve here in everlasting fame.

Who had issue, three sonnes and three daughters.

In the south transept, within a wooden railing, is an old altar-tomb, without effigy or date, probably to the Bradburne family. Another fine altar-tomb, with effigies in alabaster, of Sir Humphry Bradburne, knt. of Len, near Bradburne, and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Sir William Turvill, of Newhall, Warwickshire, knt. Obiit 15.

The north side exhibits their daughters, each holding a shield of their several husband's arms, impaled with their own: and the south side has their sons in like manner. At the west end is a shield of the arms and quarterings of Bradburne, surrounded by a garter and motto; on either hand, two single shields of Bradburne and Turvill.

Another altar-tomb, above the same, on the wall, a tablet.

Here lieth the body of Jane Sacheverell Widow, daughter of Sir Humphry Bradburne, knt. and Dame Elizabeth, his wife, and late wife of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, esq. She had issue by her said husband, four sons, viz. Jacinth, Jonathas, Victoriu and Oawald: and four daughters, Elizabeth, Abigail, wife of Humphry Packington, of Harrington, in the county of Woreester, esq. and Jane and Omphelia. The said Jane Sacheverell died ye 14th of March, 1624. Ætatis suæ, 67. The said Abigail, her daughter, and Thomas Milward, her kinsman and executor, caused this monument to be erected.

ARMS. Sacheverell. *Argent*, on a Saltier, *Azure*, five waterbougets, *Or*. Impaling Bradburne; all in a lozenge shield.

In same transept, a mural monument inscribed Jacobi Sherrat, de Tyddeswall, obt. 5 Dec. 1710, aged 65. He was a lawyer, and son of John Sherrat of Basford, in the parish of Cheddleton, co. Stafford.

ARMS. *Azure*, two boars passant, in pale *Or*, a canton, *Ermine*.

On another. Constance Frances, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Gooding Clarke, of Hansworth, co. Stafford, esq. and Constance Elizabeth, his wife, obt. Sept. 3, 1801, aged 9.

Here lie the bodies of Sir William Boothby of Ashbourn hall, knt. and bart. and dame Hill, his wife.—He was only son of Sir Henry Boothby of Clatercote, in the county of Oxon, by Judith his wife, afterwards lady Corbett.—He married Frances, 2nd daughter and co-heir of colonel Milward of Snitterton, by whom he had issue (all deceased) and after her, Hill, 1st daughter and co-heir of Sir William Brooke, knt. of the bath, brother to Henry Brooke, lord Cobham, and last heir-male of that ancient and noble family. By Hill he had issue, William:—James, another William, (who now succeeds to the honour) Charles, Henry and Brooke, Margaret, Penelope and Mary: which Brooke, under the highest obligations of duty and gratitude to their memories, erected this monument. Sir William was a true son of the established church of England; eminent for piety, sobriety and disinterested loyalty; a lover of learning, evident by his collection of nearly six thousand books, now regularly placed in a convenient and graceful library in Ashbourn hall, to remain to his posterity there. His lady's piety, charity and other christian graces, were extensively beneficial and exemplary. After 47 years mutual and sincere affection

she { died } May 14, MDCCIV. { aged } LXIV.
he { died } March 24, MDCCVI. { aged } LXVIII.

both interred under, and all their children near this tomb.

ARMS. Boothby. *Argent*, on a canton, *Sable*, a lion's paw erased, in bend, *Or*, with the arms of Ulster and a shield of pretence. Brooke. *Gules*, on a chevron, *Argent*, a lion rampant, *Sable*, crowned, *Or*.

A slab beneath records the deaths of several of their children, viz. Charles Boothby, fourth son, obt. July 5, 1686, aged 20: William, obt. August 6, 1662, aged three months; Margaret, died July 9, 1668, aged one year and four months.

S. S. Hic conditæ sunt exuviæ Franciscæ filii nati maximi Gulielmi Boothby de Broadlow Ash, Equitis et Baronetti et Franciscæ filiæ Johannis Milward de Snitterton, armigeri. Uxorem duxit Annam filiam Johannis Child de Dogsthorp hall in agro Northamptoniensi armigeri, ex qua liberos Henricum et Annam suscepit quos infantes reliquit moriens die passionis dominicæ anno 1684. In piam patris memoriam filius Henricus Boothby Baronettus hoc possuit anno 1708. Et amici addidere—Illum forma præsignem genere magnum virtutibus longe majorum fuisset.

An alabaster urn. To the pious memory of Ann, the deservedly beloved wife of Brooke Boothby, daughter of Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge in the county of Derby, esq. and Mary his wife; who left this uncertain world the 2nd day of July, MDCCI. in the XXth year of her age, and lies here expecting (the rewards of a virtuous and good life) a glorious resurrection to a blessed immortality. She left issue by her husband only one son, William, who also departed this life in the IXth year of his age, ye XXIInd of Sept. MDCCVIII.

Eximiæ formæ externa venustas in matre animum æque candidum indebat in puero spem afferebat indolis adeo præstantis ut omnes quibus notus erat immaturum ejus obitum lugerent.

ARMS. Boothby and Brooke, quarterly, impaling Cavendish.

A monument. Sacred to the memory of Hill Boothby, only daughter of Brooke Boothby and Elizabeth Fitzherbert, his wife; born October 27th, 1708; died January 16th, 1756.

Could beauty, learning, talents, virtue, save
From the dark confines of th' insatiate grave;
This frail memorial had not asked a tear,
O'er Hill's old ashes, sadly mouldering here:

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Friendship's chaste frame her ardent bosom fired,
And bright religion all her soul inspired;
Her soul too heavenly for an house of clay,
Soon wore its earth-built mansion to decay.
In the last struggles of departing breath,
She saw her Saviour gild the bed of death;
Heard his mild accents tuned to peace and love,
Breathe a blest welcome to the realms above;
To those bright regions, that celestial shore,
Where friends, long lost, shall meet to part no more.
"Blest Lord, I come," my hopes have not been vain:
Upon her lifeless cheek, extatic smiles remain.

Monument of alabaster. Sacred to the memory of Maria Elizabeth Boothby, only daughter of Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. and Dame Phœbe, his wife; born February 16th, 1758: died August 22nd, 1805.

Chaste earth, within thy hallowed breast,
Let these sad relics peaceful rest:
The mortal spoils, an angel mind,
Mounting to heaven, has left behind.
Here bosom pure as virgin snow,
Did with each mild affection glow,
Almost from human frailties free,
Yet boundless was her charity:
The sense in her that brightly shone,
Seemed to her modest self unknown.
Reader, no poet's pencil drew
This portrait, it is simply true;
O, all-beloved, the general woe
Thy universal worth may show:
And, O, too soon, united here,
With parents, to thy bosom dear.
Sleep by a well-loved mother's side,
In life her chiefest joy and pride.
Sister, farewell, nor time, nor place,
Maria's memory shall efface:
Thy brothers, who inscribed this stone,
With their last sigh thy loss shall moan.

Another. Sacred to the memory of Sir Brooke Boothby, bart. and Dame Phœbe, his wife, daughter and heir of William Hollins, esq. of Moseley, in the county of Stafford. He was born November 2nd, 1710, and died April 9th, 1789. She was born October 4th, 1716, and died May 5th, 1788. They were married in 1742, and left issue two sons and one daughter. Brooke, born June 3rd, 1744; William, born May 4th, 1746; Maria Elizabeth, born February 16th, 1758.

Here blameless pair, with mild affections blest,
Beloved, respected, much lamented, rest:
Life's sheltered vale secure in peace ye trod,
Your practice virtue, your reliance God.
Long days, long love, indulgent heaven bestow'd,
And sweet content to gild your calm abode;
Friends who through life their faith unaltered kept;
Children who loved, who honoured, and who wept;
Heroes and kings, life's little pageant o'er
Might wish their trophied marbles told no more.

ARMS. Boothby and Brooke, quarterly, over all a shield of pretence, of Hollins, *argent* a chevron, *azure*, in chief, four crossiets of the second.

A beautiful monument, in memory of Miss Boothby, from the chisel of T. Banks, R. A. which for execution and design, would do credit to the talents of any artist. On a marble pedestal, a mattrass, sculptured from the same material, is laid; on this the child reposes, but apparently not in quiet; her head reclines on a pillow, but the disposition of the whole figure indicates restlessness. The little sufferer, indeed, appears as if she had just changed her position, by one of those frequent turnings to which illness often in vain resorts for relief from pain. The inscriptions on the tablet below enforces this feeling:

"I was not in safety, neither had I rest, and the trouble came."—To Penelope, only child of Sir Brooke and Dame Susannah Boothby, born April 11th, 1785; died March 13th, 1791. She was in form and intellect most exquisite. The unfortunate parents ventured their all on this frail bark, and the wreck was total.

Omnia tecum una perierunt gaudia nostra. Tu vero felix et beata Penelope mea, Quæ tot tantisque miseriis una morte perfuneta es.

Lei che'l ciel ne mostra terra n' asconde.

Le crespe chiome d' or puro lucente.
Et lampoggiar dell Angelico riso,
Che solean far in terra un Paradiso,
Poca polvere sun che nulla sente.

Beauté, c'est donc ici ton dernier azyle. Son cercueil ne la contient pas toute entiere. Il attend ie reste de sa proie: Il ne l'attendra pas longtemps.

It is impossible to hang over the beautiful image which the artist has here sculptured forth, and peruse the simple but affecting inscriptions that are scattered around it, without sympathizing with the afflicted parents who had "ventured their all of happiness on this frail bark," and found "the wreck was total." This monumental design, which is exquisitely finished, and full of tender feeling, probably suggested to Chantrey the execution of that master-piece of art, the group of the two children, now the grace and ornament of Lichfield cathedral, and the boast of modern sculpture.

Middle isle, on a pillar. Near to this pillar lieth the bodies of John Lee, gent. and Elizabeth his wife, of Ladyhoie, in the county of Derby: he died August 23rd, 1686: she, December 28th, 1713.

ARMS. *Azure*, three ducal crowns, *Or*.

At the bottom of the stairs, leading to a gallery at the west end. A Latin inscription for Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Kirkland, of Ashburn, and daughter of Thomas Baguley, of Ashborne, Merchant, and Elizabeth, his wife, obt. 22nd January, MDCCXVII.

East isle. Richard Milnes, merchant of Sandybrook, late of Manchester, born February 4th, 1734, and died October the 18th, 1803.

In the middle cross isle are several memorials to the respectable families of Riddlesden and Chatterton.

On a pillar in the middle isle, white marble tablet. In memory of Mr. Bryan Hodgson, late of this town, &c. died December 12th, 1784, aged 75.

In the north transept, a white marble tablet for William Rawlins, obt. June 16th, 1817, aged 69. The Rev. William Rawlins, his father, for many years a dissenting minister in this town, obt. January 22nd, 1783, aged 65; Hannah, his wife, obt. November 20th, 1786, aged 69.

A flag. In memory of the Rev. Dean Langton, who departed this life 28th July, 1761.

A flag. Edward Barton, esq. lieut. 1st regmt. dragoon guards, obt. June 15th, 1751, in the 30th year of his age.

In the chancel.

White marble cenotaphic monument. In memory of lieut. col. Philip Bainbrigge, fourth son of the late Thomas Bainbrigge, esq. of Woodseats, Staffordshire. He commanded the 30th regiment of foot at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee, on the 6th of October, 1799, which terminated the expedition to Holland, where he was killed, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a widow and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss. His body was buried by his brother soldiers, in the churchyard near the field of battle.

ARMS. Bainbrigge ..... a chevron ..... between three battle-axes ..... impaling ..... a crescent ..... between three trefoils.

On a stone in the same wall. Here lyeth the body of William Hull, the first lecturer in this church from the yeare of our Lord 1610, until the 30th of January, 1626, on which day he departed this life.

A flag. Thomas, son of Charles Gibbons, of London, gent. obt. 19th June, 1688; and Mary Ley, died 29th June, 1786, aged 62.

On the north wall, a monument, disposed in the form of a mantling thrown over an arrow. Sacred to the memory of George Errington, esq. who in 1759 served the office of sheriff of the city of London. He departed this life on the 10th of May, 1769, aged 78 years: and of his son, George Errington, esq. barrister at law, who died on the 19th of May, 1795, aged 39 years.—This monument was erected in affectionate remembrance of his ancestors, by their descendant, George Henry Errington, esq. the present lay impropriator of this parish.

ARMS. Errington, *Argent*, two bars, *Azure*, in chief, three escalop shells of the second.

CREST. On a wreath, a unicorn's head erased, per pale *Argent* and *Gules*.

On the same wall. A white marble monument,

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with Latin inscription, for John Saunders, rector of Leigh, M. A. first-born son of John Saunders, rector of Colton, prebendary of Lichfield, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of John Crompton, esq. of Stonepark, and nephew of Walter Lord Aston, of Forfar. And erected by his son, John Saunders, L. L. B. a presbyter of the church of England; no date.

ARMS. *Sable*, a chevron pean between three bulls' heads, cabosled, *Or*.

Another for Rev. Thomas Goodreed, whose Arms, *Gules*, an anchor, *Or*, ringed, *Argent*, are above: a flag beneath, inscribed, The Rev. Mr. Thomas Goodreed, vicar of Ashbourn, died 23rd May, 1702. His wife died 15th October, 1707.

A curious account of a woman being buried alive, of the name of Toplis.

Thomas Toplis's wife was buried at Ashbourn 20th April, 1650; as she was carried to the church, some thought they heard a rumbling in the coffin; as the earth was cast upon the coffin, a noise was heard like the bursting of a little bladder; soon after the people were gone from the funeral, a widow-woman, named Ann Chadwick, not being satisfied, went again to the grave, kneeling down and laying her ear to the ground, she heard a sighing: she called a soldier to her that was passing that way, who heard the same: they immediately went to Mr. Pegg, a justice of the peace, who ordered the grave to be opened; the coffin was discovered to be warm, and the woman had pulled some hurds out of her mouth, which had stopped it before she was put into the coffin; they found also a child, delivered and descended as low or lower than the knees, with one hand in its mouth and the other stretched out by its side: the after-birth was also come from her.

In the register-book are these words: April 20, 1650, was buried Emma, the wife of Thomas Toplis, who was found delivered of a child after she had lain two hours in the grave.

Charities.

The Free Grammar-School was founded 27 Elizabeth, by letters patent, 15th July, 1585, on the petition of Sir Thomas Cokaine, knt. William Bradborne and Thomas Carter, esqrs. Thomas Hurt, William Jackson, and other inhabitants of the town, under the denomination of the free school of Queen Elizabeth, in the village of Ashborne, in the county of Derby.

No statutes appear to have been made under the provision for that purpose, contained in the charter of Queen Elizabeth, until the year 1796. On 20th August in that year, the common seal of the governors and assistants of the free grammar-school was affixed to the following rules and statutes, the same having received the consent and approbation of the then bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, testified by his signature thereof, to whom a letter had been addressed by the governors and assistants in 1794, requesting his advice and assistance, and stating that the then head-master of the school had at that time only one scholar, and had had only two or three for many years past, and that the under-master taught a private school in his own house, and neglected the few scholars that attended the free-school.

1. That the master and under-master for the time being shall enter upon their respective offices, with the house, garden, and other appurtenances thereto belonging, subject to the observance of all and every the rules, statutes and orders herein contained, and which are on their respective parts to be observed and performed, and shall continue in the possession thereof during so long a time as they shall respectively observe the said rules, statutes and orders, and shall conduct themselves properly and diligently in their offices, and no longer. And in case the master or under-master shall not observe the said rules, statutes and orders, or any of them, or shall be guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty, and in order to prevent a master or under-master being discharged and removed from their respective offices, upon the complaint or by the prejudice of a few individuals, a meeting of the said governors and assistants for the time being, shall be first called to take into consideration whether there are sufficient grounds, by the misconduct or neglect of duty of such master or under-master, or their omitting to observe these rules, statutes and orders, to call a special meeting of the said governors and assistants: and if so, then to call such special meeting; of calling which, one week's notice in writing shall be given to the said master or under-master respectively; and the said governors and assistants are at such special meeting to consider fully, and carefully investigate, such misconduct or neglect of duty, or non-observance of the said rules, statutes and orders, and they, or the major part of them for the time being, shall then either acquit such master or under-master from any complaint which shall be made against him, as aforesaid, or shall sign an order for his or their discharge and removal immediately, or within such space of time as the said governors and assistants, or the major part of them, shall think proper; provided always, that such special meeting shall not be held sooner than fourteen days after the then preceding meeting: and the master or under-master who shall be so ordered to be discharged or removed, shall from the time of such discharge or removal, be deprived of all the profits and emoluments belonging to his office, and shall quit and yield up possession of his house, school, garden and orehard to the same belonging; and if he shall refuse or neglect to quit and yield up the same, the said governors and assistants, or any person authorized by them, shall and may by force remova him from the possession thereof.

2. That no master or under-master for the time being shall engage himself to any school or scholars, nor shall in anywise teach or instruct any scholars during the hours proper for him to attend in the free grammar-school; viz. from seven to eleven in the forenoon, and from one to four in the afternoon.

3. That the master or under-master shall not, without the express consent of the said governors and assistants, or the major part of them, at one of their meetings, be at liberty to take as scholars more than the following number of boarders; viz. the head-master twenty, and the under-master ten. And for the greater preservation of the health of such boarding-scholars, the master or under-master shall not have more than two beds in one room, nor more than two scholars in one bed; and that the master and under-master shall each of them oblige his boarding-scholars to attend in the public school during the hours above mentioned.

4. That the said governors and assistants, for the time being, shall have liberty at all times hereafter, to send into the said school, between the hours of eleven and twelva o'clock in the forenoon, and four and five in the afternoon of each day (except Sunday) any person whom they shall think proper, for the purpose of teaching and instructing the said free-scholars in writing and arithmetic.

5. That the master and under-master for the time being, shall regularly, twice a year, viz. one month after each of the recesses of Christmas and Whitsuntide, send, directed to one of the said governors, a list

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in writing, specifying the name of every free-scholar each hath under his care, which list shall be laid before the governors and assistants at their then next meeting.

6. That when and so often as any lease or leases of the lands, tenements or hereditaments, wherewith the said school is now or shall hereafter be endowed, shall become expired, such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be advertised, for the space of three weeks, in the Derby Mercury, to be let by public auction from year to year, or upon one or more lease or leases, for any term not exceeding twenty-one years, to commence from the time of such letting thereof; and that the person or persons who shall be the best bidder or bidders for such lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall find sufficient sureties for payment of the rent and performance of the covenants or other articles to be contained in such lease or leases, provided that no governor or assistant, for the time being, or any person in trust for him, shall be a bidder at such auction; and such bidding is hereby declared null and void to all intents and purposes, it being contrary to the true intent and meaning of these rules and statutes, that any governor or assistant, or any person in trust for him, shall be a holder or occupier of any of the lands, tenements or hereditaments of, or belonging to the said school.

7. That all the rents, issues and profits, arising or to arise from the lands, tenements and other hereditaments wherewith the said school is now or shall hereafter be endowed, shall for the time being be received by the treasurer to the said governors and assistants within the space of three months after the same shall become due, and for him immediately to pay two third parts thereof to the head-master, and the other third part thereof to the under-master, subject to such future regulations as may be thought necessary to be made by the said governors and assistants.

Lastly. That the master and under-master for the time being, shall have an equal right and title to the pew at the farther end of the scholar-loft, in the parish church of Ashbourn aforesaid, and that each of them and his family shall and may occupy the same accordingly, without the hinderance or interruption of the other of them.

DONORS.

Philip Okeover, esq. by deed 15th September, 27 Elizabeth, gave a rent-charge of 20*s*. per annum, out of lands at Mappleton.

Humphry Street, before 1613, had given, at several times, £100. to the school.

In 1610, Roger Owfield gave £70. to the school.

The earl of Shrewsbury gave a rent-charge out of Glossop, of £5. per annum.

John Hanson, by will, 15th January, 1678, gave a rent of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. out of tithes of lead-ore in the High Peak, now paid by the duke of Devonshire.

Edward Shaw and Joan Denton gave 10*s*. per annum.

George Taylor gave about 2*a*. of land, near Ashbourn, now let for £5. per annum.

Three tenements in Ashbourn, now let for £6. per annum.

The crown public house, in Ashbourn, now let for 10 guineas per annum.

Thomas Carter, by deed, 28 Elizabeth, gave a rent-charge of 40*s*. per annum, charged on Mr. William Sutton's house, in Ashbourn market-place.

Christopher Pegge, esq. of Middle Temple, London, by will, 12th June, 1669, gave to certain trustees, lands, &c. in Ashover and Wingerworth, since exchanged for lands at Brailsford, containing 157*a*. 0*r*. 1*p*. now let for £229. per annum. Two-fifths of which belong to the school.

The farm at Shirebrook, which consists of a house and out-buildings, and about 103 acres of land, is now held by George Booth, under a lease, bearing date 27th July, 1816, granted by the governors and assistants to his father and himself, for the term of 21 years, from 6th April then last, at a fair rent of £88. per annum, the tenant covenanting to keep the buildings in repair.

The whole annual income of the school is £213. 15*s*. 4*d*. Two-thirds of which (£142. 10*s*. 2*d*.) is paid to the head master, and one third to the under master, who have each beside a good house and garden. The Rev. Paul Belcher, M. A. was appointed head master in 1796, and the Rev. Thomas Gibbs under master in 1818.

The Charter directs that there shall be three governors and twelve assistants. The former are elected from the assistants and the latter from the parishioners. The present governors are Joseph Bradley, Christopher Harland and William Sutton. And assistants: Edward Cheney Winslow, Robert Docksey Goodwin, Thurstan Dale, Thomas Wise, John Witham, and seven others.

The school is open to the boys of the parish, who are required to be able to read before their admission as free scholars, so that they may immediately begin to learn the Latin grammar. In 1798, an order was made, and now acted upon, that all children should be admitted to the school as free scholars, who should come from their parents' place of abode and return the same evening. The free scholars are instructed gratuitously in the classics, and also in English history and geography.

Lecture, otherwise to the poor.—About 1630, the sum of £400. was given by different persons, which is vested in trustees and produces £40. a year, being a rent-charge out of an estate at Walton, belonging to Sir John Henry Hunloke, bart.

Cooper's Alms-houses.—John Cooper, of Clerkenwell, (London) by deed of 5th January, 1801, gave £3500. three per cents. also £1000. to be invested therein, to the trustees of Lady Huntingdon's college, Cheshunt, Herts. in trust to pay to each person (to be collected and placed in six alms-houses he had previously built in Compton) ten guineas yearly, and to pay to the minister of the chapel adjoining £42. yearly, and the residue for repairs, bibles and other books, salaries to clerk, pew openers, &c. with power to increase the minister's salary. The founder died in 1808. The stock is now reduced to £4350. Out of the dividends, amounting to £135. 10*s*. the minister now receives £68. 10*s*. per annum.

Mr. Cooper, when a boy, followed the humble occupation of brick-making, but

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becoming disgusted with the employment, went to London, and, by frugality and persevering industry, acquired considerable property.

Owfield Roger and Thomasin, and Spalden's Alms-houses.—In 1630, Roger Owfield gave £250. to minister, school, and poor. His widow built eight alms-houses, which cost £76. over and above the £100. left by her husband: and she gave £100. for a stock, to pay to each inmate 20*s.* per annum. These alms-houses consist of eight dwelling-houses, with small gardens to each, inhabited by poor widows or widowers, who receive 2*s.* 6*d.* per week. The property left by the Oldfields, consist of seven acres of meadow land, at Mappleton, now let for £18. per annum; and half an acre of land, at Ashbourn, let for £3. per annum (at a low rent) and 13 *a.* 0 *r.* 34 *p.* of land, in Parwich, left by the will of Nicholas Spalden, bearing date 16th of April, 1710, now let for £39. per annum; £55. of this rent is distributed amongst the alms-people, and £5. reserved for a fund to keep the buildings in repair.

Jane James gave by her will, 13th July, 1669, a rent-charge of £2. per annum, on lands at Roston, to the eight poor people inhabiting in the above alms-houses. Richard Peters, in 1708, left a rent-charge to it, of lands at Uttoxeter, of £4. per annum, to be distributed to the eight alms-people. They also receive Paul and George Taylor's gift of 3*s.* 6*d.* each per annum.

Pegg's and Pole's Alms-houses.—In 1669, Christopher Pegg gave by will his house, &c. in Church-street, and lands in Ashover and Wingerworth, for the erecting and endowing six alms-houses in Ashbourn, which lands have since been exchanged for lands in Brailsford, now let for £229. per annum, three-fifths of which, amounting to £137. 8*s.* is carried to the account of this charity. German Pole gave by his will, dated 6th October, 34 Car. II. several closes of land, lying near Mercaston mill, in the parish of Mugginton, and an allotment made on Hulland Ward enclosure, the whole containing 29 *a.* 0 *r.* 30 *p.* now let for £36. per annum. The alms-houses consist of six dwellings, with a garden in front, inhabited by six poor widows or widowers, of the township of Ashbourn. Each person receives 8*s.* per week, which amounts to £124. 16*s.* per annum. The residue, after distributing a sum of £18. 18*s.* 9*d.* per annum to the poor, and a salary of £10. per annum to the treasurer, is reserved for the repair of the buildings, &c.

Spalden's Alms-houses.—Nicholas Spalden, by his will, 16th April, 1710, gave to the governors and assistants of the free school at Ashbourn, and their successors for ever, all his lands in Parwich, co. Derby, in trust to distribute the profits thereof to the inhabitants of the eight old alms-houses. He also gave to said governors, &c. all his messuages, lands, &c. in Dublin or elsewhere in Ireland. To whom he also gave the residue of his personalty, after the determination of several annuities therein named.—In pursuance of this will, four alms-houses were erected for clergymen's widows, in Church-street, to each of whom £10. a year is now paid. Also ten alms-houses, for poor married people of Ashbourn, each of whom receives 3*s.* 2*d.* per week, and £1. yearly in lieu of a gown. Two school-houses, for the use of thirty poor boys and thirty poor girls, to be instructed therein in reading. To each school is a house for the respective master and mistress, who receive £10. a year each, and 30*s.* each for coals. To the vicar and lecturer of Ashbourn, each £8. a year. To the bell-ringer £1. a year. To the poor of Snelston 40*s.*; Clifton 20*s.*; the Mathfields 40*s.*; and Mappleton 20*s.* a year. To the poor of Ashbourn, in bread, £8. 13*s.* 4*d.*

In 1736, the governors, &c. leased the premises in Dublin to Dr. John Taylor, in fee farm, subject to a rent of £210. In 1768, Dr. Taylor devised all his interest therein to the governors of St. Patrick's hospital, in Dublin, who now pay the said rent-charge.

Field rents.—It appears by two decrees in the duchy court of Lancaster, made 1625, and 8th May, 1630, that three fields in Ashbourn, called Townend-field, the Low-field, and the Wooddees-field, now the property of Sir William Boothby and Sir Matthew Blakiston, barts. J. G. Johnson, W. Webster, J. Longdon, and W. Greaves, esqrs. S. Haywood, Miss Walker, J. Wood, W. Sutton, J. Sellars and J. Wheleny, containing 143 *a.* 2 *r.* 20 *p.* stand charged with, and now pay 2*s.* per acre, amounting to £14. 8*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of Ashbourn.

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Boothby, Lady	Money				Poor	Will, 30th April, 1817.
Buxton Elizabeth	Rent charge	2	5	0	Poor 2s. Minister 10s. Bibles 10s. Ringers 5s.	Will, 11th July, 1730.
Chatterton Thomas, and others	£500.	17	10	0	Inmates of Spalden's alms-houses	Will, 20th Feb. 1811.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	5	10	0	Clothing for poor	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Hanson John	Rent charge	5	0	0	School	Will, 1678.
Hawkins Isaac	£400.	Interest to			Clergymen's widows in Spalden's alms-houses	Will.
Hurt Nicholas	Rent charge	5	0	0	Poor in bread	Deed, 1637.
Pegge Edward	Rent charge	2	12	0	Poor	Will, 31st March, 1666.
Port Catherine	Rent charge	5	0	0	Poor	Will, 1722.
Shaw Edward, and Joan Denton	Rent charge	5	0	0	Poor 60s. Clergyman 30s. School 10s.	Deed, 1st March, 1625.
Taylor Paul	Rent charge	4	16	0	Poor	Will, 24th Dec. 1640.
Taylor Elizabeth	Rent charge					Deed, 28th March, 1659.
Taylor George	£100.	5	0	0	Poor £4. Minister £1.	Will, 2nd May, 1668.

Besides the charities already named, we may add the Dispensary, which relieved two hundred and twenty-seven persons in 1828, at the cost of £38. 9*s.* 9*d.*

The house of correction was built, at the charge of the county, in 1815; it is calculated to hold sixty prisoners. Mr. James Whiston is the present governor.

Ashbourn was an appointed residence of the French prisoners during the last war. —At the abrupt termination of the peace of Amiens in 1803, general Rochambeau, who with 5000 troops had taken refuge, in consequence of the failure of the French expedition against St. Domingo, on board the English fleet, was brought to England, as prisoners. The general and about three hundred of his officers, were sent to reside at Ashbourn.

In 1817, a party of blanketteers, who were marching in great numbers from Manchester, to present, in a body, a petition to the Prince Regent, were stopped at Hanging-bridge, by the inhabitants of Ashbourn, who were sworn in as special constables, aided by the yeomanry. The prisoners were numerous, but after being detained a short time, they were discharged.

Ashbourn wakes are held the first Sunday after the 16th day of August. The principal amusement is bull-baiting: and in the evening, dancing, &c.

The interesting and romantic scenery of Dovedale, Ilam hall, the splendid seat of Jesse Watts Russell, esq. and Okeover hall, the seat of H. F. Okeover, esq. being in the neighbourhood, are generally visited by strangers passing through Ashbourn. The paintings in Okeover hall are universally admired: particularly that of the Holy Family, by Raphael Urban, valued at two thousand pounds.

Ashbourn Green hall is the property of Miss Haynes, whose mother married James Godfrey De Burgh, esq.

Ashbourn hall, the seat of Sir William Boothby, bart. was from remote antiquity the residence of the Cokaines, one of the most eminent Derbyshire families. Their continuance here may be traced with certainty from the time of Henry the Third to that of Charles the Second, when Sir Aston Cokaine, the celebrated Poet, who was a considerable sufferer for his loyalty to Charles the First, gave the finishing blow to the ruin of an old and venerable inheritance, which began to decline in the reign of James, by selling this seat and estate to Sir William Boothby, bart. The mansion is not possessed externally of any architectural beauties; but within, every part is disposed with taste and elegance. Many of the pictures are valuable, and the painting of the Nightmare, by Fuseli, is an extraordinary performance; the library is extensive, and the books are a choice collection of classic and polite literature. The situation of the house is low, in a narrow valley on the bank of the little river Henmore; but the park and gardens have been laid out in a style of beauty and gracefulness which compensate for the want of more picturesque scenery.

In 1745, upon the advance of Charles Edward's army into Derbyshire, Sir Brooke and Lady Boothby were driven from Ashbourn hall, which was occupied by the Prince and his attendants: the names of the occupants of the different rooms were

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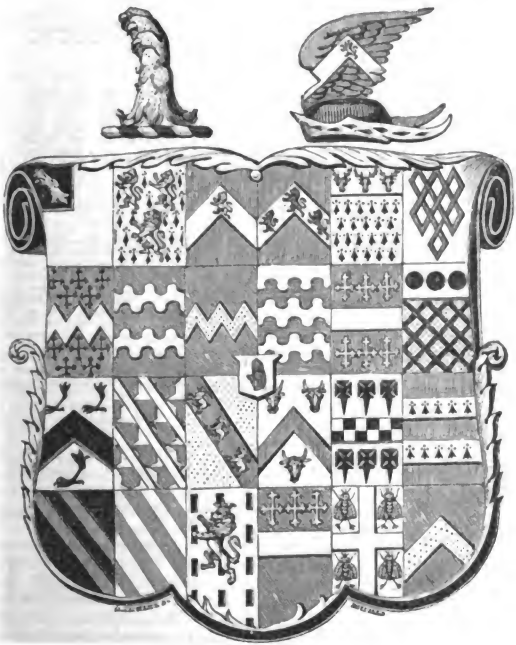
found chalked upon the doors; the chalks were afterwards painted over with white paint, and some of the doors still remain.

Pedigree of the ancient family of BOOTHBY, *from the time of Edward VI.*



ARMS—*Argent*, on a canton, *Sable*, a Lion's paw, erased, in bend, *Or*.
CREST—A Lion's paw, erased, erect, *Or*.
MOTTO—"Mors Christi, mors mortis mihi."

Sir William Boothby quarters the armorial bearings of Hayes, Brooke, De la Pole, Braybrook, Saint Armande, Norbury, Croyser, Planch, Hollins, Bray, De Burgh or Borough, &c. &c. as given in the above engraving.

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Thomas de Boothby, of Boothby, living 4 Edward VI.—

Thomas de Boothby, of Boothby.—

Richard de Boothby, of Boothby, living 5 Elizabeth.—

William Boothby, of London, woollen merchant. — Judith, daughter of Thomas Osten, of Oxley, in Staffordshire, esq. who surviving her husband, married, 2ndly, William Basset, of Biore, esq.; and, 3rdly, Sir Richard Cormbett, of Morton Corbett, Shropshire, bart. By her second husband, William Bassett, she had issue one daughter, 1st married to The Honourable Henry Howard, son to the Earl of Suffolk, and by him had a daughter, married to Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, knt. Mrs. Howard married, 2ndly, William, the first Duke of Newcastle, from whence the Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle were descended. — Thomas Boothby, of London, woollen merchant.

William Boothby, died in Aug. 1625, and lies buried in Boddington church, Northamptonshire.

Thomas Boothby, of Tooley, in Leicestershire. — Magdalen, daughter of Edward Street.

Sir Henry Boothby, created a Baronet by King Charles I. by letters patent, dated 5th Nov. 1641, signed by his Majesty's sign manual, but the civil wars prevented its passing the great seal. He was styled of Clatercote; buried at Boddington Northamptonshire. — Mary, dau. of Sir Thos. Hayes, Ld. Mayor of London in 1615.

Elizabeth, only daumar. Andrew, eldest son of Roger Corbett, esq. brother of Sir Richard.

Richard Boothby, of Marston, co. Leicester. Robert Boothby, died S. P.

....., daughter of Adam Colclough: 1st wife. — Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park. — ....., dau. of William Faunt, of Foston, Leicestershire, esq. 2nd wife.

Thomas Boothby, his son and heir. — Mary, dau. of Sir Charles Scrimshire, of Durrant hall, co. Derby, esq.

Thomas Boothby, son and heir.

Frances, — Sir William, the only son, was knighted by King Charles II. in the field, and at the restoration the king was pleased to renew the patent gratis, by the name of Sir William Boothby, of Broadlow Ash, in the county of Derby. Died 24th March, 1706, aged 68. — Hill, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Sir William Brooke, K. B. son to George Brooke, only brother of Henry, Lord Cobham, which Hill, and two other daughters, Sir William had by Penelope, dau. of Sir Miles Hill, of Hillsborough Castle, who was Earl Marshal of Ireland. She was relict of the Lord Wilmot's eldest son. She afterwards married, 3rdly, Edward Russel, brother to the Earl of Bedford, and by him had several children, amongst others, Edward, Earl of Orford, Lord High Admiral of England at the time of William the Third.

Anne, dau. and co-h. of Thomas Child, of Dogsthorp, Northamptonshire, esq. — Francis Boothby, esq. died Vita Patris in 1694.

Sir Wm. Boothby, 3rd son, and 3rd Baronet, succeeded his nephew. — Frances, dau. of Sir Trevor Williams, of Langibby, Monmouthshire, bart.

Anne, dau. of Henry Cavendish, of Doveridge, esq. died July 2, 1701, aged 25. — Brooke Boothby, of Ashbourn, esq. — Elizabeth, daughter of John Fitz Herbert, of Somerail Herbert, esq.

William, died August 6, 1692, infant.
James, died July 9, 1668, infant.
Charles, died July 5, 1686, aged 20.
Henry.
Margaret, Penelope, Margaret, and another } died S. P.

Sir Henry Boothby, 2nd Bart. succeeded his grandfather in the title, but died unmarried.

Henry Boothby, & Anne Boothby, died infants.

Gore Boothby, esq. — Elizabeth, dau. of John Bury, of Nottingham, esq.

William, only son, died Sep. 1708, æt. 9.

Anne, dau. of John Byard, of Derby, esq. Settlement dated 28th Sept. 1737, died 1739. — Sir Brooke Boothby, of Ashbourn hall, 5th Bart. succeeded his 2nd cousin: born Nov. 2, 1710, died 9th April, 1789. — Phœbe, only dau. and heiress of Wm. Hollins, of Moseley, co. Stafford, esq. born 4th Oct. 1716, married in 1742, died May 5, 1788.

Hill, only dau. born 27th Oct. 1708, died 6th Jan. 1756, unmarried.

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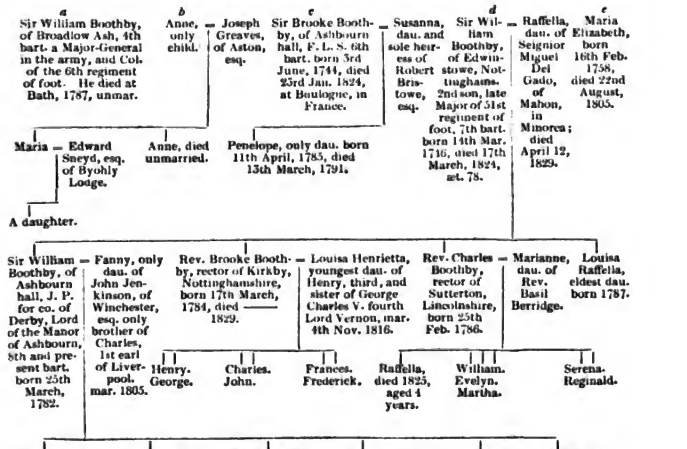

The name and family of Boothby are of great antiquity, and may be traced to an era before the conquest. Sir William Dugdale, an antiquarian of high authority, observes in his *Origines Judiciales*, chap. ix. p. 22. that Egbert, about 800, divided the nation into counties, hundreds and wapentakes, and we find one of the wapentakes of Lincolnshire called Boothby. There are also in the same county a market-town named Boothby Paynell, and an old manor-house of the same appellation. These are said, by Camden, to have received this name from the Boothby family, who resided there. The same observation is made by the ancient historian Leland. In the additions to Camden, by Mr. E. Wilson, we find it asserted that the heir general of Boothby married Paynell, Lord of Bampton, in the county of Devon. The same coat of arms as is now borne by the Boothbys was lately to be found painted on the glass windows in the church and in the ancient hall at that place. The lineal succession of a family of so ancient a standing cannot easily be traced through the earliest generations; but we find that Adam de Boothby was abbot of Peterborough in 1321. Theobaldus de Boothby was governor of Pontefract castle, in Yorkshire, which he held a long time against the Lancastrians during the civil war of the Roses. The other eminent persons connected with this family are shown in the Pedigree.

Sir William Brooke, father of Lady Boothby, by his wife Penelope Hill, daughter of Sir Miles Hill, ancestor of the Marquess of Downshire, was nephew and heir male of Henry Brooke, the last Lord Cobham, of Cobham hall, county of Kent, who was concerned in the Raleigh plot. He was tried with Sir Walter Raleigh and others, in the time of James the First, and attainted, and his large estates forfeited to the crown. His life was spared, but he was confined in the Tower, and died there in great want. In the time of Charles the First, the attainder was reversed by Act of Parliament, but the title not to be assumed but by the special grace of the king. Charles II. by special patent, 1665, granted that the daughters of Sir William Brooke, male heir of the Lord Cobham, viz. Lady Boothby, Lady Denham, and Lady Whitmore, should have place and precedency due to the daughters of Barons.—George Brooke, brother of the above Lord Cobham, and father of Sir William Brooke, was beheaded for his

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concern in the conspiracy in question. He married the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the last Lord de Burgh, or Borough, who died without male issue, in the reign of Elizabeth. This is also, as well as that of Cobham, a Barony in fee.

Pedigree of BERESFORD, *of Bentley, Newton Grange, Ashbourn, &c. &c.*

ARMS. *Argent*, a Bear rampant, *Sable*, muzzled, collared and chained, *Or*, a crescent for difference.
CREST. A dragon's head, erased, *Sable*, pierced through the neck with a broken spear, *Or*, and holding a piece with the point of the same in his mouth: and headed, *Argent*.

John de Beresford, lord of Beresford, co. Stafford, 1 William II. anno 1087.

Hugh de Beresford

Aden de Beresford

John de Beresford

Hugh de Beresford, lord of Beresford, living, 1249. — William de Beresford, who had a dau. Juliana.

Aden de Beresford, obt. 1296.

Aden de Beresford, living, 1322.

John de Beresford, living, 18 Edward III.

Aden de Beresford, living, 1380. — Cecilia, living, 9 Henry IV.

John de Beresford, living, 13 Henry IV. — Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Bassett, of Blore

Aden de Beresford, living, 1411, obt. S. P.

Thomas Beresford, esq. of Fenny-Bentley, younger son, died 20th March, 1473. Had sixteen sons and five dau.; buried at Bentley.

Agnes, dau. and heiress of Robert Hassall, of Areluyd, co. Chester, obt. 16th March, 1467, buried at Bentley.

John de Beresford, eldest son and heir, ancestor of the Beresfords of Beresford, which ended in an heir female, who married Sir John Stanhope, whose heiress married Charles Cotton, esq.

Aden Beresford, of Bentley, eldest son and heir.

Thomas Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. S. P. John, of Broadlow Ash, had issue Hugh, obt. infant and Anthony.

Hugh Beresford, of Newton Grange, co. Derby, 5th son. Will proved, 1524, had five sons and four daughters.

Agnes, dau. of John Longsden, of Longsdon, co. Derby.

Robert Beresford, of Hillesdale, co. Staff.

Humphry, of Newton Grange, ancestor of the Irish Beresfords, earls of Tyrone, marquess of Waterford, &c. &c.

Thomas Beresford, by Agnes, dau. of Matthew Knivetton, of Bradley, had a son Matthew, obt. S. P. 1545.

Edmund Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. 1547, had three sons and five daughters.

Isabel, dau. of ..... Stevenson, of Somersall, by some called his widow, and dau. of ..... Hunt, obt. 1557.

Edward, S. P. Lawrence, S. P. Godfrey, S. P. Ralph, S. P. Ralph, S. P. James, L. L. D. S. P. Dionysius, of Cutthorpe, has issue.

William, ancestor of Beresfords of Birchover, co. Derby, and Ledenham, co. Lincoln.

Roger, Alderman of London, S. P.

John Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. 1598, had three sons and seven daughters. — Maud, dau. of Robert Fitzherbert, of Tissington, esq. obt. 1599.

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1st wife, Ellen, dau. of Thomas Alsop, of Castle Hay, Staffordshire, died 1615. Had six sons and four daughters. — John Beresford, of Newton Grange, obt. 1653. — 2nd wife, Cleers, dau. of William Gilbert, of Mickleover, had two daughters.

Francis Beresford, of Newton Grange and Fenny Bentley, died 1671, aged 72. Had six sons and one daughter. — Mary, dau. of Henry Arderne, of Hawarden, co. Chester, died 1684. — John Beresford, mar. and had three sons and five daughters.

Francis Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, eldest son, died 1696. He had three sons and one daughter. — Frances, eldest dau. of Richard Holland, of Heston, co. Lancaster, buried at Bentley, 18th Oct. 1688.

John Beresford, of Beresford, Newton Grange and Fenny Bentley, by his 1st wife, Margaret, dau. of Sir John Arderne, of Arderne, co. Chester, knt. he had no issue: she died 1680; he, 4th July, 1724, and was buried at Beresford, aged 70. — Elizabeth, dau. of Rich. Shallcross, of Shallcross, co. Derby, esq. buried at Beresford, 23rd March, 1745. Had five sons and four daughters. — Francis Beresford, of London, merchant, married and had issue. Edward and Anne, only dau. S. P.

John Beresford, of Bentley and Ashbourn, eldest son, born 1687; buried at Beresford, 4th February, 1755. Had seven sons and four daughters. — Frances, dau. of John Fitzherbert, esq. of Somersall Herbert, married there October, 1725; buried at Beresford, 31st July, 1765.

John, eldest son, obt. æt. 9 years, 18th Feb. 1736. Thomas, 6th son, obt. 1747, S. P.

Richard B. of Ashbourn and Bentley, 2nd son and heir, baptised at Ashbourn 17th Mar. 1731, buried at Beresford, 5th October, 1790.

Alice, dau. of Richard Garle, of Leicester.

Edward B. vicar of Arnold, Notts. and rector of Welmslow, Cheshire, bapt. at Ashbourn 26th March, 1733; bur. at Arnold, April, 1787. Had 6 sons, all of whom died, S. P.

Mary Gilbert, of Sanford, co. Warwick.

William, 4th son, died, æt. 15, about 1750, S. P.

B. vicar of Sunning, Berksh. bapt. at Ashbourn, 2nd Jan. 1740, died June, 1784, and buried at Ashbourn.

Martha Maria Bland.

Elizabeth. Frances. Anna Maria. Judith. all obt. unmarried.

Francis B. of Ashbourn, bapt. at Ashbourn, 4th April, 1737, and living, 1794.

Fanny, only dau. and heiress of Benjamin Reynolds.

John, born 1765; buried at Beresford, 1766.

Richard Beresford, of ..... bapt. at Ashbourn, 24th Oct. 1767.

Gilbert, born 1774. William, bapt. 1777. Judith, married Bernard Dewes, esq. of Welsborne. Marianne. Harriett, married Trever Wheeler, of Leamington Priors, co. Warwick, esq.

Edmund. Aden. Aden. William. obt. young. Richard. Gilbert.

William, bapt. at Ashbourn 17th April, 1781; died, S. P. Martha Maria, mar. Richard Arkwright, esq. jun. Agnes, mar. Sir Henry Fitzherbert, of Tissington, bart.

John B. of Compton, esq. eldest son, living, 1829, bapt. at Ashbourn, 7th Oct. 1766.

Marcus B. of ..... 5th son, bapt. at Ashbourn, 19th May, 1777.

Francis, 2nd son, died in London 1785, æt. 18. Edward, 3rd son. Benjamin, 4th son. Charles, 6th son. all obt. infants.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. ux. of John Wright, esq. of Lenton and Nottingham, banker.

Frances. Judith. Selina. Mary and Ann, both died S. P.

Note. See monumental inscriptions in Fenny Bentley church.

This ancient family first appears in the train of William the Conqueror: and we find the lordship of Beresford, co. Stafford, in the possession of John de Beresford in the reign of William Rufus. From John de Beresford, the descent has continued in a direct line to the present time.

During the reign of Henry VI. a younger son of John de Beresford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Bassett of Blore, settled at Fenny Bentley: and during the wars in France, in the minority of Henry VI. he raised a troop of horse, consisting of his sons and of his and their retainers, for the service of the king, which he assembled at Chesterfield. He had sixteen sons and five daughters. The illustrious Beresfords of Ireland are descended from Humphrey, the seventh son of the said Thomas. The Beresfords of Fenny Bentley have spread into various branches, of which the junior is resident at Compton, near Ashbourn.

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Anthony Beresford, son of John Beresford of Broadlow Ash, died 1st March, 30 Henry VIII. seised of divers estates in Bentley, Thorpe, Doveridge, Alsop, Flagg and Chelmorton, (vide Esc. 33 Henry VIII.) He married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Blount, of Osbaston, county of Leicester; she married to her second husband in January, 1540, Sir Thomas Pope, knt. lord of the manor of Tittenhanger, the celebrated founder of Trinity College, Oxford; Sir Thomas died in January, 1559: and in December in that year, she married to her third husband, Sir Hugh Pawlett, of Hinten St. George, county of Somerset, knt. who died in 1571, and she died in October 27, 1593; by neither of the two latter had she issue. See several particulars of this lady in Mr. Wharton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope. It was probably the marriage of Elizabeth Beresford, the mother of John, with Sir Thomas Pope, knt. which caused this branch of the Beresford family to settle in Hertfordshire.

John Beresford, of Broadlow Ash, son and heir of Anthony, one year old at his father's death, mentioned in the will of Sir Thomas Pope, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, died 6th March, 1566–7, seised of divers estates in Arleston, Sinfin, Hilton, Egginton, Stenson and Barrow, county of Derby (vide Esc. 9 Elizabeth.) He married Margaret, the daughter of ———— of North Mimms, by whom he had issue, one son Thomas, who died young, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, the latter married —— Roper, of Kent, esq. The elder line of the Bentley branch became extinct in the reign of James I. by the death of Thomas Beresford, whose heiress married the representative of the Staffordshire branch; the heiress of this elder branch married Sir John Stanhope, knt. of Elvaston, by whom she had a daughter and heiress, married to Charles Cotton, esq. A younger branch of the Bentley family was seated at Newton Grange for five or six generations. The Newton Grange estate was sold by Richard Beresford, father of John Beresford, esq. now of Compton.

Pedigree of DALE, *of Ashbourn, &c.*

ARMS. Paly of six, *Gules* and *Argent*, a bend, *Ermine*, on a chief, *Azure*, three garbs, *Or*.

CREST. On a mount, *Vert*, three Danish battle axes, two in *Saltier* and one in pale *Proper*, the staves *Azure* (encompassed by a chaplet of roses, alternately *Gules* and *Argent*) banded by a ribbon, *Or*.

Robert Dale, of Flagg in Chelmorton, co. Derby, gent. Entered his Pedigree at the Visitation, 1634. — Margery, dau. of Thomas Chadwick, of Fairfield Head, co. Stafford.

- Richard Dale, of Flagg, gent.
- Mary, dau. of William Barker, of Ashover and Sheldon, bur. 30th Mar. 1634.
- Thurstan Dale, of Flagg, gent. a benefactor to the poor of Parwich, bur. 10th Aug. 1661, unmarried.
- Thomas Dale, of Parwich, gent. third son, bapt. 20th April, 1603. — Mary, dau. of Thomas Platts, of Flagg.

- George Dale, of Flagg, gent. bapt. 10th Aug. 1623, bur. 14th May, 1658, both at Chelmorton. — Millicent, dau. of Robert Dakeyne, of Priestcliff, co. Derby.
- Syth, bapt. 1st August, 1625.
- Alice, dau. of German Buxton, of Brassington, gent. — Robert Dale, of Parwich, gent. bapt. there 28th Aug. 1645, obt. 2nd Dec. 1725, aged 80. — ..... dau. of ..... 2nd wife.

..... Dale, ancestor of Dale of Lea Hall.

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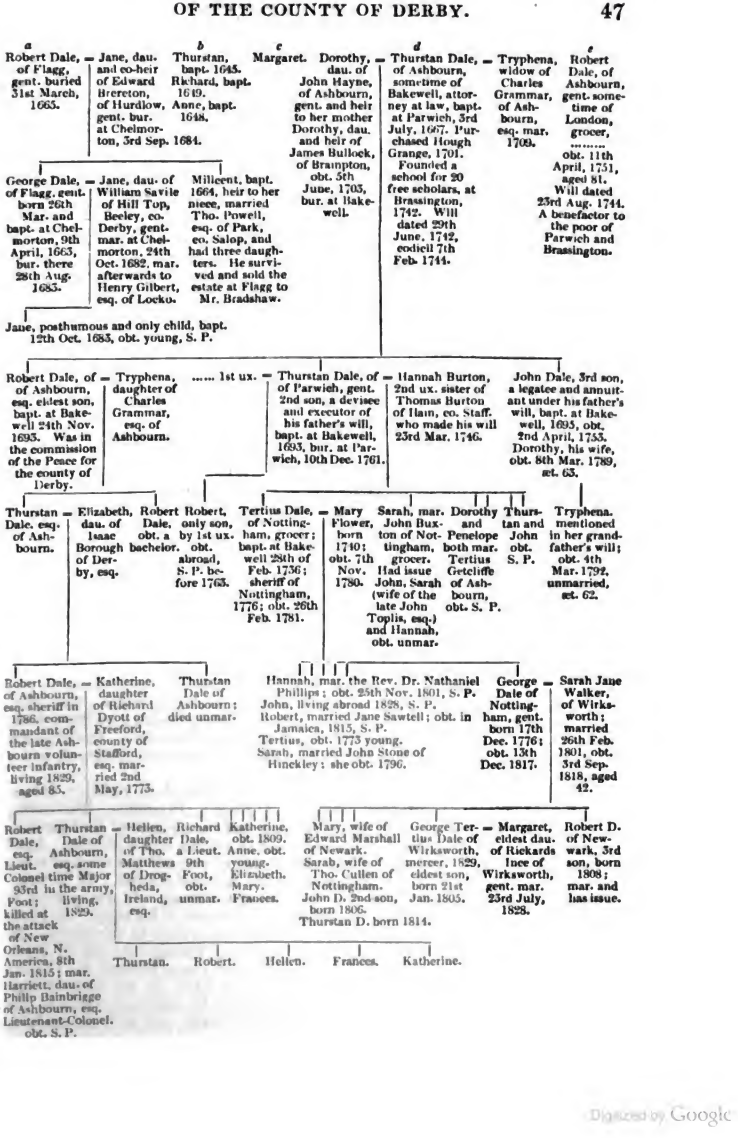

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ASHFORD-IN-THE-WATER, 1½ m. N.W. from Bakewell, a village, parochial chapelry, constablery and township, in the archdeaconry of Derby and hundred of High Peak, contains 147 houses, 147 families and 728 inhabitants. Of the 147 families, 35 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 56 in trade, manufactures or handicraft, and 56 in the mines, professional pursuits, or are living independent. The village of Ashford is situate in a deep bottom and fertile valley on the banks of the Wye; it may, says a modern writer, be pronounced the most pleasant and agreeable village in the High Peak. Wood and water, rock and meadow, building and gardens, promiscuously mixed, form at once a scene both interesting, fascinating and picturesque. This township consists of 2505 *a.* 2 *r.* 35 *p.* of excellent limestone land, which is generally termed the garden of the Peak: and roads, 56 *a.* 2 *r.* 18 *p.* The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3175. 11*s.* 2*d.* The average parochial expenses for 8 years, including poor-rates, county rates and constables' accounts, amount to £453. 8*s.* 2*d.* per annum. The church-rates and highways are collected separately. This township joins Middlewich House of Industry; the pauper children are apprenticed in general to trades. The land is let in large and small farms; the tithes belong to the Duke of Devonshire, and the rate is annually fixed. The land is principally copyhold, viz. 850 *a.* 3 *r.* 8 *p.* and there are many copyholders. The freeholders are the Duke of Devonshire, (whose estate here is 1654 *a.* 3 *r.* 27 *p.*) James Green, esq. the executors of the late Robert Needham, esq. Joseph Bretnor, Mrs. White, &c. The Duke of Devonshire holds a copyhold court and a mineral court twice a year.

Aisseford,

There are two sick-clubs in this village, the men's consisting of 104 and the women's about 80 members. There is a parochial day-school endowed, a Baptist and a Unitarian chapel, three inn-keepers and two county bridges in this township. At the top of Finn-Head are the remains of an old encampment.

The marble-works established here in 1748, were the first of the kind constructed in England for sawing and polishing marble; this ingenious machine was invented by Mr. Henry Watson of Bakewell: but the invention did not, in point of profit, answer the expectation of its author. The works are now carried on, to a considerable extent, by Mr. Brown of Derby. The marble which is here manufactured into chimney-pieces, vases, ornaments, &c. is the production of this neighbourhood, and is equal in quality and beauty to any in the world: consequently, it is in great request in this kingdom, and finds a ready market in distant countries. The black marble takes so fine a polish that the slabs have the appearance of looking-glasses. The grey is full of sea-shells and entrochites, similar to those found in some parts of Sussex. The machinery for polishing the marble is somewhat similar in construction to that used in the marble and spar-works at Derby, but it is worked by water. One part, called the sweeping-mill, from its circular motion, is also different; by this a floor, containing 80 superficial feet of marble, is levelled at the same time. Stockings are also manufactured here, in which branch from 70 to 80 frames are employed, and a few hands go to the Bakewell cotton mill.

In Aisseford, with the berewicks Ralunt, Langesdune, Heteshope, Calvoure, Basselawe, Bubene, Birceles, Scelhardun, Tandintune, Flagun, Presteclive, Blackewelle, king Edward had 22 *carucates of land to be taxed and one carucate of land untaxed. The king now has there in demesne* 4 *ploughs, and* 18 *villanes have* 5 *ploughs. Land to* 22 *ploughs. There is one mill of* 12*d. and the site of one mill and one lead mine, and* 40 *acres of meadow. Wood not pasture,* 2 *miles long and* 2 *broad.* D. B. 294.

This manor was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. It was granted to Wenunwen, lord of Powisland, by king John, in the 1st year of his reign. In 1250, Griffin, the son of lord Powisland, had a grant of free warren in this manor. In 1319, Edward II. granted it to his brother Edmund Plantagenet, earl of Kent. Joan, his daughter, and eventually heiress, married to her second husband Sir Thomas Holland, and brought this manor into that family. In 1408, on the death of Edmund Holland, earl of Kent, it became the property of his sister and coheiress, the wife of John lord Neville. In 1549 or 1550, Henry Neville, earl of Westmoreland,

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sold it to Sir William Cavendish, the favourite of Wolsey, and it still continues in the Cavendish family, being the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

Here Edward Plantagenet of Woodstock, earl of Kent, and after him the Hollands, earls of Kent, and more recently the Nevilles, earls of Westmoreland, had a residence, of which the only vestige now remaining is the moat, which formerly surrounded the castle. It is not known when or by whom the castle was built, or when it was destroyed.

The neat tower church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has been for the most part rebuilt. In the south wall is inserted a part of the old porch, on which is sculptured a wild boar, and another animal something resembling a wolf, in a couchant posture, under a tree, which is thought to be allegorical of the ancient Peak forest, it being infested with those animals at the time the church was erected. In the interior of the church there are some curious garlands, that have been carried at various times before young unmarried people at their funerals. The living is a curacy, valued in the king's books at £2. 1*s*. in the gift of the vicar of Bakewell. It is in the peculiar of Bakewell. The Rev. John Browne of Bakewell is the present incumbent. The living has been increased by £400. subscribed, royal bounty £600. and a parliamentary grant of £200. The present value is about £150. per annum.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

A tablet to the memory of William Green, who died 10th March, 1720; Lydia Green, died 4th April, 1729; Ralph Green, died 1st November, 1717; Thomas Green, died 29th September, 1794, aged 85; Jane Green, died 5th May, 1805, aged 89; John Green, son of James and Sarah Green, died 18th May, 1786.

A tablet to the memory of John Creswell, gent. who died 31st July, 1767, aged 46. Margaret, his wife, died 25th May, 1780, aged 63. Their sons, Thomas died in London, 18th January, 1770. aged 17; John died 3rd June, 1776, aged 29; Edward died 18th December, 1779, aged 29; William died 8th June, 1783, aged 28; and George died 11th October, 1788, aged 39. All but Thomas was interred near this place. Martha Creswell, relict of the said George Creswell, and daughter of Robert and Margaret Needham, of Rowdale, died 2nd May, 1831, aged 66.

Elizabeth Harris died 15th August, 1772, aged 62. John Harris, husband to the above, died 6th June, 1775, aged 83.

A tablet in memory of Henry Watson, of Bakewell, son of Samuel and Catherine Watson, of Heanor, who died 24th October, 1786, aged 72. He established the marble-works near this place, and was the first who formed into ornaments the fluors and other fossils of this county.

A tablet in memory of William Bullock, of Ashford, M. D. who died 3rd December, 1784, aged 49; also the Rev. John Bullock, A. M. of Ashford, who died 30th December, 1789, aged 59.

A tablet in memory of William Finney, of Little Longstone, gent. who died 10th April, 1748, aged 71.

A tablet in memory of John Blackwall, late of Ashford, who died 9th May, 1803, aged 80; Elizabeth, daughter of the said John Blackwall, died 9th November, 1801, aged 16; Mary, wife of the said John Blackwall, died 30th September, 1822, aged 75.

A hatchment for the Chenys of Ashford hall.

MOTTO. "Mors janua vitæ."

Inscription in the church-yard, in memory of John Ashe, minister of the gospel, whose mind was enriched with that learning and piety, that candour and humility, that simplicity and godly sincerity, that greatly adorned his inoffensive and useful life, which suddenly, but happily, ended with his labours in his 64th year, October 2, 1735.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis ...		5	10	0	Clothing	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Johnson Richard	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will 10th April, 1674.
	£200. now £215.	1	0	0	Curate of Ashford	
Roose, otherwise Goodwin	secured on turn-	2	0	0	Min. of Presbyterian chapel	Deed 29th Sept. 1761.
	pike roads	1	0	0	Grammar school	
					Residue to the Poor in bread	
Wright William	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Will 1st August, 1656.

ASHFORD SCHOOL.—William Harris devised by his will, bearing date 6th September, 1630, as recited in an indenture, bearing date 7th February, 1631, between Rt. Hon. Sir John Coke, knt. and John Coke, esq. of the one part, and John Rolandson Clark and six others, of the other part, certain monies for erecting a free grammar-school in the town of Ashford, viz.: the annualsum of 20 marks, to be issuing yearly, for ever, out of the new grounds, lying in the parish of Alfreton, in trust, that 20 nobles, parcel of the said 20 marks, should be paid yearly, for ever, towards the maintenance of a free school, to be kept in Ashford, where the testator was born, for the instruction of poor children; and the said testator gave £50. towards building a school-house. Sir John Coke gave a croft, containing 1 *a.* 2 *r.* lying in the town of Ashford, that the school-house might be built on some part thereof; and the said William Harris appointed that the other 20 nobles, the residue of the said sum, should be paid yearly, for 20 sermons, to be made yearly in the chapel of Ashford or the chapel of Sheldon. On the Ashford enclosure, an allotment of 1 *a.* 2 *r.* 5 *p.* was awarded to the trustees, in respect of the school-croft. The land charged with the payment of 20 marks is now the property of Mr. Brittain, of Codnor park. The school-croft and allotment are now let for £3. 18*s*. per annum.

The duke of Devonshire gives permission to visitors who stay at the Devonshire Arms inn, at this place, kept by Mr. Frost, to angle in the river Wye, which is well stocked with trout and grayling.

Ashford hall is an elegant residence on the banks of the Wye, surrounded by

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beautiful plantations, overlooking a rich valley, and commanding all the diversified and picturesque scenery of that romantic river. It is the property of the duke of Devonshire, and is now occupied by W. Ashby Ashby, esq. justice of the peace, and deputy lieutenant for the county of Derby. This gentleman is descended from the ancient family of the Ashbys seated at Quenby hall, in the county of Leicester, where they were in possession of the manor in the time of Richard I.: and that estate is still part of the property of Mr. Ashby, whose attention to the numerous topographical enquiries of the publisher, respecting the property of the duke of Devonshire, under his controul, merits particular acknowledgments.

The armorial bearings of the Ashbys are, *Azure*, a chevron, *Ermine*, between three leopards' faces, *Or*.

ASHLEYHAY, a village and township in the parish of Wirksworth, constablery of Alderwasley and hundred of Appletree, 1½ m. S. E. from Wirksworth. It contains 52 houses, 52 families and 223 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture. This township is well watered by the river Ecclesbourne and numerous springs; it consists of 1400 *a.* 2 *r.* 9 *p.* of gritstone land, divided among 39 freeholders, the principal of whom are Francis Hurt, esq. Miss Toplis, Malveysin Chadwick, esq. G. B. Strutt, esq. Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mr. John and Mr. Thomas Spendlove, Mr. Samuel Dean, Mr. Richard Spencer, Mr. John Wolley, Rev. Richard Whinfield, in right of the vicarage of Heanor, Mr. Richard Longdon, Mr. William Malin, Mr. William Tipper, Mr. Philip Yeomans, Mr. William Pidcock, &c. About one-fourth of the land is arable, the other three-fourths meadow and pasture. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1533.; the average of 7 years' poor, church, constable and county rates is £210. per annum. The highways are done by statute duty. The tithes are the property of the Dean of Lincoln. G. H. Errington, esq. is the lessee, who re-lets them to Francis Hurt, esq. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel in this village. This township is part of the manor of Alderwasley, and Francis Hurt, esq. is lord. There is considerable copyhold property within this manor, and which is held of the lord at an uncertain fine. James Milnes, esq. of Matlock, is the steward.

ASHOPTON, a small village in the vale of the river Ashop and chapelry of Derwent. Ashopton inn, which has recently been built by the Duke of Devonshire for the accommodation of the new line of road between Sheffield and Manchester, is an excellent house. A wool fair was held at this inn the last Wednesday in July this year (1829) and will in future be continued.

ASHOVER, an ancient market-town, township, constablery and extensive parish, Eseover, seated in a narrow valley, and surrounded by high hills, 6½ m. N. W. by N. from Alfreton, 6 m. S. W. from Chesterfield, 7 m. N. E. from Wirksworth, and 21 m. N. of Derby, in the hundreds of Scarsdale and Wirksworth, and deanery of Chesterfield. The township of Ashover includes the following villages and places; Alton, Butterley, High Oredish, Kelstedge, Milntown, Northedge, Littlemoor, Fall Gate, Raven's Nest, Green House, Gorse Hall, Hatch Lees, Eastwood, Butts, Rattle, Marsh Green, Hardwick, Brocklehurst, Upper Town, Bunting Field, Dick Lant, Hay, Stubbing Edge, Nutting Field, Spite Winter, Edlestow, Overton and Slack, in the Scarsdale hundred. Containing 500 houses, 505 families, and 2,506 inhabitants. The chapelry of Dethick, and constablery and township of Dethick, Lea and Holloway are in the parish of Ashover, and hundred of Wirksworth, and contain 88 houses, 108 families, and 492 inhabitants.

Of the 613 families in this parish 324 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 173 in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, the remaining 116 are employed in the mines, in professional pursuits, or live independent. The manufactures are principally carried on at Kelstedge and Lea; these are spinning of flax and wool, making of hats, framework knitting, and smelting of lead ore.

The township of Ashover is in length, from Brackenfield to Beeley common, 6 miles, 6 chains; in breadth, from North Winfield to Tansley, 3½ miles, 3 chains; and comprises 8831 acres of gritstone, limestone, toadstone, and coal measures; the land is of various qualities. There is a small proportion of what the farmers term

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deaf land, consisting of a black earth, underneath which is a red or fox-coloured sand. This land, when pared and burnt, will scarcely carry a crop of oats. The average rental is about 20*s.* per acre. This township is well watered by the river Amber, which rises in it, and numerous springs. It is divided among about 80 freeholders. The lords of the manor at the time of the enclosure of the common, in 1779, were the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry Hunloke, Sir Thomas George Skipwith, barts. as devisees in trust, Robert Banks Hodgkinson, John Woodyeare, the Rev. Laurence Bourne, John Bourne of Hull, John Bourne of Spital, and Sarah Bower; at which time a certain quantity of the common land was allotted to the rector in lieu of the ancient moduses for tithe hay, and also for the tithe of all sorts and kinds of hay growing upon the said common or waste grounds. The estimated value of all the lands and buildings in the township of Ashover is £8447. 3*s.* per annum, on which sum 1¼*d.* in the pound is paid for the county rate. The average of eight years for the poor, county rate, and constables' accounts, is £1364. 0*s.* 4*d.* and church rate £62. per annum. The corn tithes alone may average about £450. or £500. per annum.

There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, 1 endowed free-school, 1 Sunday school, supported by voluntary contribution, 4 friendly societies, consisting of between 400 and 500 members, and 12 public houses in the township.

The market-day was formerly held on Thursday, but we believe it is now discontinued. The fairs are April 25th and October 15th, for horses and horned cattle.

In the year 1767 the principal tenants in Ashover, Matlock and Darley, came to a resolution to convert a building, which had been erected nearly fifty years before for a bathing house, but which had fallen into decay, into a subscription poor house. The building was large, and consisted of several tenements, which, with some alterations, seemed to be well adapted for their benevolent purpose. It was determined that this Ashover poor-house should be under the management of three Directors and a Treasurer, chosen every four years from among the inhabitants of Ashover and three adjoining parishes. The parish officers of all the districts around were invited, by a printed list of rules, to subscribe and send paupers to be lodged, fed, clothed, &c.

These subscribing parishes were to pay quarterly their *quota*, in proportion to the whole number of parishes, towards the rent, salaries, cost of utensils and repairs; and to pay monthly for each pauper, in proportion to the whole current expenses for the maintenance of the paupers on the establishment. The scheme was well approved: many adjacent parishes soon subscribed, and were followed by others. The following is a list of the present subscribing parishes:

Ashover,	Eckington,	Matlock,	Ripley,	Tupton,
Baslow,	Edensor,	Middleton,	Shirland,	Unstone,
Beighton,	Glapwell,	Newbold,	Shottle,	Walton,
Bolsover,	Haaland,	Normanton, South,	Searcliff,	Wensley,
Brampton,	Horsley,	Norton,	Smalley,	Whittington,
Chester, Little,	Horsley Woodhouse,	Pilsley,	Stretton,	Williamthorpe,
Cromford,	Kilburn,	Pentrich,	Sutton,	Winfield, South,
Darley,	Killamarsh,	Pinxton,	Tibshelf,	Wingerworth.
Dronfield,	Longstone,			

In 1809 the number of subscribing parishes were 61, and at that period the paupers were 38 in number; at present the subscribing parishes to the Ashover division are 43, and the paupers averaged last year 61. The cost of maintenance per annum was at the former period about £10. 8*s.* per head, and last year (1828–9) the average maintenance was £11. 4*s.*

Abstract of one year's account, ending February 23, 1829.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Bread, flour and oatmeal	194	19	2
Butchers' meat and pork	109	17	8
Milk	93	1	3
Malt	22	19	0
Groceries	97	9	3½
Coal	48	0	0
	566	6	4½

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	566	6	4½
Salaries	55	10	6
Rents	6	0	0
Taxes	3	1	7
Utensils and repairs	19	14	5
Miscellaneous	32	1	3¾
Disbursements	£682	14	1¾

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The Gregory mine, situate in this parish, began to be very productive about the year 1770, and between that period and the year 1802, (at which time it ceased working,) it left a profit of about £120,000. to the proprietors: who, for several years previous, had incurred a considerable expense in pursuing the vein without success.

"Ashover, (says Rhodes) is a very respectable and pleasant village. It is romantically situate in a deep but narrow valley, which is watered by a branch of the little river Amber; and, approached from the Matlock road, its appearance is strikingly picturesque. The light spire of the church rises gracefully from the surrounding trees, and is a pleasing feature in every view that is obtained of the village. The hills are lofty and picturesque: in some places barren rocks break through the soil; in others they crust the summits, and trees and houses are scattered amongst projecting crags and verdant slopes."

Leonard Wheatcroft, clerk of the parish, poet, tailor, and schoolmaster, wrote a book about the year 1722, in which he gives the following description of Ashover: he says, "Few villages are better situated for excellent water. The river Amber rises in this parish, and bears that name for ten miles, besides eighty springs. A very good cold bath for rich as well as poor to bathe in for recreation, and to cure their bodies of several distempers. Four spacious commons well furnished with all sorts of moor-game, besides foxes, hares, and the like; and ten fair woods." The curious manuscript book from which the above is extracted, is in the possession of William Milnes, esq.

In Essecover, Leuric and Levenot had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Three farmers and fourteen bordars have three ploughs. There is now in the demesne one plough, and a priest, a church, and one mill of 16*d. Wood pasture two miles long and two miles broad. Value in king Edward's time* £4. *now* 30*s. Serlo holds it.* D. B. 318.

The Leuric and Levenot mentioned in this extract are supposed to have been sons of Earl Godwin. At the Survey it was held by Serlo, under Ralph Fitzhubert. In 1203 the co-heiresses espoused a Willoughby, of Lincolnshire, and a Deincourt; the co-heiresses of the latter married Reresby, of Lincolnshire, and Musters, of Nottinghamshire; and it appears that, in the reign of Edward I. the manor was divided into three shares: viz. the New hall, and Old hall or Reresbys, Musters, and Perpoynts' manors. The latter was afterwards called the Babington, or Gorse hall manor. The New hall manor, with the advowson of the church, remained in the descendants of Adam de Reresby (who occasionally served the office of sheriff for the county) till the trustees of Sir Thomas Reresby sold it, in 1623, to the Rev. Emanuel Bourne, then rector of Ashover. In 1797 the Rev. Lawrence Bourne bequeathed it to his niece, Jemima, the late wife of Mr. John Nodder, and her children, in whom it is now vested. The Eastwood estate belongs to William Milnes, esq. with the exception of the site of the hall, and a small portion of land, which was sold, in 1762, to the governors of Queen Anne's bounty, for the purpose of augmenting the chapel of Brimington, near Chesterfield.

Three-fourths of the Old hall manor was conveyed by Ralph de Reresby in 1337, and one-fourth, which had belonged to the Musters, to Roger, son of Robert de Wynfield, of Edlestow hall. This manor passed by marriage to Robert Plumley, who dying without issue, it became the property of James Rolleston, of Lea, whose great grandfather had married a daughter of Roger de Wynfield. The manors of Ashover and Lea, belonging to the Rollestons, passed by marriage, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to the Pershalls, of Horsley, in Staffordshire. In 1648 Sir John Pershall, bart. sold them to Richard Hodgkinson, and Giles Cowley. Reresby manor was resold by them, and became the property of the Bournes, the Marchioness of Ormond as representative of the Clarkes, and the late Sir Joseph Banks through the Hodgkinsons. Edlestow hall was purchased, in 1808, by Mr. John Milnes, of the widow of the Rev. John Bourne, of Spital, who obtained it through the Gladwins. The Perpoynts' share of the original estate became the property of the Babingtons, of Dethick, who sold it to Sir Thomas Reresby, and it passed with his other estates in Ashover, by sale: viz. three sevenths to the late Sir Joseph Banks, now the property

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of William Milnes, esq. one-seventh to the Duke of Devonshire, one-seventh to Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. one-seventh to the representatives of the late John Woodyeare, esq. of Crookhill, and the remaining seventh in severalties. The hall is the property of Samuel Dutton, of Chesterfield, esq. and it is tenanted by a farmer.

Overton, in this parish, was long the property of a family named Le Hunt. It passed from them, in 1556, and was sold in severalties, a portion of which became the property of the Hodgkinsons, about 1680, and subsequently, passed by marriage to the late Sir Joseph Banks. On the death of Lady Banks, in 1828, the Overton estate became the property of Sir E. Knatchbull, bart. who disposed of it to William Milnes, esq. of Stubbing-Edge, and to Dr. John Bright, of Manchester Square, London.

The Stubbing-edge estate formerly belonged to the family of Crich. In the reign of Elizabeth, we find it belonging to Richard Dakeyne, who married Catherine, a Scottish lady,* called Shang, or Strange, one of the favourite attendants of Mary, Queen of Scots. This estate, after having passed through various hands, became the property of William Milnes, esq. The North-edge estate is much divided.

The ancient halls in this parish were Edlestow, Eastwood (now in ruins) Gorse, Clattercoats, Overton, Stubbing-Edge, and Old hall. These have been occupied by many opulent families: viz. the Rollestons, Reresbys, Criches, Dakeynes, Babingtons, Hunts, Wynfields, Hodgkinsons, the late Sir Joseph Banks,† Bournes, Gladwins, Milnes, &c.

In the reign of Edward I. Adam de Reresby, Ralph de Reresby, Robert Perpoynt, and Henry Musters, were stated to be separate lords of the manor. In 1530 the Babingtons, Rollestons, and Reresbys were the lords. The present lords of the manor are, William Milnes, esq. (whose estate here is about 1600 acres) John Bright, esq. M. D. Rev. Joseph Nodder, Rev. Lawrence Short, Samuel Dutton, esq. &c.

At the time that Domesday book was compiled, there appear to have been a church and a priest at Ashover. The present church is a gothic building, with a handsome spire. About the beginning of the last century a portion of the spire was blown down and re-built. Wheatcroft says, that the original spire was built about the year 1419, and that it was one hundred feet high. This edifice had originally twenty-four handsome windows ornamented with figures and arms in stained glass.

The advowson of the church was given by Robert, Earl Ferrers, in the reign of king Stephen, to the abbot and convent of Darley. In 1302 it was purchased by the Reresbys, afterwards by the Bournes, and the advowson of the living is now the property of the Nodders.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a pleasing object in the landscape when viewed from the surrounding hills. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £24. 3*s*. 1½*d*. and yearly tenths £2. 8*s*. 3¼*d*.: the present yearly value of the living is estimated at £600. The glebe is about 30 acres. The Rev. Lawrence Short is the present incumbent.

In 1511, a chantry chapel was founded by Thomas Babington in this church. The lands belonging to it were valued, in 1547, at £5. 0*s*. 4*d*. per annum.

In the church is a very ancient font, by some imagined to be Saxon; the base is of stone; the lower part is of an hexagonal form, the upper part circular, and surrounded by twenty figures, in devotional attitudes, clothed in loose flowing drapery, embossed in lead, which stand in ornamental niches, as represented in the annexed engraving.

* Wolley, in his manuscript, says she was the daughter of Patrick Shang, of Edinburg, gent.: but authors generally term her the daughter of the Earl of Rothes. It is certain that one of the last requests of that unhappy princess to Elizabeth was, that she would be the friend of this her most affectionate attendant.

† Sir Joseph Banks descended from an ancient family of Yorkshire, and one of his majesty's honourable privy council, was born in 1743, created a baronet in 1781, and died in 1820, after having filled the offices of President of the Royal Society, and Recorder of the borough of Boston. He sailed round the world with the celebrated Captain Cook, and distinguished himself by his attachment to the study of Natural History. He was a great patron of the Arts, and died universally respected.

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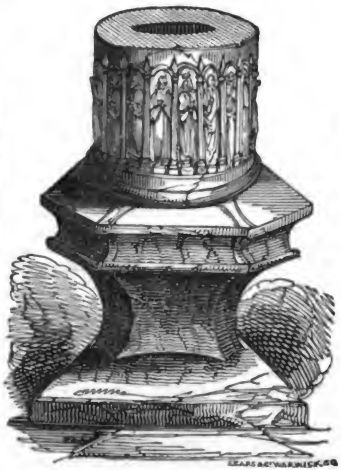

The church is ornamented within with some ancient monuments inlaid with brass, in memory of the Rollestons: there is also a good altar tomb, with recumbent figures, for the Babingtons. The above is a representation of a figure engraved in brass in the chancel; it is supposed to represent Robert Eyre, a friar, but the inscription is effaced.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On a mural tablet. Hic jacent propinquo, Obadiah Bourne, A. M. Ecclesiæ hujus annos 40o patronus et rector: fidelis et Elizabetha conjux, illi non imerito charissima, Piam animam afflavit hæc Aprilis 11o, anno salutis humanæ, 1710, ætatis suæ 64o. Ille ipsam subsecutus est Januarii 19o, Anno proxime sequenti, ætatis suæ 81o. Monumentum hoc justæ gratitudinis ergo posuerunt filij.

Inscription for the widow of Immanuel Bourne, rector and patron of Ashover church. Her husband was buried at Ailesion, in Leicestershire, as mentioned in Nichols' Collections, page 543, and therefore has no monument in Ashover church. Several of his descendants are buried here, and the late Rev. Lawrence Bourne, vicar of Dronfield, and rector and patron of Ashover, great grandson of Immanuel Bourne, died 27th March. 1797, aged 74, and is buried in Dronfield church. The following inscription is in the chancel on a large slab of freestone:

Here lieth the body of Jemima Bourne, the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Beckingham, of Tolson Beckingham, in the county of Essex, and dame Elizabeth his wife, and the relict of Immanuel Bourne, late rector and patron of this church, who died June 19th, 1679, aged 79.

Near this place lies interred Rebecca, wife of Obadiah Bourne, M. A. rector of this parish, and daughter of John Lynch, esq.* of Grove, in Kent, who departed this life August 31st, 1754, æt. 62.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Bourne, died 10th Feb. 1743.

Flag. Laurentius Bourne, de Marsh Green, chirurgus haud frustra inter primas abitus obt. 19 Decembris, A. D. 1749, æt. 73. Martha conjux piam, obt. 12 Februarii, A. D. 1751, æt. 65. Maria filia obt. 10 Marti, A. D. 1743, æt. 24.

Flag. Here lyeth the body of Ann Wiglie, wife of Joshua Wiglie, gent. and child of Immanuel Bourne, patron and rector of this church, died May 19, 1674.

Flags in chancel.

George Francis Nodder, died 25th Oct. 1815, aged 14.

Bright Nodder, esq. obt. 12th Nov. 1822 aged 75.

Mary, daughter of John and Jemima Nodder, died 10th Aug. 1797, aged 17.

Jemima Nodder, died Dec. 2, 1802. aged 43.

John Nodder, gent. died 23rd Nov. 1809, aged 63.

A handsome altar tomb, on which are the effigies of a gentleman with straight hair, in a gown and double collar, and his lady in the dress of the times, surrounded by numerous figures in pairs under rich gothic canopies, supposed to be put up in memory of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, who died 13th May, 1518, and Edithe his 2nd wife, daughter of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, co. Derby, by whom he had fifteen children.

* Father of John Lynch, D. D. dean of Canterbury, who was father of Sir William Lynch, K. B. who died 1785, and of John Lynch, D. D. late archdeacon of Canterbury.

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Isabella was his 1st wife. The inscription is nearly obliterated.

Here lyeth Thomas Babynton, of Dethick, esq. son of John, son and heyre to Thomas Babynton, and Isabella hys wife, daughter and heyre to Robert Dethick, esq. whych Thomas deceased the 13th day of March, 1518. On whose soules IHS. have mercy.

Two shields of Arms.

Hic jacent corpora Francisci Rolleston armigeri, et Mariæ uxoris ejus filiæ Johan. Vernon, militis qui quidem Franciscus obiit tertia die Aug. Anno Domini 1587.

A tablet, in memory of a family which formerly resided at Stubbing-Edge: viz.
Gulielmus Dakeyne Norroy.
Richardus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, who died in the year 1581, aged 81.
Arthurus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, died 1632, aged 59.
Henricus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, died 1671, aged 57.
Arthurus Dakeyne, of Stubbing, died 1720, aged 77.

A tablet, in memory of John and Lydia Twigge, late of Bonsall.
John Twigge, died 4th May, 1758, aged 39.
Lydia Twigge, died 14th Sep. 1761, aged 41.
Mary, their daughter, died April 6, 1760, aged 19.
John Twigge, late of Holme, near Bakewell, gent. son of the above, died 19th April, 1786, aged 35.

A tablet, in memory of George Allen, gent. who died 11th April, 1820, aged 87.

Here lies the body of Frances, wife of Mr. Adam Crich, who died Jan. 6, 1719, aged 60.

A tablet in memory of Cornelius Crich, late of Ashover, who died 23rd March, 1789, aged 102.

A tablet in memory of William Milnes, who died 24th Dec. 1781, aged 60. Also of Dorothy his wife, who died Nov. 5, 1790, aged 65: likewise of Elizabeth and Dorothy, their daughters; Elizabeth died Jan. 9, 1766, æt. 2 years; Dorothy died March 11, 1781, æt. 19 years.

A tablet in memory of Francis Parks, born at Knott Cross, in this parish, and died at Nottingham, 29th Nov. 1715, aged 39. He by his natural genius and industry became a wonderful proficient in the polite art of painting. His singular modesty, sweet disposition, strict sobriety, and ingenuous conversation, joined with unwearied diligence and uncommon skill in his profession, made him well esteemed by the best judges, and rendered him acceptable wherever he was employed.

A tablet in memory of William Hodgkinson, of Overton, in this parish, esq. he was bred a merchant, and added considerably to his parental estate by his industry and frugality, virtues which he practised himself and greatly encouraged in others. His whole estate, improved with an honest and fair character, he left to Mr. William Banks Hodgkinson, second son of his only daughter, Ann (whom he survived) by Joseph Banks, of Revesby abbey, in the county of Lincoln, esq. who, in gratitude, erected this monument to his memory. He died 6th Dec. 1731, aged 70.

The following remarkable entry is extracted from the parish register:

In 1660 "Dorothy Matley, supposed wife to John Flint of this parish, forswore herself; whereupon the ground opened, and she sunk over head, March 23rd, and being found dead, she was buried March 25th."

Charities belonging to this Parish.

In 1605 there was a charity-school at Ashover, at which period the sum of 3*s.* per annum was given to it by Anthony Storer. The school-house was built by Mr. William Hodgkinson, in 1703. An endowment of rent charges amounted to £7. 5*s.* per annum. At present the schoolmaster receives £18. a year, for teaching twenty poor children writing and arithmetic. The school-room stands in an elevated situation.

In a description of the school-house and gardens, given by Leonard Wheatcroft (in his manuscripts relative to Ashover) parish clerk, in 1722, it is observed, that "At every corner of the garden is placed a birch-tree, that the master may not want for the moderate correction of his unruly scholars; and between every birch tree there is placed a handsome sycamore for them to sit and shade themselves from the violent heat of the sun."

Bower George	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will, 24th Jan. 1677.
Bower Sarah	£40	Int. 4 ℘ cent.	Schoolmaster	
Bunting John	Rent charge	0 15 0		Will, 17th March, 1666.
Calton Thomas		0 5 0		Will, 28th Dec. 1715.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	6 *a.* 2 *r.* 6 *p.*	12 0 0	Schoolmaster	Will, 11th Nov. 1819.
Hodgkinson Richard	Rent charge	1 0 0	Schoolmaster	
Sleigh Samuel	Rent charge	5 0 0	Schoolmaster	Will, 20th May, 1684.
Storer Anthony	Rent charge	0 5 0	Schoolmaster	Will, 12th Feb. 1705.
Milnes William	£20	Int. 4 ℘ cent.	Schoolmaster	
Milnes John	20	Int. 4 ℘ cent.	Schoolmaster	
Short Rev. Lawrence	10	Int. 4 ℘ cent.	Schoolmaster	
Nodder Bright	5	Int. 4 ℘ cent.	Schoolmaster	
Kirk John	5	Int. 4 ℘ cent.	Schoolmaster	
Sleigh Samuel	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, 1684.
Hodgkinson Elizabeth	£60	2 2 0	Poor	Will, 22nd Dec. 1753.
Gisborne Rev. Francis		5 10 0	Clothing	Deed, 1817; Will, 1818.

The poor of all the four quarters of Ashover, called Ashover Quarter, Overend Quarter, Alton Quarter, and Mill Town Quarter, partake of the distribution.

The family of Bourne have had a good estate in Ashover more than two centuries; and their representatives, the Nodders, reside at Marsh Green hall.

Overton hall, in the neighbourhood of Ashover, is a small but pleasant seat, late the property of Sir Joseph Banks, the intelligent President of the Royal Society, whose exertions in promoting the best interests of science and philosophy have rendered his name deservedly illustrious. This old mansion, surrounded with trees of the growth of centuries, and lofty mountains, at the base of which the small scattered village of Overton is situate, and a good estate have been purchased of the representatives of Sir Joseph Banks, by John Bright, esq. M. D. within the present year (1829.)

The curiosities on Ashover common have already been noticed in the Chapter on Antiquities.

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Pedigree of **MILNES**, *of Ashover, descended from the Milnes of Ashford-in-the-Water, Co. Derby, ancestor of Milnes of Dunstone, Tapton, Aldercar and Chesterfield, Co. Derby, and Wakefield, Co. York.*

ARMS. *Ermine*, a mill rind, *Sable*.
CREST. A demi Lion rampant, *Or*, holding a mill rind in his paws, *Sable*.

James Milnes, of Ashover, purchased the Butts in Ashover in 1696. — Elizabeth.

James Milnes, of Ashover, — Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Hodgkinson, gent.
bapt. 10th May, 1681.

Joseph, bapt. 26th May, 1683. He mar. Jane ....., by whom he had issue, Dorothy, bapt. 23rd June, 1708; Anne, bapt. 30th April, 1710; and James, bapt. 21st June, 1715.

Elizabeth, baptized 18th of April, 1723.

Mr. ..... Twigge. —

John Twigge, of Bonsall, gent. obt. 4th May, 1758. and Lydia, his wife, obt. 17th Sept. 1761: had issue Mary, obt. aged 17, unmar. and John T. of Holme hall, gent. devised his estate at Bonsall to his cousin, Wm. Milnes, and gave legacies to his kinsmen, Nicholas and John T. esqrs. Rev. T. F. Twigge, &c. by will, dated 7th March, 1786, obt. 18th of April following, aged 35.

Nicholas Twigge, of Chesterfield, gent. had two daughters: Anne, married Mr. Pease, of Hull, merchant, and the other mar. William Osborne, of Hull, merchant.

Wm. Twigge, and his dau. Mary, mentioned in his cousin John Twigge's will, 1786.

Dorothy Twigge, obt. 5th November, 1790, aged 63.

Wm. Milnes, of Ashover, gent. bapt. 27th July, 1721; obt. 24th December, 1781; aged 60.

James Milnes, of Ashover.

Wm. Milnes, of Ashover, gent. obt. January 22, 1814.

Mary, dau. of Ralph Samuel Kirk, of Ashover, gent. obt. 8th Aug. 1821.

John Milnes, of Ashover, gent. living a bachelor in 1833.

James Milnes, settled in America, and died there Feb. 7, 1814.

Anne, dau. of John Hay, of Hopes, in Scotland, esq.

Anne, mar. John Wray, of Hull, esq. obt. 11th March, 1798.
Mary, mar. Barker Bosley, of Bakewell, gent. and obt. 25th March, 1795, and left one child, Anne, who married 25th February, 1824, to Christopher Shaw Roe, of Liverpool, esq.
Dorothy, obt. 11th March, 1781, aged 19.
Elizabeth, obt. 9th January, 1766, aged 2.
Elizabeth, married Thomas Colemore, of Birmingham, gent.

William Milnes, a Captain in the East India service.

George Haye, a Lieutenant in the East India service.

James Haye, an Officer in the R. N. obt. Margaret, obt.

Anne, mar. C. H. J. Anderson, esq. son of Sir C. John Anderson, bart.

Elizabeth, dau. of Anthony Goodwin, of Wirksworth, esq. M. D. died March 26, 1822.

William Milnes, esq. of Stubbing Edge, in Ashover, eldest son, living in 1833: co-purchaser of the Overton hall estate, in 1825, for £60,000. Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for co. Derby.

Mary, dau. of Paul Bright, of Inkersell, co. Derby, esq. and sister of John Bright, of London, M. P. married 4th February, 1824.

Nicholas M. a lieut. in the Roy. Marines, and aide-de-camp to the Lieut.-Gov. of Curaçoa, in the West Indies, where he died 11th Oct. 1807.

Samuel M. of London, wholesale chemist and druggist, mar. Mary-Sophia, daughter of James Milnes, of Windsor, esq.: obt. 14th April, 1824, s. p.

Elizabeth and Dorothy, twins, obt. Infants.
Mary, obt. November 7, 1794.

James M. — Anne, only dau. of Peter Walthall, of Darley Dale, esq. mar. July 28, 1826.
of Ashover and Matlock, solicitor.

Henry M. of Leominster, solicitor.
Charles M. of Ashover, lead merchant, mar. ....., dau. of John Rogers, of Inkersell, gent.

Jane-Agnes. William. Marianne. Elizabeth-Antoinetta. Henrietta, born Nov. 1824. Nicholas-Bourne. James-Walthall, born 18th Aug. 1828; obt. 22nd April, 1829. Henry-Walthall, born 26th Sept. 1829.

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Pedigree of MILNES, *of Mansfield.*

James Milnes, of Ashover, purchased the Butts, in Ashover, in 1696.—Elizabeth.

- James Milnes, bapt. at Ashover, 10th May, 1681, the first of the name in Ashover register.
- Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Hodgkinson, gent. married 9th of June, 1720.
- Joseph Milnes, bapt. at Ashover 26th May, 1683. He married Jane ....., by whom he had issue, Dorothy, bapt. at Ashover 23rd June, 1708; Anne, bapt. 30th April, 1710; and James, bapt. 21st June, 1713.

- Dorothy, dau. of Mr. Trigge, and sister to John Twigge, of Holme hall, gent.
- William Milnes, of Ashover, gent. bapt. at Ashover, 27th July 1721, died 24th Dec. 1781, aged 60: ancestor of the Milnes of Ashover.
- Elizabeth, bapt. 18th April, 1723.
- Elizabeth, dau. of ...., and widow of ..... Savage, of Mansfield, mar. July 10, 1745 died 21st May, 1748.
- James Milnes, of Ashover, born in 1726, died 7th November, 1785, aged 59.
- Mary, dau. of ... Roebuck, of Mansfield, mar. 19th Nov. 1749, died 1st April, 1787, aged 61.

- Elizabeth, bapt. April 19, 1746: mar. first to a Mr. Goodwin, and 2ndly. to Mr. Knocker, of Dover, and had issue by both.
- Joseph Milnes, born 6th and died 10th of May, 1748.
- James Milnes, of Windsor, esq. born at Mansfield, co. Nottingham, Sept. 21, 1753, wine merchant and grocer to the royal family, twice mayor of Windsor, died in 1827.
- Mary, dau. of John Matthews, esq.
- Joseph M. of Mansfield, yeoman, born Sept. 17, 1760, died about 1809, aged 49.
- Anne, dau. of ..... Hodgkinson, of Langton hall, mar. 30th Nov. 1788, died 18th Nov. 1825.
- Anne, born 30th July, 1751.
- Mary, born Aug. 7, 1757, wife of Mr. Unwin, of Worksop, co. Nottingham, & has issue.
- Dorothy, born 31st July, 1763, wife of John Black, of Worksop, co. Nottingham, esq. and has issue John, Mary, and Elizabeth.
- Susannah, born 3rd June, 1766.

- James, born in 1805, died in 1828, aged 23, S. P.
- Adolphus-Frederick, clerk to an attorney.
- Mary-Sophia, now widow of Saml. Milnes, late of London, wholesale druggist.
- Amelia-Louisa.

Elizabeth and Charlotte, died young.

- William Milnes, of Mansfield, born Aug. 23, 1789.
- Sarah, dau. of ..... Longdon.
- Mary, born 16th July, 1792, mar. 1st, Jeremiah Hind, currier, Burton on Trent, and had issue Joseph and Jane; 2ndly. to James Bladon, of Burton on Trent, and has issue.
- Susannah, born 21st Feb. 1800, married at Burton on Trent, February ..., ..., to Francis Hallam, of Barton, co. Stafford.
- Jane, born Nov. 14, 1807, mar. January, 1828, to Wm. Fields, of Mansfield, currier, and has issue Henry, William, &c.
- Anne, born March 30, 1796, mar. at Matlock church, 7th Dec. 1818.
- Stephen Glover, born at Long Clawson, and bapt. there, 28th February, 1794: now, 1833, at Derby.
- Anne, youngest dau. of James Shaw, of Bolehill, yeoman, born in 1792, mar. at Wirksworth, April 8, 1815, died Oct. 10, 1817.
- James, born 10th Aug. 1805, currier, Alfreton: married ....., dau. of ..... Dobb, of Alfreton.

- Joseph.
- Caroline.
- Frederic.
- William.

Stephen Shaw Glover, born March 15, 1817, at Wirksworth.

- Francis Milnes, born 2nd January, 1820, died 21st January, 1822, bur. at Wirksworth.
- William, born at Wirksworth July 18, 1822.
- John-Edwin Milnes, born at Wirksworth, Jan. 12, 1824.
- Charles, born at Derby, Oct. 4, 1829, bapt. at All Saints' ch. Nov. 16, 1829.

This branch of the respectable family of Milnes has been seated at Ashover nearly two centuries. We cannot, however, with accuracy, carry up the pedigree further than to James, who purchased the Butts in 1696. His great grandsons, William and John, have added to the family estate by entering into several mining speculations. Mr. John Milnes having for many years turned his attention to the minerals of the county, and being an excellent geologist, has employed his active mind in exploring and laying down the stratification of the mountains by which his residence is surrounded. His laudable exertions will tend to benefit future speculators in mining. His younger brother, James, settled in America, and died there in 1814, leaving three surviving sons, officers in the army and navy, and one daughter. The Messrs. Milnes, of Ashover, are considerable lead smelters, and have for many years employed a large capital in that business. James Milnes, the grandson of the first James named in the pedigree, settled at Mansfield, and his eldest son, James, seated himself at Windsor. There he accumulated a good fortune by his assiduity in business; became an alderman, and served the office of mayor several times for that place. He was much noticed by the royal family, several of whom honoured him by being sponsors to his children. His younger brother, who resided at Mansfield, died in the prime of life, leaving issue two sons and four daughters, as shown in the pedigree.

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ASTON is a small rural village, township, constabulary and parish, 1 m. E. of Weston-upon-Trent and 6 m. S. of Derby, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch and deanery of Derby. This parish includes the hamlets of Shardlow and Great Wilne, which form a united township and constabulary, and maintain their own poor; it is about three miles in length and two miles in breadth, and the grand-trunk canal runs through the parish. The township of Aston contains 116 houses, 121 families, and 552 inhabitants. Of the 121 families, 64 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 41 in trade or handicraft, and 16 on the grand-trunk canal or living independent. The population is increasing; the baptisms from 1821 to 1828 inclusive, were 211 males, 222 females; burials, 89 males, 108 females, making an increase of 236 persons in eight years.

Estune, Easton, East-town,

The township contains 1763 acres of excellent land, tithe free, about one-third of which is arable and two-thirds meadow and pasture: some is let for £3. per acre, but the average is about £2. per acre; it is divided among eight proprietors, viz.: Edward Anthony Holden, esq. the Earl of Harrington, Rev. N. P. Johnson, Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, James Sutton, esq. Mr. Thomas and Mr. Joseph Botham, and Mr. Thomas Hickinbotham. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3310. 9*s.* 2*d.* The average parochial expenses of seven years for the poor, county rate and constables' accounts, amount to £280. 6*s.* 3*d.* per annum. This township is bounded on the S. by the Trent and Shardlow, on the W. by Weston, on the N. and N. E. by Elvaston and the Derwent.

There is no endowed school in this village, but a school-house is provided by the rector for a day and Sunday school for the whole of the poor children; about forty of each sex are instructed therein, and they are supported by voluntary contributions. There are three male and one female friendly societies, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two lace-machines, a few stocking-frames, and two public houses in this township.

In Æstune and Scerdelau there were six ox-gangs of land and a half to be taxed. There was one plough in the demesne, and four villanes and two bordars had one plough and four acres of meadow. Uctebrand held it of the king. It was then worth 5s. In Estune, Levenot had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There were in the demesne three ploughs, and eight villanes and four bordars having two ploughs and twenty-four acres of meadow. Wood pasture, half a mile long and half broad. Value in king Edward's time 60s. now 40s. Alcher held it. In Estune, Uctebrand had one carucate of land and two ox-gangs, and half soke to be taxed, and five acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 6s. now 8s. In Estune, Tolf had five ox-gangs and a half of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There were two sokemen, and six villanes and one bordar, having three ploughs. There were two acres of meadow. Wood pasture, seven quarentens long and four quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time and now 20s. Lewin holds it under the king.

The abbot of Chester held the whole of this village as the free gift of Ilrig, Earl of Chester. By the charter of Robert de Ferrariis, jun. Earl of Derby, two parts of the lordship and tithe of Aston were given to the priory of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford. In 29 Edward I. Thomas de Cadurcis, alias Chaworth, held the village of Aston. In the reign of Richard II. the abbot of Dale had an estate here. In the time of Henry VII. Ralph Sacheverell died, and left an estate here to his grandson Henry. After the Reformation, the manor of Aston, as parcel of Weston cum Membris, was granted to Sir William Paget, and afterwards passed to the Ropers. About this period, Christopher Hunt, esq. died, and left a capital messuage, and several others, to his son Thomas. In 2 Edward VI. Rowland Babington, of Derby, died, and left his son Francis an estate here. In 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, Sir Henry Sacheverell died, and left his estate here to his son John. In 16 Elizabeth, Sir Richard Harpur, chief justice of the court of King's Bench, died, and left his son John an estate here. In 35 Elizabeth, John Sacheverell died, and left his son Henry his estate here. In 1649, Robert Holden, esq. (who had previously purchased the capital mansion and estate which belonged to the ancient family of Hunts, formerly of Overton in Ashover, and afterwards of Aston) purchased that part of Aston which had belonged to the Roper family. Robert Holden, esq. who died in 1746, left an only

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daughter and heiress, who married James Shuttleworth, esq. whose fourth son, the late Rev. Charles Holden, on succeeding by bequest to the manor of Weston, &c. took the name of Holden. Mr. Holden also possessed the manor of Shardlow, purchased of the Hunts.

A market at Aston on Tuesday, and a fair for three days at the festival of St. Peter *ad vincula*, both long ago discontinued, were granted in the year 1256 to the abbot of Chester, who held the manor and church under the Earl of Chester, and afterwards under the earls and dukes of Lancaster. The market cross still remains, and near to it the stocks are placed for the punishment of offenders.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient gothic building with a square tower. The roof is supported by round Saxon columns, and the font is handsome. In 1393, it was appropriated to the abbey of St. Werburgh's, in Chester.

The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £29. 15*s.* and yearly tenths £2. 19*s.* 6*d.* There are now 450 acres of glebe land, and the great and small tithes of about 240 acres of land in Shardlow and Wilne township. The present value is estimated at £1350. per annum. The advowson has been vested in the Holden family more than a century. The Rev. N. P. Johnson is the present incumbent.

The gallery was erected by the company of proprietors of the navigation from the Trent to the Mersey, in 1788.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Hic sepelitur corpus Edwardi Houlden, fratris Roberti Houlden de Aston, qui obiit septimo die Junii, A. D. 1653, æt. 49.

Hic jacet Robertus filius, Roberti Houlden de Aston generosi ape certa resurgendi in Christo S. E. ..... qui obiit A. D. 1654. 4th Novembris, æt. suæ 25.

Hic jacet Robertus Houlden, de Aston, generosus bui obiit æternam in Christo vitam anhelans quarto die Januarii, 1659, æt. 64.

Here lyeth the body of Hannah Lathwell, wife to Edmund Lathwell, gent. late citizen of London, and mother to Mary Houlden, first wife of Samuel Houlden, esq.: died 7th February, 1687, aged 72.

Here lyeth the body of Mary Houlden, daughter to Edmund Lathwell, citizen of London, and wife of Samuel Houlden, of Aston, esq. by whom he had issue one son and one daughter: which Mary died the 1st of August, 1668, aged 23 years.

Juxta hunc murum jacent exuviæ Roberti Holden, juris consulti celeberrimii. Fuit in rebus expediendis sagax, integer et felix ideoque, in summo honore et amore apud omnes habitus. Uxorem duxit Elizabetham Filiam Honoratissimi Domini, Domini Vicecomitis Tracey: Viduam Roberti Burdett, de Forcemark, armigerti, Ex quâ unicam suscepit filiam Mariam quam nuptam dedit Jacobo Shuttleworth, de Forcett in agro Eboracensi Armigero: obiit septimo die mensis Junii, Anno Dom. 1746, æt. 70. Arms of Holden, impaling those of his wife.

Mary Shuttleworth, only daughter of Robert Holden, the counsellor, and widow of James Shuttleworth, esq. late of Forcett, in Yorkshire, she died 13th October, 1791, aged 73.

The Hon. Mary, wife of the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth, died 2nd August, 1777, aged 30.

Rosamond Amelia Holden, wife of the Rev. Charles Holden, died 11th August, 1820, aged 48; also Charles Cockburn Holden, son of the above, died 2nd March, 1817, aged 13. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Charles Holden, died August 7, 1795, aged 50.

In memoria æternâ erit justus, *Ps.* 112. *v.* 6.

Robertus Porter Artium Magister collegii Omnium Animarum in academiâ Oxoniensi quondam socius, rector hujus ecclesiæ pater Johannis Porter, artium magister in eâdem academia nunc rectoris: necnon Joanna, uxor Margareta mater ejusdem Roberti et Margareta uxor Johannis Robertus et alter Robertus, Fratres, Hannah, Soror, Ac Joanna, Joanna et Sarah Porter filiæ Johannis qui hoc memoriale posuit, A. D. 1635. In hoc sacrario sepeliuntur.

ARMS of Porter, three bells, stringed, *Proper*.

Under an arch on the north side of the chancel, is an altar-tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures in basrelief, of angels holding shields of arms: that at the head of the monument has a chevron engrailed, between three escallop shells, impaling, a chevron between three crescents. On the tomb is the effigy of a man in a round cap and gown, having a dog at his feet; with his left hand holding the right hand of a female, who is represented in a long gown, with a dog at her feet.

Prope sepeliuntur corpora Thomæ Hunt generosi et Aliciæ uxoris ejus. Roberti Hunt filii et heredis Thomæ at Aliciæ, una cum Catherina uxore Roberti qui pro sobole habuerunt Johannem Hunt, generosi, qui matrimoniali fœdere conjunctus erat Annæ filiæ Johannis Kime generosi Nottinghamii: et iste Johannis Hunt ista insignia posuit in futuri temporis memoriam, 1625. Arms, a chevron, engrailed, between three escallop shells.

Prope sepelitur corpus Johannis Sale, Fratris Willielmi Sale, rectoris hujus ecclesiæ qui extremum diem clausit quinto die mensis Julii, A. D. 1572.

Leonard Fosbrooke, of Shardlow, gent. died 26th August, 1762, aged 67; Penelope, his wife, died 26th November, 1769, aged 71.

Leonard Fosbrooke, of Shardlow, gent. died 9th March, 1719, aged 51. Susannah, his wife, died 9th November, 1758, aged 66. Another flag stone records the deaths of several of this family.

Joseph Walker, esq. died 7th June, 1801, aged 75; Elizabeth, his wife, died 27th May, 1823, aged 59.

Robert Cowper, of Aston, died 3rd December, 1680, aged 75.

Charities.

Cooper Elizabeth.....	Lands at Aston...	2 10 0	Poor.....	Will, 16th October, 1728.
Cowper Robert.....	Rent charge	0 5 0	Poor.....	Will, 10th Sept. 1720.
Mather Samuel	2½ acres of land...	7 0 0	Poor.....	Will, 1706.
Perceival Joseph	£100. Old South Sea Annuities	Interest, supposed to be £90. in arrears in 1826.	Poor.....	Will, proved Oct. 1715.
Shepherd Richard ...	Rent charge	0 12 0	2 poor children	

The latter rent charge has not been received for upwards of forty years. The estate charged therewith is supposed to be at Cheilaston, and was, at the period when the last payment was made, in the possession of Mrs. Bayley and Mrs. Hardinge. It now belongs to Mr. T. Brown Dunmelow, of Cheilaston, but there does not appear sufficient evidence to prove that this is the estate liable thereto. *Commis. Report.*

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Pedigree of the family of HOLDEN, *of Aston.*

ARMS. *Sable*, a fesse engrailed, erminois, *Or*, between two chevrons, *Ermine*.
CREST.—A Moor Cock rising, *Sable*, winged, *Or*.

Henry Holden, of Wilne. — Alice, dau. of Robert Wilmot, of Derby and Spondon, esq.

Edward Holden, of Wilne. —

Robert Holden, — of Aston, esq. obt. 4th Jan. 1659, æt. 64.

Edward Holden, obt. June 17, 1655, — æt. 49.

Robert.

Robert Holden, obt. 4th Nov. 1654, æt. 25.

Mary, dau. of — Edmund Lathwell, citizen of London, obt. Aug. 1668, æt. 23.

Samuel H. — of Aston, esq. obt. Aug. 1692, buried at Aston.

....., dau. of .....

John.

Edward. —

Samuel.

Robert Holden, of Aston, esq. barrister at law, only son and heir of 1st ux. obt. 17th June, 1746, æt. 70.

Elizabeth, dau of William, Lord Viscount Tracey, and widow of Robt. Burdett, esq.

Hannah, ux. of Christopher Rolleston, of Watnall, co. Nott. esq.

Rev. Thomas Holden, rector of Aston, obt. June 26, 1726, æt. 48.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Gilbert Millington, of Felly Priory, co. Nott. esq. obt. Nov. 18, 1711.

Alexander Holden, of Newark, esq. obt. 1769.

Mary, only child of Robert and Mary Atkinson; mar. April 13, 1721, obt. Nov. 12, 1745.

Mary, ux. of the Rev. Samuel Pole, rector of Muggington.

Millington Holden, of Felly Priory, esq. ancestor of Robert Holden, of Nuttall, Notts. esq.

Sarah, ux. of Henry Thornhill, of Chesterfield and Mansfield Woodhouse, esq. died S. P.

Robert H. of Darley Abbey, esq. which he devised to his relation, the present Robert Holden, of Nuttall Temple, esq. born 25th July, 1722.
Atkinson Holden, obt. infant.
Mary, born 16th December, 1724, died aged 21, unmarried.
Alexander Atkinson H. born Nov. 4, 1726, obt. 1769, at Darley Abbey.

Mary, only dau. and heiress, mar. settlement 12th and 13th May, 1742, with a fortune of £20,000. died Oct. 15, 1791, æt. 73.

James Shuttleworth, of Foreett, co. York, esq. Will dated 14th March, 1773; codicil 21st June, 1775; died August, 1775.

Robert Shuttleworth, of Barton, co. Lancaster, esq.

Anne, dau. of Major-Genl. Thos. Desaguliers; mar. setth. May 13, 14, 1776.

James Holden, of Aston, esq. mar. Elizabeth Constance, dau. of Anthony Stevenson, of Derby, gent. (now wife of N. G. Clarke, es. of Handsworth, co. Warwick.) He obt. S. P. before 1791.

William, 3rd son.

Rev. Charles Shuttleworth Holden, of Aston, mar. 1st the Hon. Mary Cockburn, by whom he had one son, obt. infant. She died Aug. 2, 1777, aged 30; 2ndly, Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Whitmore, who died S. P. August 7, 1795, aged 50. He took the name of Holden in 1791, and died at Oxford, Dec. 19, 1821.

Rosamond Amelia Dean, obt. August 11, 1820, aged 48.

Mary, mar. Sir Charles Turner, of Kirk Leatham, co. York, bart. and, 2ndly, Sir Thomas Gascoyne, bart.
Elizabeth, mar. Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, co. Derby, esq.

James S. of Barton, esq.

Widow of ..... Blake, and dau. of ..... Roper.

dau. of ..... Lloyd.

Several daus.

Robert Shuttleworth, of Gawthorpe, barrister at law, dead.

Jannet, dau. of Sir William Majoribanks, bart.; married 2ndly, Frederic North, esq.

Robert, only son.

Jannet, only child.

Anne, mar. Richard Streatfield, 2ndly, ... Prime, esq.

Emma, mar. James West, esq. Elizabeth.

Caroline, married Richard Hurt, of Wirksworth, esq.

Charles Cockburn, obt. Mar. 2, 1817, aged 13.

Edward Anthony Holden, of Aston, esq. born 2nd Aug. 1805.

Susan Drummond, dau. of George Moore, of Snareston Lodge, co. Leicester, esq. born 2nd April, 1813, married at Snareston, 22nd Nov. 1832.

James Richd. born January, 1807, in holy orders.

Sophia-Elizabeth-Rosamond.
Antonia-Henrietta, mar. William Leigh Clowes, esq. and has issue.
Emma, mar. Captain Boates.
Theresa-Amelia-Isabella-Clara.
Rosamond-Adeline.

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Aston hall, the seat of Edward Shuttleworth Holden, esq. is a large square mansion of brick, with two principal fronts. The south front overlooks a beautiful lawn, and the rich vale of the Trent, and Donington park woods: the approach from the village is through an avenue of chestnut trees, which leads to the west front. The heiress of the elder branch of the Holden family married James Shuttleworth, esq. whose second son took the name and arms of Holden; but he dying without issue, his next surviving brother, the Rev. Charles Shuttleworth, took the name and arms of Holden in 1791; and his second, but eldest surviving son, by his third wife, is the present possessor of the estate here, and is also lord of the manors of Shardlow and Weston-upon-Trent. Robert Holden, esq. was an eminent barrister; he flourished in the beginning of the last century, and, according to tradition, was successful in every cause he advocated.

Aston lodge, a genteel residence and a good estate, late the property of —— Hulbert, esq. was purchased of his executors by James Sutton, of Shardlow, esq. It is now occupied by William Drury Holden, esq. eldest son of Robert Holden, esq. of Nuttall Temple, Nottinghamshire.

From this place was ejected Mr. Thomas Palmer. He had been minister of St. Lawrence Putney church in London, whence he removed to this place. He was ejected soon after the Restoration, to make room for a Mr. Clarke, a sequestrated clergyman. About July, 1663, he was imprisoned at Nottingham. Before the restoration he published a small piece, intituled "A Little Map of the Old World, with a Map of Monarchy and Epitome of Papacy." He appears to have been a violent enemy to Charles I.

Aston, a small village in the parish of Sudbury.

ASTON and THORNTON, 1 m. N. E. of Hope, a village and hamlet in the constablery and parish of Hope, in the hundred of High Peak, contains 22 houses, 22 families, and 74 inhabitants. Of the 22 families, 11 are employed in agriculture and 11 in trade or handicraft. This hamlet consists of about 630 acres of gritstone land, the higher part weak and barren and the low land fertile. It is neither flat nor very hilly. The river Noe runs down by the S. side of the hamlet from W. to E. The land is divided among several small proprietors. The tithes belong to the vicar of Hope, and the estimated annual rental of all the buildings and land is £1194. 15*s.* 10*d.*

An ancient hall, built by the family of Balguy, at this place, is now the property of Mr. Nodder of Ashover, who is lord of the manor.

Aston Cold, see *Cold Aston*.

Astwith, a small village in Hault Hucknall parish.

ATLOW, a village, township, parochial chapelry and constablery in the parish of Etelawe. Bradburne, lies about 3 m. E. of Ashbourn, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Ashbourn. This township contains 34 houses, 34 families and 197 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture.

There are 1300 acres of land, of middling quality, in this township, consisting of 5 acres of wood, 180 acres of arable, 300 acres of meadow, and the remainder pasture; the land is well watered by a brook and plenty of excellent springs. The tithes are rented by the occupiers. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1589. 1*s.* The principal proprietors are H. F. Okeover, esq. whose estate here (including the charity land) is 900 acres, Mr. John Wright (who owns a large farm) Mr. Samuel Bunting, &c. The whole parochial expenses, taking an average of seven years, amount to £139. 13*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

There are two corn-mills and three lace-frames, one Primitive Methodist chapel and one Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions, in the township.

In Etelawe, Eleuric had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are four acres of meadow. Wood-pasture half a mile long and three quarentens broad. Coppice-wood, the same, value in king Edward's time 20*s. now* 2*s.* D. B. 301.

The manor of Atlow was held under Henry de Ferrers or his immediate heirs, by the ancestor of the ancient family of Okeover, of Okeover hall, in which family it still remains, and Houghton Farmer Okeover, esq. is the present owner thereof.

The chapel is a plain humble structure in the archdeaconry of Derby. The living is a vicarage in the gift of H. F. Okeover, esq. whose ancestors have augmented the

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living. Rowland Okeover, esq. in 1716, gave the tithes of hay and corn, and subscribed £500.: and it was the first benefice in Derbyshire that received £400. from the royal bounty. The clear value of the living is entered in the king's books at £18.; it is now worth about £120. per annum. The Rev. R. E. Atkins is the present incumbent.

PARISH REGISTERS.

The earliest register is a small quarto parchment book, beginning—"A register of births, marriages and burials, in the parish of Atlow, in the county of Derby, from the year 1685, truly extracted from an old and ruinous paper register by W. Wilson, curate, 1762."

In another place:

"In the year 1761, the queen's bounty and the benefaction of the late Rowland Okeover, esq. to the amount of £600. were vested in a purchase of lands, lying in the liberty of Sturston and parish of Ashbourn, bearing from the turnpike road near Spittle hill to the north-east, and consisting of sixteen acres.

The same year were also erected the singing-loft, new desk and pulpit, and many other improvements and ornaments added to the chapel of Atlow. W. Wilson, curate.

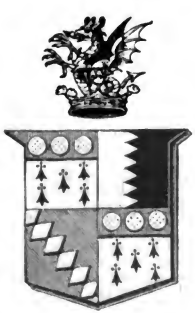
The late perpetual curate of Atlow, the Rev. John Lowe, was buried July 20, 1803.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis		5	10	0	Poor ..... Deed 1817, Will 1818.
*Okeover Rowland ...	179 *a.* 2 *r.* 39 *p.* & £600. money	164	10	0	Clergyman's widows and Poor ..... Deed 23rd October, 1727.
		30	0	0	
Okeover Merey	£5 0 0	0	5	0	Ditto ..... In 1741.
Spencer Mary	5 0 0	0	5	0	Ditto ..... In 1742.

* The townships of Atlow and Mappleton, co. Derby, Okeover, Woodhouses and Swinscoe, co. Stafford, are entitled to partake of Rowland Okeover's charity. It is now distributed as follows, viz.: £90. to the widows of three clergymen, residing in three dwelling-houses at Mappleton, each of whom receives £30. per annum: £40. is laid out in clothes, and distributed among twelve poor girls and boys: £20. per annum is paid to Mr. Robinson, the receiver of the rents, &c. for his trouble; and a premium of £5. is allowed to such of the children as apply to be apprenticed.

Pedigree of the ancient family of OKEOVER, *of Atlow, Okeover, Oldbury, &c.*



ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Ermine*, on a chief, *Gules*, 3 bezants, *Or*. 2nd party, per pale, indented, *Argent* and *Sable*, (Atloe, of Derbyshire) 3rd *Vert*, a bend, lozenge, *Argent* (Gryn, of Derby.)

CREST. A semi wivern, *Ermine*, langued, *Gules*, issuing out of a coronet, *Or*.

Orme, lord of Acover and Stretton, from about 1100 to 1114. —

Ralph de Acovre held the same about 1130. —

Hugh de Acover, lord of Acover and Stretton, from 1178 to 1213. —

Galfrid de Acover. — Matilda.

Robert de Acovre, quit — claims to Robert, Abbot of Burton, all demands.

Ralph de Acover. —

William de Acovre sold lands in Stretton, about 1276, to John de Stafford, alias Stretton.

Sir Hugh de Acover, knt. —

Sir Robert de Ocover, knt. —

John de Ocover, knt. —

Sir Roger de Ocover, knt. —

Sir Thomas de Ocover, knt. —

Sir Thomas de Ocover, knt. —

Sir Philip de Ocover, knt. —

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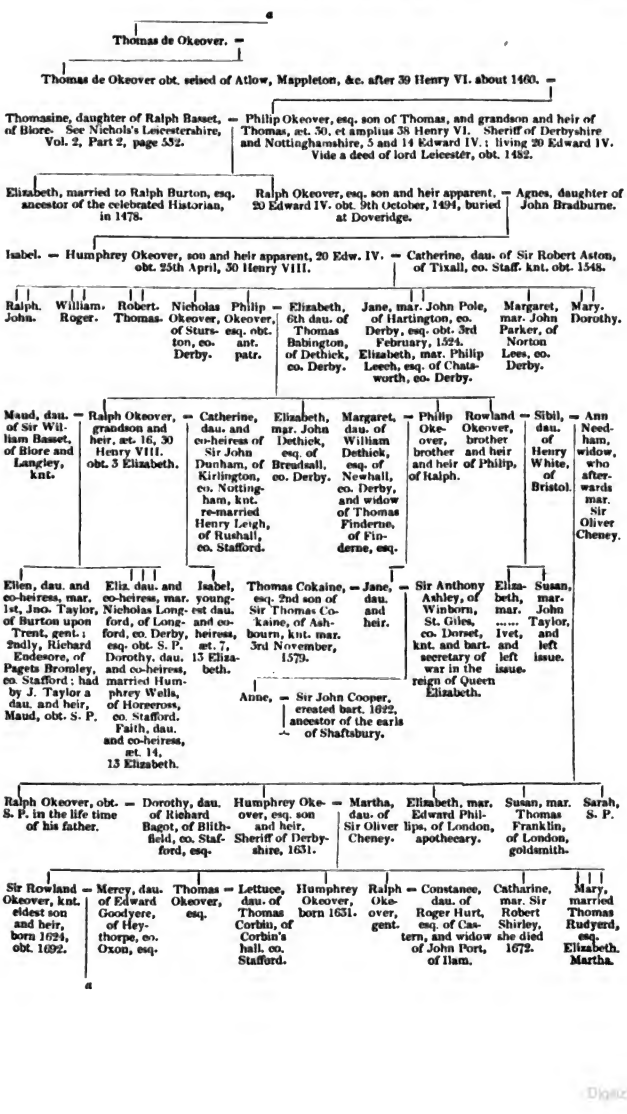
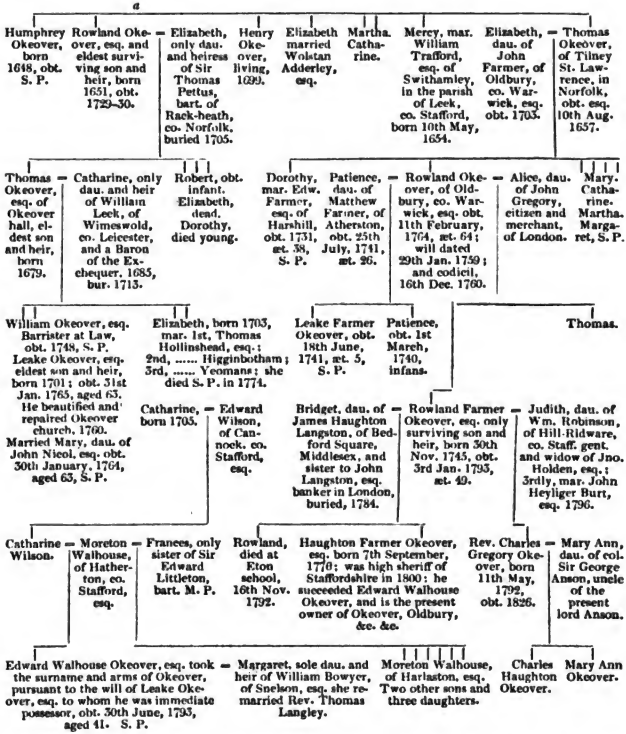

Thomas de Okeover. =
Thomas de Okeover obt. seised of Atlow, Mappleton, &c. after 39 Henry VI. about 1460. =
Thomasine, daughter of Ralph Basset, of Blore. See Nichols's Leicestershire, Vol. 2, Part 2, page 552.
Philip Okeover, esq. son of Thomas, and grandson and heir of Thomas, æt. 30. et amplius 38 Henry VI. Sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, 5 and 14 Edward IV.: living 20 Edward IV. Vide a deed of lord Leicester, obt. 1482.
Elizabeth, married to Ralph Burton, esq. ancestor of the celebrated Historian, in 1478.
Ralph Okeover, esq. son and heir apparent, = Agnes, daughter of John Bradburne. 20 Edward IV. obt. 9th October, 1494, buried at Doveridge.
Isabel. = Humphrey Okeover, son and heir apparent, 20 Edw. IV. = Catherine, dau. of Sir Robert Aston, obt. 25th April, 30 Henry VIII. of Tixall, co. Staff. knt. obt. 1548.
Ralph. John.
William. Roger.
Robert. Thomas.
Nicholas Okeover, of Sturston, co. Derby.
Philip Okeover, esq. obt. ant. patr.
Elizabeth, 6th dau. of Thomas Babington, of Dethick, co. Derby.
Jane, mar. John Pole, of Hartington, co. Derby, esq. obt. 3rd February, 1524. Elizabeth, mar. Philip Leech, esq. of Chatsworth, co. Derby.
Margaret, mar. John Parker, of Norton Lees, co. Derby.
Mary. Dorothy.
Maud, dau. of Sir William Basset, of Blore and Langley, knt.
Ralph Okeover, grandson and heir, æt. 16, 30 Henry VIII. obt. 3 Elizabeth. =
Catherine, dau. and co-heiress of Sir John Dunham, of Kirlington, co. Nottingham, knt. re-married Henry Leigh, of Rushall, co. Stafford.
Elizabeth, mar. John Dethick, esq. of Breadsall, co. Derby.
Margaret, dau. of William Dethick, esq. of Newhall, co. Derby, and widow of Thomas Finderne, of Finderne, esq.
Philip Okeover, brother and heir of Ralph.
Rowland Okeover, brother and heir of Philip. =
Sibil, dau. of Henry White, of Bristol.
Ann Needham, widow, who afterwards mar. Sir Oliver Cheney.
Ellen, dau. and co-heiress, mar. 1st, Jno. Taylor, of Burton upon Trent, gent.; 2ndly, Richard Eudesore, of Pagets Bromley, co. Stafford; had by J. Taylor a dau. and heir, Maud, obt. S. P.
Elia. dau. and co-heiress, mar. Nicholas Longford, of Longford, co. Derby, esq. obt. S. P. Dorothy, dau. and co-heiress, married Humphrey Wells, of Horreross, co. Stafford. Faith, dau. and co-heiress, æt. 13 Elizabeth.
Isabel, youngest dau. and co-heiress, æt. 7, 13 Elizabeth.
Thomas Cokaine, esq. 2nd son of Sir Thomas Cokaine, of Ashbourn, knt. mar. 3rd November, 1579. =
Jane, dau. and heir. =
Sir Anthony Ashley, of Winborn, St. Giles, co. Dorset, knt. and bart. secretary of war in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.
Elizabeth, mar. ..... Ivet, and left issue.
Susan, mar. John Taylor, and left issue.
Anne, = Sir John Cooper, created bart. 1622. ancestor of the earls of Shaftsbury.
Ralph Okeover, obt. S. P. in the life time of his father.
Dorothy, dau. of Richard Bagot, of Blithfield, co. Stafford, esq.
Humphrey Okeover, esq. son and heir. Sheriff of Derbyshire, 1631. =
Martha, dau. of Sir Oliver Cheney.
Elizabeth, mar. Edward Phillips, of London, apothecary.
Susan, mar. Thomas Franklin, of London, goldsmith.
Sarah, S. P.
Sir Rowland Okeover, knt. eldest son and heir, born 1624, obt. 1692. =
Mercy, dau. of Edward Goodyere, of Heythorpe, co. Oxon, esq.
Thomas Okeover, esq.
Lettuce, dau. of Thomas Corbin, of Corbin's hall, co. Stafford.
Humphrey Okeover, born 1631.
Ralph Okeover, gent. =
Constance, dau. of Roger Hurt, esq. of Castern, and widow of John Port, of Ilam.
Catharine, mar. Sir Robert Shirley, she died 1672.
Mary, married Thomas Rudyerd, esq. Elizabeth. Martha.



The Okeover family have been lords of Okeover, in Staffordshire, on the borders of this county, for upwards of 700 years, from which place Ormas took his surname, soon after the conquest; and there his descendants have had their principal seat ever since. The Okeovers are also lords of Atlow, and have had an estate in Mappleton, in this county, upwards of six centuries.

We find Philip de Okeover a representative for the county of Derby, in the 5th and 15th parliament, held at Westminster, temp. Richard II.; and Thomas de Okeover, 9th parliament, held at Gloucester, temp. Henry IV.: and 8th and 9th parliament, held at Westminster, temp. Henry V. Sir Philip Okeover, knt. was high-sheriff for the counties of Derby and Nottingham in 1465, and Philip Okeover, esq. in 1474. Humphrey Okeover, of Okeover, esq. was sheriff for the county of Derby in 1631; and Haughton Farmer Okeover, esq. was sheriff for the county of Stafford in 1800. Rowland Okeover, esq. was a considerable benefactor. The celebrated Lord Shaftesbury descended from this family by a female branch.

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Josiah Neele sc. 382 Strand.

To the Reverend Cornelius Heathcote Royston Rhodes This South View of BARLBOROUGH HALL, is respectfully dedicated by his obliged & humble Servants

Stebbing Shaw

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Ault Hucknall, see *Hault Hucknall*.

Bagthorpe, in Brampton township.

BAKEWELL. Badecanwillan, Badequelle, Banquelle.

The antiquity of the town of Bakewell may be traced to a very early period. It is first mentioned in history shortly after the termination of the heptarchy. The parish of which this town is the head is extensive and populous, but the town itself is not large. It stands in the hundred of High Peak, and is delightfully situate on the western bank of the Wye. It is 12 m. W. of Chesterfield; 12 m. S. of Buxton; 16 m. S. W. of Sheffield; 10 m. N. of Matlock; 12 m. N. of Wirksworth; 26 m. N. of Derby, and 152 m. N. N. W. of London.

The parish of Bakewell comprises nine parochial chapelries, and fourteen townships. In the following enumeration, the population is stated according to the parliamentary returns of 1801, 1811, and 1821. The acreage and the estimated annual rental of the buildings and land in each township are given with accuracy, from documents collected by the publisher, in the following list.

BAKEWELL PARISH.	POPULATION. 1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821. Houses.	1821. Families.	1821. Persons.	Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.
Ashford chapelry	678	624	52	52	223	2562½	3175 11 2
Bakewell vicarage	1412	1485	357	386	1782	2202	6582 11 8
Baslow chapelry	817	920	165	176	872	2022	1961 10 10
Beeley chapelry	208	272	54	55	350	3202½	882 10 0
Blackwell, in the chap. of Taddington						1102½	
Brushfield township	44	51	7	7	40	660½	396 10 0
Bubnell township			18	19	96	2403	1223 5 10
Buxton chapelry, part of	760	934	184	188	1036	1726½	5810 4 2
Calver township	494	555	115	121	604		822 0 0
Chelmorton chapelry	201	245	48	50	262	1886½	1772 19 2
Curbar township	188	364	65	71	392	1202	620 18 0
Flagg township	101	168	47	49	220	1800	1475 10 0
Froggatt township	113	102	23	25	179	248	234 16 8
Haddon, Over, township	204	238	54	56	266	1349½	5011 12 6
——, Nether, extra parochial						1480	
Harthill township	40	54	10	10	60	904	
Hassop township	113	144	23	30	128		1457 0 0
Longstone, Great, and Holme chapelry	389	480	96	96	442	2826	2574 16 0
Longstone, Little, township	152	142	31	34	145	1107	777 5 10
Monyash chapelry	330	316	78	78	381		2388 0 0
Rowland township	101	117	18	23	109		483 18 0
Rowsley, Great, township	218	199	41	42	238	553	1202 18 0
Sheldon chapelry	127	125	32	32	143	1000½	807 6 8
Taddington and Priestcliff chapelry	284	315	93	93	463	2800	2706 10 10
Wardlow, part of							
	7084	8039	1613	1695	8431		42,367 13 4

Villages and places in the parish of Bakewell, not included in the above list.—Alport, part of; Calton; Clodhall farm; Cowdale; Harwood Grange; Kings Sterndale; Monsal Dale; One Ash; Ox Close; Shacklow; Sherbrook; and Staden.

Of the 1695 families 662 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 590 in trade or handicraft, and 443 in mining, limestone getting and burning, in gentlemen's service, professional pursuits, or are living independent.

Bakewell is a market-town, a township, a constablery, and parish, and is esteemed to be the chief town of the High Peak hundred, and in the archdeaconry of Derby. The population consists of about 1900 inhabitants, residing in about 360 houses. Of this population there are 54 families employed at Messrs. Arkwrights' cotton factory; 37 individuals are shoemakers; 18 blacksmiths; 21 joiners and cabinet makers; 9 carpenters; 12 are employed at the marble works; and the rest are chiefly engaged in agriculture, mining, chertstone getting, of which large quantities are sent to the Staffordshire potteries, professional pursuits, or are living independent.

The market-day is held on Friday, and a fat-cattle market every Monday fortnight. The market-place is one of the most complete in the county. The following fairs are held, for horses, cattle, &c. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, 26th of August, the first Monday after the 20th of October, and the 11th of November.

The basis of the land, which consists of 2992 acres, is limestone. The quality is

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good, and about 200 acres is planted: one-fourth of the remainder is arable, and there are nearly 2100 acres of meadow land and pasture. The average rental per acre is about 35*s*. The farms are not large; none of them exceeding 300 acres. The average annual amount of the poors' rate is £520. That of the county rates amount to £134. The constables' accounts amount to £30. Salaries £10. Mole-catcher £10. Tradesmen's bills £28. The whole parochial expenses amounting to about £850. per annum. The paupers are generally maintained at their respective abodes, except a few that are sent to the House of Industry at Chapel-en-le-Frith: the pauper children are apprenticed to trades.

Between the gritstone and limestone strata which surround the town, and constitute much of the subsoil of the parish, there is a deep bed of shale, which, being of an argillaceous nature and retentive of moisture, forms excellent pasture land. The whole extent of the parish is in length from N. W. to S. E. more than twenty miles, and its average breadth exceeds eight. The commons about Bakewell and Over Haddon were formerly one continued dreary waste, but now they present a scene of enclosures interspersed very tastefully with wide spreading plantations, belonging to the Duke of Rutland.

> Here we behold a smiling change of scene,
> Where earth-born russet yields to lively green;
> Rich pastures rise where deserts spread before,
> And barren wastes recruit the less'ning store.

The township of Bakewell is divided among 53 resident, and 17 non-resident freeholders. The Duke of Rutland is the largest proprietor, and, as lord of the manor, holds a court annually in the town. Petty sessions are also held on the first and third Fridays of every month, by the county magistrates in the neighbourhood.

There are two chapels; one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the other to the Independents. There are three Sunday schools, supported by voluntary contribution, in which about 300 children of both sexes are instructed. Of Friendly Societies there are two for men and one for women, they consist altogether of 450 members. In the township there are eight public houses; and one, if not two, county bridges. The houses are built of a fine gritstone, obtained in the neighbourhood.

The marble-quarries in the neighbourhood, belonging to the duke of Rutland, produce blocks of the finest quality, which are here sawn and polished for various uses.

Under the munificent care of the present illustrious possessor, the town of Bakewell has been greatly improved. A large bath has been erected over one of the chalybeate springs, of which there are several in the town and neighbourhood. It is elegant and commodious, and has become the resort of numerous visitors. The permission to fish in the beautiful and romantic river Wye, which flows past the western skirts of the town, is generously granted by his Grace of Rutland to the frequenters of the bath and the neighbouring inn, now kept by Mr. and Mrs. Greaves.

The ancient bath, from which the town derives its name, and which is supposed to have been in use, and to have obtained celebrity during a long period previously to the time of Edward the Elder, is now in the possession of the ingenious and intelligent Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. a gentleman highly distinguished for his geological researches, and whose collection* of fossils attracts many visitors from Matlock and Buxton.

* This rich and scientific collection merits particular attention. It is distributed into three classes.

1. The productions of Derbyshire only, containing 1350 specimens of rocks, ores, crystallizations, petrifactions, &c.
2. Specimens of most of the known species of fossils, properly arranged and described after Werner.
3. Specimens of those minerals only which are employed in the arts and manufactures.

The following curious relics of antiquity are also in the possession of Mr. White Watson, with many others:

1. A basaltic head of an axe, found a few years since on Stanton moor.
2. A basaltic celt, discovered near Haddon-hall, in November 1795.
3. An entire urn of baked earth, found in a barrow on Stanton moor, July 15, 1799, full of burnt bones.
4. A small lamp, found in another urn, about the same time and place; with the heads of a spear and arrow, of flint, which were among the burnt bones contained in the urn.
5. A glass vessel, neatly ornamented and hermetically sealed, supposed to be a lachrymatory: this was found beneath a heap of stones near Haddon-hall, in 1801.
6. A square tile, on which the letters of the alphabet are impressed in *Saxon* characters.

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The waters of Bakewell were certainly known to the Romans. The Saxon name, Bathecanwell, is derived from the baths. The tepid chalybeate spring does not exceed 59 or 60°. The water, which was analyzed by the late C. Sylvester, is recommended as a tonic, and as a bath, for chronic rheumatism. A large bathing house was erected over this spring in 1697. It has been rebuilt by the command of the Duke of Rutland. Two shower-baths of different powers have been added, and a news room has been established on the same premises. The water of this spring was found to contain, in 10 quarts, wine measure, 7·5 grains of crystallized sulphate of lime, 20 grains super-carbonate of lime, 22 grains crystallized sulphate of magnesia, 1·6 grain muriate of magnesia, 3·1 grains super-carbonate of iron; in all 121·7 grains. The other spring at Bakewell has been found to contain in 60 quarts, 13 cubic inches of sulphurated hydrogen, but a complete analysis has not yet, we believe, been effected. The temperature is the same as common water, and its medicinal qualities resemble those of the spring at Kedleston.

The town-hall is an obscure building. It was erected in 1709. Near the town-hall are six alms-houses for six bachelors or sole-men (single men, widowers, or bachelors). These were endowed by the Manners, with estates in Wensley and Darley, besides a rent charge in the county of Nottingham.

There is a cotton manufactory at Bakewell, situate near the entrance of the town from Ashford, at which are employed between three and four hundred hands, besides mechanics. It belongs to Robert and Peter Arkwright, esqrs.

Among the records that have been kept at Derby, of the important and interesting events which have taken place there, is a memorandum, that in the year 1608, the witches of Bakewell were hanged.

The High Peak savings' bank is open every Monday to receive deposits.

In Badequelle, with eight berewicks, king Edward had three caracutes of land to be taxed. Land to eighteen ploughs, and thirty-three villanes and nine bordars. There are two priests and a church, and under them two villanes and five bordars; all these having eleven ploughs. There is one knight having sixteen acres of land, and one lead mine, and eighty acres of meadow. Coppice wood one mile long and one broad. Three carucates of that land belong to the church. Henry de Ferrieres claims one carucate in Hadune. These are berewicks of this manor: Hadune, Holun, Reusleye, Bertun, Cranchesherie, Ancise, Mancis, and Haduna. D. B. 294.

In the *Test. de Neville*, p. 17, there is a passage, mentioning Bakewell, which may be thus translated: "The town of Bakewell is in the donation of our Lord the King; and Ralph Gernun holds it by the gift of king Richard, and it is worth, per annum, £16."

From the *Calend. Inquis. Post Mort.* it appears that, in the time of Edward I. William de Gernun held Bakewell as a feoffement of the honour of Peverell, of Nottingham.

That Bakewell was a place of repute at a very ancient period there can be little doubt, and, accordingly we find, that it was one of the positions chosen by Edward the Elder for a military post to overawe the disaffected Mercians, who reluctantly submitted to the throne of Wessex, and among whom even the Danes appear to have had many partisans. It was after Edward had deprived Elvina, the daughter of his heroic sister Ethelfleda, of the Mercian government, that he fortified Nottingham, and marched from that town to Bakewell, near to which he raised extensive ramparts,* the mounds of which can be traced at present, in the neighbouring meadows, one

* On the right hand of the bridle-road from Bakewell to Chatsworth, there is a square plot in a pasture, with a tumulus in it, which is hollow at the top, with a few thorns growing on its sides. This was part of the rampart built by Edward the Elder, A. D. 924, which was of great extent as appears by foundations occasionally discovered, but there is not a stone of it to be seen. This tumulus is called Castle-hill, and near it was recently found a copper-bolt-head, covered with green rust. This is imagined to have been an instrument discharged from some engine.—The passage in the Saxon Chronicles, merely states that Edward the Elder, after fortifying Nottingham, "marched into Peak-land, to Badecanwyllan (the *bathing-well*) and commanded a town to be built in its neighbourhood, and to be strengthened by a garrison."—From this we might conclude, that there were only a few buildings previously about the bathing-well; and that the town had its origin in this command of Edward. The supposition of Marianus Scotus and others, that Castleton was the town alluded to, is a very vague conjecture.

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of which is called Castle-Field, and others are named Warden-Field, Court-Yard, and Garlands Close, and made it the seat of jurisdiction for the High Peak hundred.

This domain formed part of the territory bestowed by William the Conqueror, on his natural son William de Peverell, whose immediate descendant gave two parts of the tithe of the demesne of Bakewell to the monastery of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. In 1 Edward II. Robert Joice of Burton left fourteen messuages and fourteen virgates of land to his son Richard, and his male heirs. This manor afterwards passed to the Gernons, of Essex. In the year 1330, a claim was made by John Gernon to hold a market at Bakewell every Monday; and it was then acknowledged that the right of holding a fair on the eve or vigil of Sts. Philip and James had been granted to William de Gernon nearly a hundred years before.

The Gernons originally obtained possession of Bakewell as a donation from king John; the estates of the Peverells having been previously forfeited. Sir John Gernon, who died in 1383, left heiresses, who married Botetourt and Peyton. The manor then passed by means of females into various families, and, in 1502, we find it in possession, by purchase, of Sir Henry Vernon. This Sir Henry was governor of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. who is said to have resided with him at Haddon. The Gernons had a hall or castle on the border of the moors, called Moor Hall. His Grace the Duke of Rutland is the present proprietor of Bakewell.

The church at Bakewell is chiefly of gothic architecture, and is built in the form of a cross. The octangular tower, crowned with a lofty spire, was long admired as an interesting object; but, as the structure was supposed to have become insecure, this portion of the building was taken down in the year 1826. Three different styles of building, distinctly exhibiting the architecture of different periods. The western part of the nave is plain Saxon, but at the west end there is an arch highly enriched with Saxon ornaments. All this portion of the edifice was probably erected before the Norman conquest; the remainder of the church seems to have been the work of the fifteenth century, with the exception of the pillars that support the tower, which are evidently older than that period, though not so ancient as the west end of the nave.

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On the south side of the chancel there are three stone stalls, and a compartment for the holy water. Several stone coffins have been dug up, and in one was found an urn which contained some coins. The church is situate on an eminence above the principal part of the town, and is dedicated to All Saints. The church has lately been enriched with eight new bells, of the value of £800. and an organ, the erection of which cost £300.

The living of Bakewell is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, valued in the king's books at £40. and yearly tenths £2. The present value is about £500. per annum. The Rev. Francis Hodgson is the present incumbent. It is a Peculiar in the diocess of Lichfield and Coventry.

At the Reformation, as much land and tithes were sold off, by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, as, it is computed, would now be worth £3000. per annum.

By the Domesday Book, we find two priests for the parish of Bakewell. In the reign of king John, the church was granted to the canons of Lichfield ;* and in return for this grant, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral was to say mass for the soul of the king and his ancestors.† In a decree of the archbishop of Canterbury, for repairing and ornamenting chapels, belonging to parish churches, which was dated in the year 1280, complaint was made that the deacon and subdeacon of Bakewell were obliged to beg for their bread. The archbishop therefore ordered that they should eat at the table of the vicar. To provide for such an increase of expense, the vicar, who, before, had twenty marks, was ordered an additional allowance of ten marks for the support of two priests with a deacon, sub-deacon and clerk at his table: and, besides, one mark annually for the deacon, and ten shillings for the sub-deacon were allowed for the purchase of clothes. The archbishop also ordered that two scholastic clerks, whose occupation consisted chiefly in carrying about the holy water on the Sundays and festivals in the church and chapels of the parish, should be chosen and maintained out of the donations of the parishioners. He also insisted that the chapels of Taddington, Longstone and Baslow should be supplied by the chapter with fit priests, and that the chapter and the parishioners should contribute in equal proportions for their maintenance, each paying at the least the sum of two marks and a half.

Before the Reformation, there were two chantries in Bakewell church: one at the altar of the Holy Cross, founded in 1365, by Sir Godfrey Foljambe and Avena his

* The following is a translation of the Grant for life of the Third Prebend in the Church of Bakewell for an angel-of-gold.

" To all to whom the present letters may come; H. by the Divine mercy, Bishop of Coventry and Dean of Lichfield, wishes health in the truth to the Chapter of this Church. All of you may have known that the Lord John Earl of Moreton, granted in perpetuity and in pure charity, to us and to our church of Lichfield, the church of Bakewell with all belonging thereto, and that the canon Matheus, at the time of the donation, possessed the third prebend in that church; so that we neither ought, nor are we willing to deprive him of that benefice, but we grant to him that he may possess that benefice entirely all the days of his life, on paying therefore, on the feast of St. Michael every year, to the chapter of Lichfield, one angel-of-gold, as an acknowledgment.

† The church at Bakewell was given by king John to the church of St. Cedd, of Lichfield, of which gift the following is a confirmation:

Confirmatio regis Henrici III. de donatione ecclesiæ de Bathekewelle ecclesiæ Sancti Ceddæ Lichf. per R. Johannem facta.

" Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopis, &c. salutem: inspeximus cartam quam meliytæ recordationis Johannes quondam Rex Angliæ pater noster dum fuit Comes Morton fecit ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Ceddæ de Lichf. de ecclesiâ de Bathekewelle, cum omnibus prædictis ejusdem eccl siæ in hæc verba; ' Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ ad quos literæ præsentes pervenerint Johannes Comes Morton salutem: Universitati vestræ notum facio, me, pro amore Dei, et pro salute animæ meæ dotasse, et in perpetuam elemosinam concessisse ecclesiæ Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Ceddæ Lichfeld: Ecclesiam de Batheewell, cum omnibus prædictis ejusdem ecclesiæ, et cum omnibus quæ ad eandem ecclesiam, vel prædictis pertinent, ut secundum ordinationem clarissimi Amici Hugonis ejusdem ecclesiæ Episcopi, vel in prædictas ecclesiæ de Lichfeld, vel in communem canonicorum, sive alio modo quo voluerit vel ..... expedire Prebendæ ..... de Bauewell in proprietatem Ecclesiæ de Lichfeld debeant convertí; salvo tamen servitio trium presbiterorum, qui Ecclesiâ de Bauewell deservient, et juxta arbitrium Episcopi rationabilem sustentationem habebunt; Ordinationem namque præfati Episcopi, quam super hoc fecerit ratam habeo, et futuris temporibus semper habebo, Ecclesiâ autem de Lichfield concessit mihi unum presbiterum prædictarum in Ecclesiâ de Lichfeld, qui singulis diebus vitæ meæ missam cantabit pro sanitate et incolumitate meâ; et post mortem meam omnibus diebus missa pro salute animæ meæ cantabitur imperpetuum; ut igitur hæc mea donatio, nullâ futurorum temporum malignitate valeat divelli; sed quod Deo datum est semper debeat inviolabiter observari, donationem ipsam super Altare Dominicum propria manu feci, et sigilli mei impressione corroboravi: Hiis testibus, &c. datum apud Lichf. per manum Stephani Ridell cancellarii nostri, mense Aprilis in Crastino Paschæ anno tertio Regni Regis Ricardi.' Nos autem prædictas donationem et concessionem ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus, &c. Datum apud Kenilleworth per manum nostram septimo die Septembris, anno regni nostri quinquagessimo."

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wife, valued at £6. 6s. 2d. 1 Edward VI.; the other at the altar of the Virgin Mary, valued at £4.

Ignorance and superstition prevailed so much in the fourteenth century, that the notion and idea of masses and prayers, as beneficial both for the living and the dead, ran very high amongst all classes of people, insomuch that charities for that purpose were founded by well-disposed christians throughout the kingdom. Amongst the rest, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt. then living at Hassop, instituted, and probably with the assistance of others, and in particular of the gild or fraternity of the Holy Cross at Bakewell, a foundation of this nature in the parish church of Bakewell, 44 Edward III. A. D. 1371. A royal licence, we must suppose, was first obtained for the purpose, in regard to the statute of Mortmain; then he passed a grant of lands and tenements for the endowment of his chantry; and in the third place he prescribes, by another instrument, all rules and orders concerning it, as thus: "That Roger de Typeshelf be the first chantry priest, and he and his successors enjoy the lands. In another deed by the king's license it is settled, that he pray for the healthful estate of Sir Godfrey Foljambe* and Ann his wife, and their children, while they live, and after their decease, for their souls, and the souls of their parents, and the brotherhood of the Gild of the Holy Cross at Bakewell, and all the faithful living and dead, at the altar of the Holy Cross, in the nave of the parish church, built by the said Cross; and that the said Roger and his successors be called keepers of the said Altar, and he or they celebrate mass in no other place, unless there be lawful impediment. And if the chaplain, without lawful cause, abstain from celebrating mass, that another fit chaplain be admitted, at the pleasure of the vicar of Bakewell. The chaplain not to be three days away without license from the lord of Hassop for the time being, if the lord reside there, otherwise without the leave of the vicar. On a vacancy, the lord of Hassop was to present, within fifteen days, to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and they to give institution, &c. &c." Brian Rowcliff was patron of this chantry 25 Henry VIII. and succeeded to it in this manner. The heiress of Foljambe, great grand-daughter of the founder, who died 50 Edward III. married Sir Robert Plompton, and Margaret, one of the two co-heirs of that family, married Sir John Rochley, of Rowcliff, who died 5 Henry VIII. and probably was father of Brian. Thomas Rawson was chantry-priest pen in the time of Henry VIII. when the value of this preferment was rated at £4. per annum.

A stone was placed over the great window of the chantry at Bakewell, in length two feet, and in breadth one foot seven inches, with the following inscription round the top or face of the stone: *Dominus Thomas Rawson*, A. D. MCCCCCXV. *Canon S. Crucis de Bakewell.*

The chantry-house, erected probably about the time of Edward III. being gone to decay, Rawson made the necessary repairs, and put up this stone for a memorial thereof; it was fixed in the gable end, being the most visible place. The house is now pulled down.

On the 6th of August, 1828, an action was tried at the Derby assizes, arising out of proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, in which the Chapelry of Taddington resisted the mode of assessment for re-building the spire of Bakewell church. The churchwardens had appealed against the rate being determined by the scores of cattle. On the other side it was contended that this mode of assessment had been the custom time out of mind. During this trial, it was proved that the parish of Bakewell had preserved some very ancient records, more ancient indeed than most parishes, and that the custom upon which the churchwardens had acted, had existed for at least a period of 190 years. Mr. Thomas Handcock, churchwarden of Bakewell, produced the parish books, and from these it appeared, that, on the 15th of September, 1638, the following were the *score-rates:*

* Sir Godfrey had two wives. Ann was the first.

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		£.	s.	d.
The parish church of Bakewell was rated at 18 score, at 6*d.* each beast, and the sum received		9	0	0
Longstone	13	6	10	0
Baslow	14	7	0	0
Monyash	10	5	0	0
Chelmorton	13	6	10	0
Part of Buxton	16	8	0	0
Taddington	16	8	0	0
Ashford	11	5	10	0
Beeley	4	2	0	0
Sheldon	6	3	0	0
Rowsley	4	2	0	0
Rowland	1½	0	15	0
Hassop	4	2	0	0
Over Haddon	4	2	0	0

A verdict was obtained by Taddington, and the rates have been subsequently amended. Agreeably to a recent regulation, we believe that the rate upon each township is now double the above amount.

Within the church there are the following monumental inscriptions, arms, &c.

Against an arch, on the south side of the nave, is the monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1376, and his Lady, Avena, who died in 1383, with half length figures, as represented in the engraving, carved in alabaster, in alto relievo, under a canopy. He is represented in a pointed helmet, and plate armour; over his head is a shield, with the arms of Foljambe, a bend between six escallop-shells. Over the Lady, a shield of arms, being semée of fleurs-de-lis. See inscription in the church notes.

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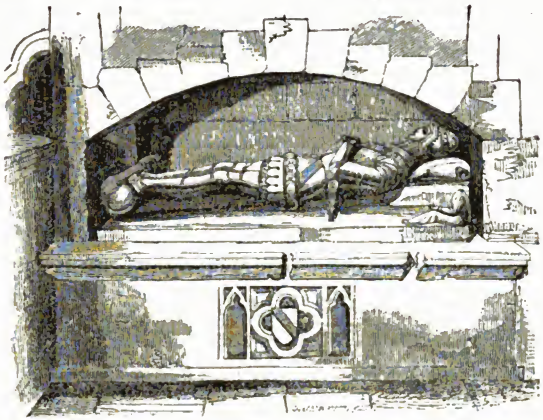
In the vestry, within the south transept, is the effigy, in alabaster, of a knight in plate-armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a richly ornamented bandeau, his pillow being supported by angels. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Wendesley, knt. who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the side of the house of Lancaster.

ARMS. *Argent*, a bend, *Gules*.



Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Upon a tablet over the mural monument, in the chantry of the Holy Cross, is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

Godfrey Foljambe, knt. and Avena his wife, daughter of Darley, of Darley (who afterwards married Richard de Greene, knt.) Lord and Lady of the Manors of Hassop, Okebroke, Elton, Stanton, Darley, Overhall, and Lokhave, founded this chantry in honour of the Holy Cross, in the 39th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, 1366. Godfrey died on Thursday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the 50th year of the same king; and Avena died on Saturday next after the Feast of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the 6th year of the reign of King Richard the second, 1383.

N. B. The dates are taken from the Escheat Rolls, which contain the Inquisition post mortem, 50th of Edward Third, No. 24.

In the vestry the effigy, in alabaster, of

Sir Thomas Wendesley de Wendesley, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, 4th of Henry the IVth, 1405, and was buried at Bakewell, where formerly were several shields of arms of his family carved in wood. Upon his helmet is inscribed IHC NAZAREN. See Brailsford's Monumental Inscriptions of Derbyshire.

Adjoining the vestry are several monuments of the Vernons and Manns' families. In the centre is the altar-tomb or cenotaph of Sir George Vernon, knt. and his two wives, enriched with figures in bas relief, of ladies holding shields of arms; on it lies the effigies of a knight, in plate-armour and surcoat, with straight hair and a long beard, having a double chain about his neck, with the following inscription:

Here lyeth Sir George Vernon, knt. deceassed ye ..... daye of ..... anno 156[illegible], and Dame Margaret his wyffe, dawghter of Sir Gylbert Tayleboys, deceassed ye ..... daye of ..... 156...; and also Dame Mawde his wyffe, dawghter to Sir Ralphe Langford, deceassed the ..... daye of ..... anno 156... whose sowles God pardon.

[The blanks are the same in the original.]

On the right is a monument for Sir John Manners, with this inscription:

Here lyeth Sir John Manners, of Haddon, knt. second son of Thomas Earl of Rutland, who dyed the 4th of June, 1611, and Dorothie his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, knt. who deceased 14th day of June, in the 29th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1584.

To the right of the window, on a mural monument, is this inscription:

Here lyeth buried John Manners, gentleman, third son of Sir John Manners, knt. who died the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord God 1580, being of the age of 14 years.

To the left is an elegant monument for Sir George Manners, knt. with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

Sir George Manners, of Haddon, knt. here waits the re-surrection of the Just in Christ. He married Grace, second daughter of Henry Pierrepont, knt. who afterwards bore to him four sons and five daughters, and lived with him in holy wedlock thirty years. She caused him to be buried with his forefathers, and then placed this monument, at her own expense, as a perpetual memorial of their conjugal faith, and she joined the figure of his body with hers, having vowed their ashes and bones should be laid together; he died 23rd April, 1623, aged 54; she died ..... The figures are all represented kneeling on cushions, under canopies. The eldest son died in infancy; the other

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male figures are in armour. At the top of the monument is written, "The day of a man's death is better than the day of his birth;" between the knight and his lady, "Thy prayers and thine alms are gone up before God;" at the feet of the knight, "Christ is to me both in death and life an advantage;" at the feet of the lady, "I shall go to him, he shall not return to me;" over the infant, "mine age is nothing in respect of thee;" over the 2nd son, "one generation passeth and another cometh;" over the 3rd son, "My days were but a span long;" over the 4th son, "By the grace of God I am what I am;" over the eldest daughter, "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband;" 2nd daughter, "The wise woman buildeth her house;" 3rd daughter, "A gracious woman retaineth honour;" 4th daughter, "A prudent wife is from the Lord;" 5th daughter, "She that feareth the Lord shall be praised."

Beneath this monument, on an alabaster gravestone in the floor, are some figures engraved, with an imperfect inscription round the same, and a shield with the arms of Eyre impaled with Mordant.

In the chancel, upon a beautiful table monument of alabaster, is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

Here lies John Vernon, son and heir of Henry Vernon, who died the 12th day of August, 1477, whose soul God pardon.

On a brass plate on the wall, to the left of the communion rails:

Here lieth the body of Bernard Wells, of Holme, in the county of Derby, gent. He was son of Thomas Wells, of Aston-under-Hill, in the county of Gloucester, gent. and married Barbara, daughter of Richard Marshall of Tideswell, in the county of Derby, gent. and by her he had one son, who died without issue, and two daughters, viz. Mary, who married Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, in the county of Chester, esq. and Anne, who married Robert Eyre, of Highlow, in the said countie of Derby, esq. He died at Holme aforesaid, the 15th day of June, in the 86th year of his age, 1658.

Within the communion rails are interred the remains of Thomas Wilson, vicar of Bakewell thirty-three years: he died Jan. 7, 1708, aged 67.

In the chancel lies interred the Rev. Gorstelow Monck, A. M. vicar of Bakewell, and rector of Hamstal Ridware, in Staffordshire, who died the 15th of July, 1724, aged 41.

In the nave of the church is interred the Rev. Tho. Grove. M. A. late vicar of Bakewell and of South Wingfield, in the county of Derby: he died 4th May, 1769, aged 69.

The Parishioners of

The Rev. Richard Chapman, A. B. vicar of this place, for a period of more than 46 years, caused this tablet to be erected, as a tribute of esteem and respect deservedly due to his memory: he died much regretted by all, on the 10th of Dec. 1815, aged 78.

A pastor, ever punctually attending to his sacred duties; and firmly inculcating the doctrines of the church; which manly sense and classic ability enabled him forcibly to explain. To the poor a good Samaritan, ever feeling for their necessities; and often lamenting that his means were not equal to his wishes.

As a Man,

his resentment never indulged an unchristian spirit, or survived the occasion. His enmity alone was mortal: his forgiveness ever alive. His goodness of heart, his free deportment, liberality of sentiment, and cheerful flow of mind, endeared him to his friends, and left them, with truth to say, His death contracted the circle, and diminished their stock of social pleasure.

On the south side of the chancel is an elegant tablet with a Latin inscription, for Nicholas Twigge, of Holme—born in the year 1700, died 1760.

In the chancel a tablet to the

Memory of John Denman, an eminent apothecary of Bakewell, who died 25th Sept. 1792.

Tablets for

Mary Bagley, who died 1st Dec. 1773, aged 82.

Moses Hudson Clerk, A. B. died 22nd Feb. 1775, aged 54.

Mr. Heathcote, of Bakewell, died 4th May, 1828, aged 75. He was a firm supporter of the protestant establishment, and served the office of churchwarden for the almost unprecedented space of 40 years.

In the chancel several of the Bagshaw family are interred.

Charles Bagshaw, gent. son of Thomas Bagshaw, esq. who died 25th Oct. 1717, aged 44.

Thomas Bagshaw, of Ridge, in this county, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Allestree, of Alvaston, esq. he died 13th April, 1721, aged 85.

In memory of Mary, wife of Barker Bossley, second daughter of William and Dorothy Milnes, of Ashover, died 25th March, 1795, aged 38.

Richard Roe died Jan. 12, 1798, aged 83.

Michael Heathcott, of Petersburg, in Virginia, merchant, youngest son of Edward and Elizabeth Heathcott, died 5th May, 1792, aged 36.

Here lies the body of William Saville, of Bakewell, in the county of Derby, esq. steward to the Right Hon. John Karl of Rutland, who died 16th Dec. 1658, in the 60th year of his age, he married Jane Gilbert, the daughter of William Gilbert, of the same town, gent. by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. George, William, Grace, Manners, and Susanna, of which are now living George, William, and Susanna.

No epitaph need make the just man fam'd;
The good are praised when they're only nam'd.

William Nicholson died 6th March, 1764.

These lines I with watery eye, For my dear Friend indite,
Who for his worth, none such on earth, Heaven crown him with true light:
A lawyer just, a steward most just, As ever sate in court,
Who lived belov'd, with tears interred. This is his true report.

Katherine Broomhead, widow and relict of Robert Broomhead, late of Bubnell hall, gent. daughter of the above named William Nicholson, who died 15th April, 1728, aged 90.

William Gardom, second son of Mr. John Gardom, of Bubnell, died 20th Sept. 1799, aged 49.

Robert Schollar, jun. Bachelor of Arts and master of the free-school in Bakewell, died 11th Feb. 1674, aged 21.

Whose soul doth rest with God above,
Within the heavenly orb of light, of love.

Robert Schollar, sen. keeper to the Right Hon. John Earl of Rutland, died 21st March, 1700, aged 78.

Ruth Schollar, wife of the above, died 31st Dec. 1708, aged 86.

Thomas Schollar, third son of the above, died 15th June, 1678, aged 21.

His course was short, the longer is his rest,
God takes them soonest whom he loveth best.

Edward Schollar, fourth son of the above, died 13th Feb. 1681, aged 22

Reader, consider what is written here,
It may awake a death watch in thy ear.

John Gould, mercer, died 26th Nov. 1777, aged 62; and Ellen his wife, daughter of Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Cotton, in the county of Stafford, died 8th July, 1792, aged 69: also a son and a daughter.

Basset Copwood, son of Richard Copwood, esq. of Blore, in the county of Stafford, he died at Bubnell hall, 17th July, 1628, aged 31.

Under this tomb lie the two wives of John Dale, of Bakewell, barber surgeon, born at Sheldon. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Godfrey Fuljambe, of Bakewell; his second wife, Sarah, was the daughter of ..... Bloodworth. The rest of the inscription mentions only what children he had by them, and is very much defaced and difficult to read.

Know, posterity, that on the 8th of April, in the yeare of Grace, 1737, the rambling remains of the abovesaid John Dale were, in the 86th yeare of his pilgrimage, laid upon his two wives.

This thing in life might raise some jealousy,
Here all three lie together lovingly,
But from embraces here no pleasure flows,
Alike are here all human joys and woes;
Here Sarah's chiding John no longer hears,
And old John's rambling Sarah no more fears;
A period's come to all their toilsome lives,
The good man's quiet; still, are both his wives.

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Latham Woodroofe, esq. servant of the Right Hon. John Earl of Rutland, who died Sept. 1, 1648, aged 40.
Vixit dilectus, cecidit ploratus honori
Fidus erat domini gratulisset ipsi Deo.

He, whilst he liv'd, was well belov'd,
Now much lamented dead:
True to his Lord, dear to his God;
From us untimely fled.

The font within the church is of great antiquity: its form is octagon, and on each face is the representation of one of the apostles rudely sculptured.

In the church-yard there is an ancient stone cross, supposed to have been brought from some other place. The height of it is eight feet, exclusive of the pedestal. The width is two feet. The ornaments and sculptured devices on the four sides are much worn and defaced, but they are evidently subjects taken from the scriptures. On one side of the cross are the birth, crucifixion, the entombment, the resurrection and ascension: on the reverse is Christ entering Jerusalem upon an ass. These figures are indistinct, and antiquarians have differed in their interpretation of them.

Charities.

LADY MANNERS' SCHOOL.—By indre. bearing date 12th May, 1636, between Grace Lady Manners, widow, of the one part, and John Greaves, esq. and others, of the other part; the said Lady Manners, in order to make a provision for the maintaining a schoolmaster for ever, to teach a free-school within the township of Bakewell, for the better instructing of the male children of Bakewell and Great Rowsley, in good learning, and the christian religion, granted to the said John Greaves and others, and their heirs, a yearly rent charge of £15. to be issuing out of lands at Elton. She directed that her heirs, being of full age, and lords of the manor of Haddon, should have the appointment of the schoolmaster.

The present master of this school, the Rev. John Browne, was appointed in 1806, by the Duke of Rutland, as the heir of Lady Manners, on the recommendation of the then vicar, and several of the inhabitants of Bakewell. Mr. Browne receives £50. per annum; viz. the said rent charge of £15. per annum, with a voluntary addition of £35. from the Duke. In respect of this salary, the schoolmaster instructs, gratuit-

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ously, such boys of the township of Bakewell and Great Rowsley, whose parents think proper to send them to the school, in reading English, and writing, and in Latin and Greek, if required. Arithmetic is also taught to those boys whose parents wish them to learn it, on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

MARY HAGUE'S SCHOOL.—By will, bearing date 20th Nov. 1715, she gave her house, garden, stable, and nine square yards of land for ever, for teaching so many poor children, belonging to the poor of Bakewell, in reading, as the yearly rent would amount to, until they could read the bible, and then to be removed and others supply their places.

Ralph Bradbury, the parish clerk, was appointed schoolmaster by the vicar and parish officers. He receives the emoluments, and for them instructs seven poor children, boys and girls, of the township of Bakewell, appointed by the churchwardens.

SIR JOHN MANNERS' HOSPITAL, called SAINT JOHN'S HOSPITAL.—By deed, bearing date the last day of April, 1602, and 25th April, 1605, reciting that Roger Manners, esq. brother of John Manners, of Nether Haddon, esq. of his charitable disposition left £600. to the said John Manners, esq. to purchase a rent charge of £40. per annum, for the benefit of the poor people inhabiting within the township of Bakewell, in the said hospital; and that in consideration thereof, the said John Manners, by indre. made the last day of Oct. 36 Elizabeth, had granted to the said Roger Manners and others, a rent charge of £22. issuing out of land, &c. of the said John Manners, at Bradmore, in the county of Nottingham, to be employed by the lord of Nether Haddon for the time being, for the relief of four poor men residing at Bakewell, and another rent charge of £18. per annum, issuing out of an estate now in the possession of Mr. Anthony Alsop, of Wensley, consisting of about 18 acres, at Wensley, in the parish of Darley, for the maintenance of two alms' people.

The said Sir John Manners, knt. incorporated the said six persons by the name of the Governor and Poor of St. John's Hospital, in Bakewell, and ordained that they should have perpetual succession, and be capable of taking lands, and have a common seal, which should be kept locked in a chest, in the said Hospital, with four keys: whereof the governor should have one; the heirs of the said John Manners one; the bailiff of Bakewell a third; and the vicar or curate of the church a fourth: and the said John Manners granted to the said governor and poor, and their successors for ever, the lower part of the newly erected town-hall, and directed that his heirs and assigns should keep the said lower part of the said newly erected house in repair for ever and uphold the same.

In the deed of 1602 a power was reserved by the grantor of the rent charge of £22. to charge other lands with a rent charge of equal amount.

The sum of £22. is paid by the Duke of Rutland, who is the owner of Nether Haddon, and £18. by Mr. Anthony Alsop, as the possessor of the estate at Wensley. This income amounting in the whole to £40. per annum, is thus divisible under the above abstracted deed.

To the Governor and five poor men for their maintenance, £5. each				30 0 0
And for a gown, £1. each				6 0 0
To their laundress, as directed by the deed to wash their clothes and attend them in sickness				4 0 0
				£40 0 0

Archer John, esq.	5 pecks and one-eighth of oatm.	Weekly £8. per an.	Poor of Bakewell and Great Longston	Charged on lands pur. by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Birch, and others.
Bott Robert	Rent charge	0 17 0	10*s.* for sermon, 7*s.* for poor	Will, 25th May, 1665.
Broomhead Catherine, and Ellen Webster	3 *a.* 1 *r.* 39 *p.* a cow-house and allotment 33 *p.*	6 6 0	10*s.* to vic. for ser. 30*s.* to poor wid. res. to Volgr. sch.	Deed, 24, 25 March, 1754.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funded property	5 10 0	Clothing	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Nailor Mary, and Bagshaw	£44 0 0	2 4 0	Poor widows	
Scholiar Robert	Rent charge	2 0 0	Poor in coals	Will, 11th April, 1700.
Saint Andrew's church, or Town Stock, including the gifts of various donors	Land in Monyash 19 *a.* 3 *r.* 13 *p.* 1 *a.* 3 *r.* 37 *p.*	22 10 0	Poor	From 1680 to 1711.
Strutt Matthew	£10 0 0	Interest to	Ten poor widows	Will, 23rd Jan. 1798.
Swan Ann	Rent charge	0 10 0	Twenty poor widows	Will, 1676.

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The Bakewell Dispensary was established by some of the principal inhabitants, under the patronage of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, and the Earl of Newburgh, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It will undoubtedly prove of infinite benefit to the lower orders of society. Great praise is due to Michael Atkinson, esq. Dr. Reid, and Mr. Harris, surgeon, for their exertions in the good cause.

The meeting for the establishment of this institution was held on the 18th of September, 1828, the Rev. F. Hodgson chairman, and on the 18th of October following the Rules and Regulations were adopted; Sir W. C. Bagshaw and Sir F. S. Darwin accepting the appointment of honorary consulting physicians. Dr. Reid was appointed physician in ordinary, Mr. Joseph Harris, surgeon, and Mr. T. Mills, dispenser.

The Walthalls descended from the family of that name at Wistaston, in Cheshire, and several other genteel families reside here.

BALLIDON, a village, township, parochial chapelry and constablery in the parish of Bradborne, hundred of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashbourn, about 1 m. N. of Bradborne, 6 m. N. E. from Ashbourn, and 5 m. N. W. from Wirksworth, contains 17 houses, 19 families and 102 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture.

Belidene, Ballington,

This township consists of about 1894 acres of good limestone dairy land, divided among 8 proprietors, viz.: William Webster, esq. of Ashbourn, 460 acres; —— Sleigh, solicitor, of Leek, esq. (Mininglow Farm) 281 acres; John Cox, esq. of Derby, 135 acres; Miss Clay, of Derby, 330 acres; lord Mansfield, 250 acres; Mr. Wright, of Bradborne, 206 acres; —— Osborne, solicitor, of Burton, esq. (Pike Hall Farm) 97 acres; and Francis Greensmith, of Thorpe, gent. 135 acres. The tithe of lambs and wool are claimed by Mr. Webster, Miss Clay and lord Mansfield, in the parish of Bradborne, and they keep the chancel of that church in repair. The township of Ballidon is tithe-free. The duchy court of Lancaster, held at Wirksworth, extends its jurisdiction over this township.

The average of seven years parochial expenses amount to £126. 8*s.* 2*d.* per annum, which includes all payments. The highways repaired by this township extends 9¼ miles and 110 yards. The children of this village attend the infant and Sunday-school at Bradborne. The only public-house is at Pike hall.

In Belidene, Leuric and Levenot had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There is now in the demesne four ploughs, and six villanes have one plough. There are sixteen acres of meadow. Coppice-wood half a mile long and one quarenten broad. Value in king Edward's time 60*s. now* 12*s. 6d.* D. B. 320.

This manor was part of the lands of Ralph Fitzhubert. In 19 Edward II. Richard de Herthull died possessed of the manor, and left it his son Adam. It came into the family of Cokaine early in the fifteenth century, by the marriage of Elizabeth, sister and heiress of Sir Giles Herthull, to Edmund Cokaine of Ashbourn: a younger branch of which family were settled at Ballidon for several generations. John Cokaine died 2 Henry VII. and left it his grandson Thomas, who left it to Francis: In 38 Elizabeth, it came to Sir Edward, who sold the manor. It passed by sale into the families of Ashley, Trott, Milward and Hurt, and was eventually divided into severalties. In 1719, Thomas Taylor, gent. Charles Adderley, esq. Matthew Vernon, esq. and Henry Boothby Vernon, esq. his son, were jointly seised of 1700 acres of land in Ballidon and Doveridge, and half the manor of Ballidon, a rent of 5*s.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* in Ballidon, 14*s.* 4*d.* in Lea hall, 40*s.* in Tissington, 34*s.* 4*d.* in Atlow, 100*s.* in Brassington, 73*s.* 4*d.* in Bradborne, the whole of the white or wool and lamb tithe in Bradborne, common of pasture, on the site of Ballidon, paying the vicar of Bradborne 13*s.* 4*d.* and tithe hay in Doveridge, viz.: the said Thomas Taylor one-half, Charles Adderley three-fifths, and the two Vernons the remaining two-fifths. In consequence of a writ of partition, at the suit of Thomas Taylor being issued, the above lands, rents and tithes, were divided in the above proportions; the part allotted by the above writ to Thomas Taylor, was devised by his descendant, Dr. John Taylor, to W. Webster, esq. the present owner. Adderley's share was purchased by the late Henry Richardson, esq. of Derby, who devised it to Miss Clay, the present owner; and the share, allotted as above to the Vernons, who had it by marriage and

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gift from the Boothbys, who also inherited from the Milwards, was bequeathed by Matthew Vernon, of London, silk mercer, from motives of political attachment, to William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, who, dying without issue in 1793, it devolved on his nephew, David, 7th viscount Stourmont and earl of Mansfield, and on his death, 1st September, 1796, it came to his son William, the present and 3rd earl of Mansfield. The trustees of the Rev. Philip Storey are the present lords of the manor.

The chapel is a mean building: the living is a curacy, stated in the king's books to be of the value of £10. per annum. The freeholders, who pay £10. per annum to the minister, are the patrons, and the Rev. German Buckston is the present incumbent.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis...	Rent charge	5	10	0	Poor	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Donor unknown*	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	In the hands of Thomas Buxton in 1786.
Harvey William.....	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Will 3rd April, 1699.

BAMFORD, a small village and hamlet in the parish and constabulary of Hathersage, and in the hundred of High Peak, contained in 1831, 46 houses, 52 families, and 238 inhabitants. Of the 52 families, 25 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 27 in trade and handicraft. This village consists of stone houses built at the foot of a very high hill, called the Bamford Edge. The township contains about 857 *a.* 2 *r.* 11 *p.* of old enclosed, and 850 acres of unenclosed gritstone land, watered by the river Derwent. The average rental of the old enclosed land is about 28*s.* The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £848. The average of seven years' rates, collected for all purposes, is £107. 17*s.* per annum. The tithes belong to the Duke of Devonshire. The principal proprietors are John Saul Wailsby, esq. who is lord of half of the manor and 180 *a.* of old enclosed land, James Holworthy, esq. lord of one fourth of the manor, Mr. James Robinson, of Ashopton Inn, lord of one fourth of the manor, and 227 *a.* of land, Mr. Samuel Moore 100 *a.* Mr. Henry Hancock, of Dore, 51 *a.* 1 *r.* 24 *p.* Mrs. Sarah Hibberson 95 *a.* the vicar of Hathersage 34 *a.* 2 *r.* 7 *p.* Mr. Samuel Hawke 53 *a.* Mr. William Hadfield 7 *a.* 2 *r.* and woods, 41 *a.* 0 *r.* 32 *p.* belonging to Mr. Melland, of Alfreton, and others. There is one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, two county bridges, and one Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions in this township.

This manor was for many generations the property of the Earls of Shrewsbury. In 1688, Alexander Ashton, of Castleton, was lord of this manor. His son, Robert Ashton, esq. of Whiteley Wood, in Ecclesall, co. York, died before 1717, leaving two daughters, the only surviving one married Robert Alsebrooke, of Hollins, in Crich, gent. In 1802, Francis Evans, esq. purchased it; the latter sold it to Mr. Daniel Prime, of Birchover and Mr. Melland. The only daughter and heiress of Mr. Prime married Mr. Wailsby, father of John Saul Wailsby, esq. before mentioned.

Charities.

Brownhill George.....	Rent charge	0	9	0	Poor...	Will, 1728.
Littlewood John	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor...	Will, 4th January, 1743.
Thornhill Thomas ...	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor...	Will, 1722.
Turie, Rev. Robert...	£40.	Interest			School	Will, 19th May, 1720.

The latter sum appears to have been in the hands of Hans. Winthorp Mortimer, esq. in 1766, but he is stated to have died insolvent in 1807; no interest appears to have been paid since 1797, so that this charity may be considered lost.

This hamlet is entitled to a portion of the annual sums arising from the gifts of Morton, Barber and Silvester. See Hathersage.

BARLBOROUGH, a village, township, parish and constabulary in the deanery of Chesterfield and in the hundred of Scarsdale, 7¼ miles N. E. of Chesterfield, contains 125 houses, 136 families and 675 inhabitants. Of the 136 families, 43 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 36 in trade, and 57 in the collieries and handicraft, or live independent. This village is pleasantly seated on a high ridge surrounded by limestone and coal land. The commons, containing 900 acres, were enclosed in 1798, and the whole township contains 3301 *a.* 0 *r.* 12 *p.* chiefly of yellow limestone, and some mixed soils. There are about 200 acres of wood on the estates of the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes and E. S. C. Pole, esq.; the land is chiefly arable, is divided into farms from 50 to 300 acres, and belongs to thirty-four proprietors, viz.: the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes, 1651 *a.* 2 *r.* 31 *p.* E. S. C. Pole, esq. 829 *a.*

Barleburg.

* This sum was paid by John and William Buxton until within a few years.

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0 *r.* 32 *p.* who are joint lords of the manor, Bruno Bowden, esq. 56 *a.* John Staniforth, gent. of Beighton, Henry Bowden, esq. 176 *a.* 3 *r.* 2 *p.* John Cundy, gent. the Corporation of Chesterfield about 40 *a.* Staveley poor, William and Benjamin Shaw, gents. Mr. George Bowler, Mr. Henry Ellis, the Rector, glebe land, 73 *a* 3 *r.* 28 *p.* Thomas Holdsworth, 60 *a.* Mrs. Mary Hill, 146 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.* John Norborne, 30 *a.* Richard Froggatt, 20 *a.* William Arthur, 19 *a.* and seventeen smaller proprietors. The estimated annual value of all the lands and buildings is £3981. 13*s.* The tithes, amounting to nearly £600. per annum, are due in kind, but they are taken by composition. The average rental is about 25*s.* per acre. The average amount of the parochial expenses, viz. poor, county rate, constables' accounts and highways, is £416. 1*s.* 3*d.* per annum, taking the average of six years, and the church-rates £26. 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

There is one sick club, of 140 members, a parochial day-school, supported by the Rev. C. H. R. Rodes, who gives the master £20. yearly, and a boy and girls' Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions, and four public houses and one dissenting chapel in the township. The village is well supplied with water, from a never-failing spring, and the roads are excellent.

In Barleburg and Wittenwell, Levenot had six carucates of land to be taxed. Land to eight ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne and ten sokemen, ten villanes and thirty-six bordars, having eight ploughs. There is a priest and a church, one bondman and two mills of 3*s. There are three acres of meadow. Wood pasture two miles long and one mile broad. Value in king Edward's time and now six pounds. Robert holds it of Ralph Fitzhubert.* D. B. 317.

The manor was given by Wulfric Spot to Burton Abbey. At the Conquest it was held by Robert, under Ralph Fitzhubert. This Robert was probably ancestor of Robert de Meinell, one of whose co-heiresses brought Barlborough to Sir Matthew de Hathersage. In the reign of Henry III. the co-heiresses of Hathersage married Goushill and Longford. These families held the manor during several generations.

In 12 Edward I. Olive de Langford was possessed of the manor. In 23 Edward I. William de Fauconberge had a manor here, called the chamber of Ada, with the park of Barlborough: this manor seems to have been that of Ada de Grydeling, mentioned in Esch. 23 Edward I.—In 32 Edward I. John de Langford held a manor in Barleburgh. In 16 Edward II. John de Stuteville held Barleburgh. In 20 Edward II. Walter de Goushill and Margeria his wife held the manor (Extent cum membris, viz. in Creswelle and Coombes Barleburg Wodehouse VI*s.* VIII*d.* reddit and una bovat tre in B. and two plac, ten, ibidem vocat Ryding and Horsecrofte grene, &c.) Anthony Wingfield, who had married a co-heiress of Sir Robert Goushill, suffered a recovery in 1513. In 1521, Thomas Earl of Derby, died seised of a manor in Barlborough. In 1542, Sir William Holles, who had been lord-mayor of London, died seised of a manor here. In 1554, queen Mary granted the manor which had belonged to the Earl of Derby to Dame Anne Stanhope; and it was sold by Sir Thomas Stanhope, in 1571, to Sir Richard Pype, some time lord-mayor of London, who died seised of it, with the advowson of the rectory, in 1587. Francis Rodes, esq. who was one of the justices of the common pleas in 1585, purchased of the family of Selioke an estate, described as the manor of Barlborough, which had belonged to the Constables. Sir John Rodes, son of the judge, had a chancery suit with Humphrey Pype, esq. son of the lord-mayor abovenamed, who claimed to be sole lord of the manor of Barlborough, and asserted that the estate purchased of the Seliokes was freehold, but not manorial. It is probable that Sir John Rodes or some of his descendants, purchased Pype's moiety.

The other moiety belonged to a younger branch of the Poles of Wakebridge, under which place in Crich the pedigree will be found. Park hall and manor continued to be the seat and property of this branch of the Pole family, until the death of two maiden ladies, Mrs. Margaret and Mrs. Mary Pole, in 1755, when it came to the Radbourn family. It is now the property of E. S. C. Pole, esq. of Radbourn.

At the Conquest, there was a church, a priest, and one servant. The present handsome tower church is dedicated to St. James. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's book at £10. 1*s.* 5½*d.* and yearly tenths £1. 0*s.* 1½*d.* The present value

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is about £600. per annum. The Rev. Cornelius H. R. Rodes is the patron, and the Rev. Martin Stapylton is the present rector.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

The monument near the communion-table is to Joan, lady Furnival, wife of Sir Thomas Nevil, lord Furnival in right of his wife, who was heiress to William lord Furnival, and the last of the name in direct line; he died April 12. 1383. Furnival's inn, in London, was his town residence. This Joan conveyed the vast estates to her husband, and had only one daughter, who married John Talbot, first earl of Shrewsbury, into whose family the estates were carried by her. The effigy is of alabaster, and in 1707 there remained so much of the inscription on the verge as follows: Hic jacet ..... Johanna Filia et heres ..... Willielmi Furnival .....

In the dexter chief corner was the saltier, the arms of Nevill, and in the sinister those of Furnival at the feet: the two coats were impaled on an escutcheon, supported by two talbots, collared and belled. She was buried at Worksop, and this monument is supposed to have been removed at the time the havoc was made of the monuments at that place: a few years after the reformation, Judge Rodes, who was seneschal to the earl of Shrewsbury, is presumed to have obtained permission for its removal, being the most perfect of the monuments, from the ruined church at Worksop, to grace the church at Barlborough, his newly acquired estate and residence. The following verse relates to the subject.

Dame Johane is here ensaled aboven the hye quere
Next Thomas Nevill that was her husband
In alabaster, an ymage, Sir Thomas right nere
As he is tumulate on her right hand,
And by her daughter Molde, we understand,
Went out the Furnivalls, as by their name,
As Lovetofts by Dame Molde afore did the same.
She died in or before the year 1399.

On a tombstone in the church-yard:

100 yeares lived I, William Cooke,
God lent the time and I it tooke;
The 30 of Januari. 1640, my life ended;
Have given to Barlborough pore
20 pounds for ever more.

Prope jacet Margareta, filia Ferdinandi et Margaretæ Wingfield de Stanley in com. Ebor: Virgo nupta fuit Germano Pole, armigero; et geminâ utriusq. sexus prole ex isto conjugio suscepta. Iterum nupsit Arthuro Turner, cui etiam, multis annis in illo matrimonio feliciter traductis, fuit superstites. Erat fœmina quæ omnia vitæ munera sustinuit et ornavit ob mœstam comitatem et simplicitatem, ob benevolum in hospites animum, ob omnem misericordiam in egenos nulli secunda: Veræ in Deum pietatis, Fidei in conjuges, in liberos amoris, exemplar consummatissimum. Tandem ex hâc vitâ evocata abiit debitam mercedem acceptura 29 April, 1714, anno ætat 86. Filiæ superstites ..... filiæ matri quod illius præcum ....., opera a Pontifice super ..... creptæ sepulcra reformatæ res ..... instituerentur: hanc unicam tabulam posuerunt.

Juxta situs est Arthurus Turner, armiger, & stirpe generosâ in agro Ebor: oriundus. Vir antiqua fide, moribus lectissimis, animo in privignos privignasq. vere paternus. Ecclesiam Anglicanam dilexit unicè, et exemplo commendavit, quum instructurum in eâ juventutem accuratè et ad rites dirimendas omnino consuli gratuitò: his aliisque artibus vixit, merito carissimus, tandemque morbo artieulari fractus, flebilis bonis omnibus, decessit 9th September, 1724.

Another inscription records the death of German Pole, of Park hall, who died 1686-7.

Sir Francis Rodes, bart. died 14th March, in the 28th year of his age, 1645; Dame Martha Rodes, wife of Sir Francis Rodes, died 25th October, in the 77th year of her age, A. D. 1719.

Sacred to the memory of Cornelius Heathcote Rodes, esq. of Barlborough hall, in this parish, who died 6th March, 1825, aged 70 years. This small tribute of affection and gratitude is erected by his nephew and heir.

Hic jacet Ricardus Pipe miles, civis quondam et major, London, et hujus rectoriæ solus patronus qui ultimum diem clausit 19 die mensis Sept. A. D. 1587; et ætatis suæ 72.

This Sir Richard Pipe was lord-mayor of London.

Also a Latin inscription, on a neat tablet, for Phinæ Mace, rector of Barlborough, and Margaretta his wife: he died in the month of August, 1699, aged 61; and she died 11th October, 1702.

Rev. William Pashley, M. A. rector of Barlborough and of Grove, in the county of Nottingham, who died 9th May, 1795, aged 74: and Elizabeth, his wife, died 2nd August, 1795, aged 80.

In hopes of a blessed resurrection, are here under deposited the remains of Mrs. Margaret Pole and Mrs. Mary Pole, two maiden sisters, whose lives were employed in the exercise of piety and works of charity, in which they had a special regard for the House of God, and to his living Temples, the poor; whereof, as to the former, the handsome addition made to this sacred edifice, and the new seating of another in an adjoining parish: and as to the latter, an alms-house erected in this town are generous instances; as they always joined together in these good works, so in their deaths they were not long divided: Mrs. Margaret Pole died 7th August, and Mrs. Mary Pole 17th September, 1755.

Charities.

Bright William, sen.	£5	Interest	Poor	Will 12th August, 1708.
Cook William	20	ditto	ditto	Died in 1640.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis ...		5 10 0	Clothing	Deed 1817. Will 1818.
Godley Godfrey.....	30	1 10 0	Poor	Died in 1629.
Heppenstall Frances.....	20	Interest	ditto	Will in 1662.
Johnson John.....	10	ditto	ditto	Will 12th December, 1649.
Machon William	4	ditto	ditto	Will.
Machon George	5	ditto	ditto	Will 16th August, 1667.
Norborn John	4	ditto	ditto	Will 11th February, 1760.
Parr John	10	ditto	ditto	Will 3rd April, 1764.
Shaw William, sen.	4	ditto	ditto	Will 18th June, 1712.
Slater George	Rent charge	1 0 0	ditto	Died in 1640.
Slater Christopher	Rent charge	1 0 0	ditto	Died in 1649.
Taylor Gervas	£5	Interest	ditto	Will in 1763.
Vaughan John	5	ditto	ditto	Will January 7, 1714.
Wood John.....	10	ditto	ditto	Will 1st February, 1731.

These sums were laid out in the purchase of premises; and the commissioners, under the Barlborough award, in 1798, allotted 7*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* on the Hollingwood common in exchange for the premises the overseers of the poor had previously held. An allotment of 3*a.* 0*r.* 5*p.* was also by the same award allotted to the overseers in lieu of all their interest in the lands directed to be enclosed. The land is now in the occupation of a yearly tenant, at £10. per annum.

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Pole's Alms-houses.—By indenture, bearing date 11th October, 1752, and enrolled in chancery between Margaret Pole and Mary Pole on the one part, and Francis Bower and others of the other part: reciting that the said Margaret and Mary Pole had erected a messuage in the parish of Barlborough, and had enclosed and laid to such building, on the north side thereof, a piece of ground, containing in length, from east to west, 48 feet: and in breadth, from south to north, 43 feet; and reciting that the said Margaret and Mary Pole were desirous that the said messuage should be used, for ever hereafter, as an hospital or alms-house for the habitation of six poor persons: and for the maintenance of such poor people, left a messuage and 46 acres of land at Froggatt, in the county of Derby, in trust, that the trustees should, out of the rents and profits of the said premises at Froggatt, pay and allow weekly, to each of the said poor persons, towards their support and maintenance, the sum of 2*s.*; and should also provide for each of them, yearly, two stack-loads of coals; and should, out of the residue of the rents, keep the hospital in good repair.

The trust property consists of a close at Barlborough, containing 2 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.* let at £2. 15*s.* per annum.

A farm at Froggatt, in the chapelry of Baslow, consisting of a house and out-buildings and about 46 acres of land, now let at £65. per annum.

An allotment of 33 *a.* 3 *r.* 23 *p.* being part of the commons of Froggatt; rent not stated.

Each alms-woman receives 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and twice in the year a cart-load of coals.

Poor persons of this parish, as well as of the parish of Staveley, are eligible to the hospital at Woodthorpe, situate in the last-mentioned parish, though the benefit is confined to the parish of Staveley.

At Spinkhill, in this parish, there is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, the Rev. Mr. Tristram is the priest.

Barlborough hall, the seat of the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, is a handsome mansion-house, of the style prevalent in Queen Elizabeth's time, of which it is a good specimen. This hall was built in the year 1583, by Francis Rodes, one of the justices of the common pleas. Its figure approaches nearly to a square, with four fronts, the principal of which, facing the south, retains its original appearance and is most ornamented, having projecting bows, terminating in octagonal embattled turrets, and large transom windows; this is approached by a flight of steps, leading through a porch, adorned with pillars of the Doric order, to the hall, which has been modernized. The arrangement of the interior has been somewhat changed, to make it more suitable to modern convenience and comfort, of which the house affords a very large share.

In the dining-room is a very magnificent stone chimney-piece, enriched with fluted Doric pillars, supporting statues of justice and religion, and coats of arms and various ornaments in bas relief. In the upper part are the arms of Rodes, with these inscriptions: "*Francis Rodes, serviens d'no Reginæ ad legem.*"—"*Anno D'ni* 1584, *ætatis suæ* 50." In the lower part are two shields of the arms of Rodes, with different impalements: the one supported by a judge, on the dexter side, inscribed "*Franciscus Rodes,*" and a lady on the sinister side, inscribed "*Elizabeth Sandford;*" the other, with similar supporters, inscribed "*Franciscus Rodes—Maria Charlton.*" At the bottom is this inscription, "*Constitutus Justiciarius de Banco Communi,* 30 *Eliz.*" On the sides are other inscriptions, more particularly describing the wives and their issue. This room is hung with tapestry, and furnished with portraits of Judge Rodes, Sir Francis Rodes, Sir John Rodes, and the present Mr. and Mrs. Rodes: the two latter were painted by Mr. William Belcher, in 1825. In the drawing-room there is a beautiful chimney-piece, carved in oak, originally the head of a state bed; this, with the anti-room and library, occupy the south front. The buff coat, sword, &c. of Sir Francis Rodes, worn in the time of Charles the First, are preserved in this house. The capital domestic offices and stables, which surround a court on the west side of the house, have been built in a style corresponding with the house. From Barlborough hall to the village is nearly half a mile; the road leads through a beautiful avenue of lime trees.

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Drawn by Henry Moore

Instan Neele et Sc.r Strand

To the most noble and Puissant Prince John Henry Duke of Rutland Marquis of Granby Baron Manners of Haddon &c Lord Lieutenant of the Co of Leicester &c &c
This South View of HADDON HALL, engraved at the expense of his Grace, is with due respect and gratitude inscribed by his Graces most devoted and obliged humble Servant

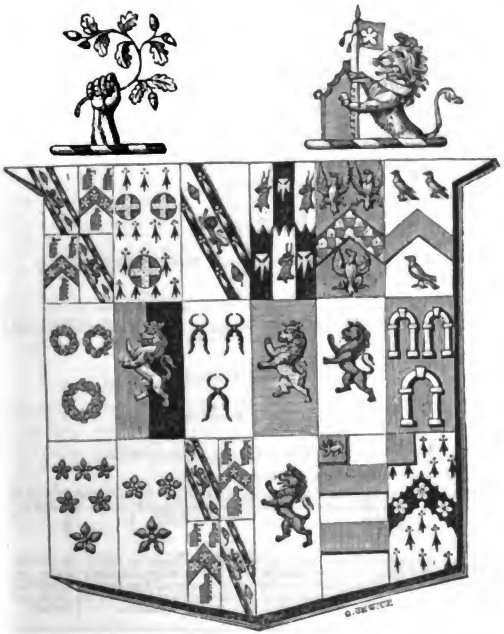
Stephen Glover

Pedigree of the ancient family of RODES, *of Barlborough.*

INSCRIPTION.—This genealogy of the ancient, knightly and honourable family of Rodes, which hath flourished for about 500 years in the counties of Nottingham, York and Derby, showing their extraction from and alliance to many other noble and worthy families, whose inheritance or arms (by the marriages of heirs female) devolve upon Sir John Rodes, of Barlborough, in the county of Derby, bart. is faithfully collected out of divers manuscripts and visitation books, or authorities of undoubted verity, and from other antiquities and records remaining in the college of arms and tower of London, carefully enlarged and deduced to the year 1695, by Robert Dale, Blanch Lion, Pursuivant of Arms, Deputy Register.

QUARTERINGS.—1. Rodes. 2. Cachehorse. 3. Lassells. 4. Burdett. 5. Roeliff. 6. Bellers. 7. Bernake. 8. Lymbury. 9. Darcy. 10. Bertram. 11. Horeby. 12. Kirkby. 13. Wandesford. 14. Musters. 15. Colville. 16. Conyers.

Besides these, this family have a right to quarter the arms of Foliott and Engeram (which are introduced by Colville) where their coats may be found. The ancient seals of this family had a lion rampant. *See Thoroton's Nottinghamshire.*



In an engraving forwarded to the Publisher, the arms of Heathcote are as described in page 82; but Lysons and Burke emblazon them *Ermine* instead of *Argent*, as in the above engraving.

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ARMS—as in the Shield, quarterly of nine coats. 1. Counter quartered for Rodes and Reaston, *Argent*, a Lion passant gardant in bend, *Gules*, between two Acorns, *Azure*, all within as many Cotices, *Ermines*. Rodes. *Argent*, on a Chevron, *Gules*, between three Rudders, *Azure*, as many Cinquefoils, *Argent*. Reaston. 2. *Argent*, three Pomels, each charged with a Cross, *Or*. Heathcote. 3. Rodes. 4. *Argent*, three Chaplets, *Gules*. Lassells. 5. Per pale, *Gules* and *Sable*, a Lion rampant, *Argent*. Bellers. 6. *Argent*, three horse barnacles, *Sable*. Bernake. 7. *Argent*, six Cinquefoils, *Gules*, 3, 2 and 1. 8. *Argent*, three Cinquefoils, *Gules*, ... 9. As the 1st, Impaling Gossip and eight quarters.

CREST of Rodes. A cubit Arm erect, grasping an Oak branch acorned, all *Proper*. Crest of Reaston. A Demi-Lion rampant, *Argent*, collared, *Or*, sustaining a Rudder, *Azure*, and a banner, *Gules*, charged with a Cinquefoil, *Argent*.

MOTTO. Robur Meum Deus.

Gerard de Rodes, lived temp. Henry II.; he had the two lordships of Langar and Barneston given him by king Richard I. which grant was confirmed by king John.

Sir Ralph de Rodes, of Langar and Barneston, &c. co. Nottingham, a very great man, for Sir Gervase Clifton, knt. was his steward; he lived 3 and 6 Henry III. and was benefactor to Kinstede abbey.

Berta, ejus ux. both named temp. Henry III. (*Thoroton's Notts.*)

Note.—There is in Thoroton a Sir William de Rodes, rector of Barneston, who had a dispute with the prior of Thurgarton, which was settled in 1257, supposed to be brother of Ralph.

Sir Gerard de Rodes, temp. Henry III. and Edward I. (*Thoroton.*)

Gerard de Rodes, lord of Meller.

John, who, says Thoroton, passed away Langar and Barneston, 13 Edw. I. On his seal, circumscribed by his name, he hath a lion rampant, debruised by a bendlet.

Simon de Rodes.

Gerard de Rodes granted Barneston and Langar to his uncle John. (*Thoroton.*)

Adam Rodes, of Thorpe, near Rotherham, co. York.

Peter Rodes, of Thorpe.

Robert Rodes, of Thorpe.

Sir John Rodes, knt. master of the household to the most noble prince Edward, prince of Wales and duke of Acquitaine, died 4 Richard II.

Thomas Rodes, of Thorpe.

William Rodes, of Staveley Woodthorp, co. Derby, before 1290.

Emma, dau. and heiress of John Cachehorse or Karchehors, of Staveley Woodthorp.

John Rodes, of Staveley Woodthorp.

John Rodes, of Staveley Woodthorp.

Robert Rodes, of Staveley Woodthorp.—Elizabeth Waste.

Joice, ux. of William Wood, of Burton on Trent.

Joan, dau. of John Moules, of London.

John Rodes, of Staveley Woodthorp, high sheriff of Derbyshire in 1591.

Atheline, dau. of Thomas Hewit, of Wales, co. York.

Richard.

Mary, dau. of Francis Charleton, of Apley, co. Salop, esq. 2nd wife.

Francis Rodes, of Staveley Woodthorp, co. Derby, elected Serjeant at Law, Term. Hillar. 20 Eliz.; constituted one of the Serjeants at Law to the queen, 21st August, 24 Elizabeth; and a justice of the Common Pleas, 29th June, 30 Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, dau. of Brian (or Hercy) Sandford, of Thorp Salvaine, co. York, 1st wife.

From this marriage descended Sir Godfrey Rodes, of Great Houghton, co. York, who died about the year 1634, cum multis aliis.

Sir John Rodes, of Barlborough, co. Derby, high sheriff of the said county 36 Elizabeth; knighted at the tower, 15th March, 1603; living, temp. visitation, 1611 et 1634; mar. to his 1st ux. Ann, dau. of George Benson, of Westmoreland, he died in Sept. 1639.

Dorothy, dau. of George Savill, of Wakefield, in the co. of York, 2nd wife.

Frances, 3rd dau. of Marmaduke Constable, of Holderness, co. York, relict of Henry Cheeke, 3rd wife.

Anne. Frances. Peter.

a

b

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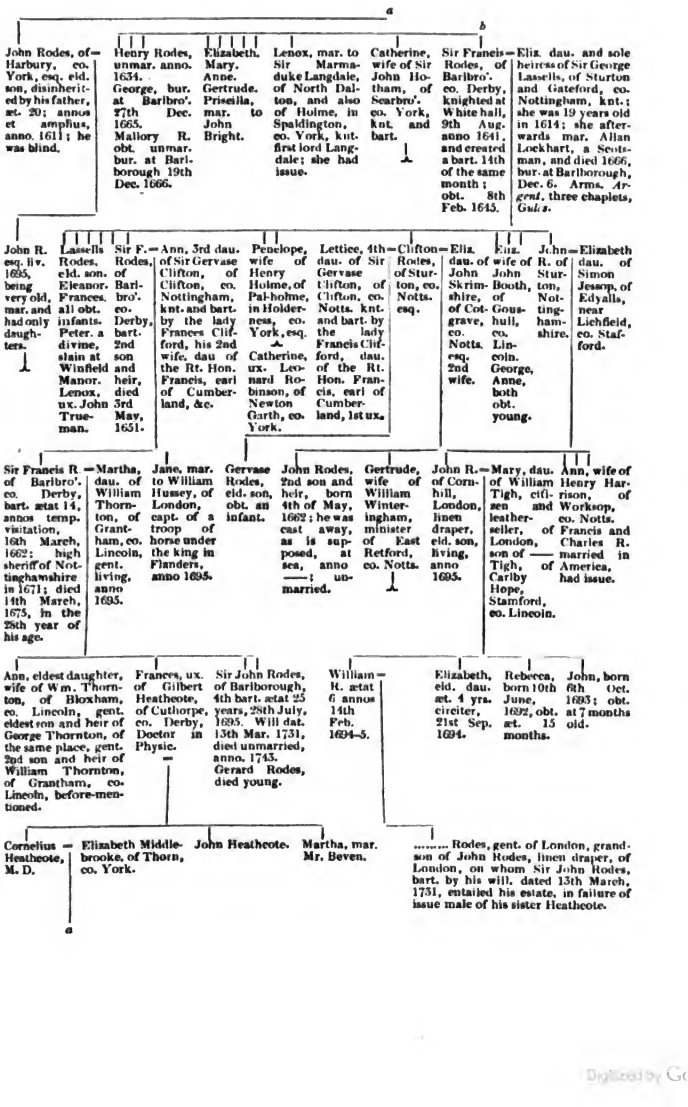

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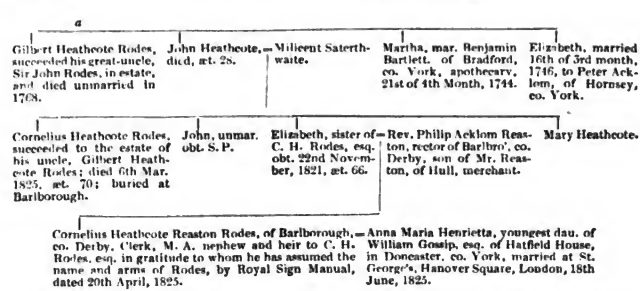

The family of Rodes is of great antiquity. It has flourished nearly seven hundred years in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York and Derby. They are lineally descended from Gerard de Rodes, a baron, who lived in the reigns of king Henry the Second, Richard the First, John, and Henry the Third, and received great favours from each of them; and was sent by king John, as an ambassador, into foreign parts.

Sir John Rodes, of Barlborough, was the eldest son of Judge Rodes, by Catherine, third daughter of Marmaduke Constable, of Holderness, in the county of York. Sir Francis, his son, who was the fifteenth generation from the above Gerard de Rodes, was knighted on the 9th of August, 1641, and five days afterwards was created a baronet. He married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir George Lassels, of Sturton and Gateford, in the county of Nottingham (he died the 8th of Feb. in the 28th year of his age, A. D. 1645) and was succeeded by his son, Sir Francis, the second baronet, who married the daughter of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, in the county of Nottingham, and died in the year 1651. Sir Francis, his son, married Martha, the daughter of William Thornton, of Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, gent. He was succeeded by Sir John Rodes, his son, who died without issue in the year 1743, and was the last person who enjoyed the title. The sister of Sir John Rodes married Gilbert Heathcote, esq. whose eldest son became possessed of the manor of Barlborough, and took the name of Rodes; but dying unmarried, his nephew, Cornelius Heathcote, esq. upon his decease succeeded to the estate, and also took the name of Rodes. He died the 6th of March, 1825, aged 70, and was succeeded by his nephew, the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston, who has also assumed the name of Rodes, and is the proprietor of 1651 *a.* 2 *r.* 31 *p.* of land in this township, and is joint lord of the manor with Mr. Pole. Rev. C. H. R. Rodes is also proprietor and lord of the manor of Elmton and part of Creswell, containing together about 2000 acres.

Park Hall, a delightful residence and a good estate of 829 *a.* 0 *r.* 32 *p.* is the property of E. S. C. Pole, of Radborne, esq.

Beighton Fields, a pleasant seat and 56 *a.* of land, is the residence and property of Bruno Bowden, esq. H. Bowden, esq. of Southgate House, owns 176 *a.* 3 *r.* 2 *p.* in this township.

Since the last sheet went to press, in which the acreage of Barlborough is given, another survey has been forwarded to the Publisher, in which the acreage is stated to be 3301 *a.* 0 *r.* 12 *p.* divided among thirty-four proprietors. The principal of whom we have already named, except Mrs. Mary Hill, who owns an estate here of 146 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.*; the Rector of Barlborough 73 *a.* 3 *r.* 28 *p.*; Mr. Thomas Holdsworth 60 *a.* 0 *r.* 4 *p.*; John Norborne 30 acres; Richard Froggatt 20 acres; William Arthur 19 acres, and seventeen smaller proprietors.

BARLOW MAGNA, or GREAT BARLOW, is a parochial chapelry, township and constablery attached to the parish of Staveley, in the hundred of Scarsdale. The distance from Staveley is about six miles and a half, and from Chesterfield between three and four.

Barleie, Barley,

The townships of Great and Little Barlow contained in 1821, 134 houses, 136 families, and 708 inhabitants. Of the 136 families, 49 were employed in agriculture, 68 in trade and handicraft, and 19 variously.

The parish of Great Barlow contains 3372 *a.* 0 *r.* 37 *p.* of land, of which five-sixths are arable, meadow and pasture, in nearly equal divisions, but the arable rather exceeds the proportion of the other two; and the other sixth is wood and moor land, which is kept out of cultivation for the propagation and preservation of moor-game. The tithes are redeemed by the enclosure bill of 1817. The farms are in general small, and the rent is about 25*s.* per acre. The lower part of the parish is a good loamy soil, but the upper part is cold and heavy. There are in Great Barlow 128 houses and 563 inhabitants. There are 26 freeholders, 12 resident and 14 non-resident. Seven of the freeholders are from 40*s.* to £10. and the remainder as high as from £10. to £200. per annum. The annual value of the buildings and land is £1973. 4*s.*—The families are principally supported by agriculture. The average annual amount of the parochial expenses, for the last seven years, has been £168. 2*s.* 10¼*d.* There is no house of industry, and the poor are relieved at their own dwellings.—There is one friendly society, consisting of 109 members: one endowed parochial school and one Sunday-school: at the latter, between 40 and 50 scholars are educated, and it is supported by voluntary subscription.

The Duke of Rutland is the most considerable landed proprietor, and lord of the manor. His Grace holds no court, as the manorial rights were redeemed at the time of the enclosure bill, but he has still a claim of dues on minerals in the common land.

A part of an old wall, supposed to be the ruins of Barlow hall, is still in existence.

In Barlie, Hacon had two parts of one carucate of land to be taxed; land to half a plough. Six villanes and one bordar have there now one plough. There are two acres of meadow. Wood and pasture, one mile and a half long and eight quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time and now 10*s. Ascuit Musard holds it.—In Barleie, Lewric and Uctred had two ox-gangs and a half of land to be taxed; land to five oxen; three villanes and four bordars have now there one plough. Wood pasture three miles long and four quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time and now* 6*s.* 8*d.* D. B.

The family of Abitot or Apetoft held the manor of Barlow in the reign of Edward I.: but in 18 Edward II. we find that Robert de Barlow held Barlow under Ralph de Frescheville, on the tenure of military service and attendance in the manor court. In 25 Henry VIII. the Barlows continued in possession under the same tenure.—About the year 1530–1, Robert Barlow married Elizabeth, the heiress of Hardwick, but he died within a few years after the marriage, and she became, successively, the wife of three other husbands, the last of whom was the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1593, the manor was purchased of James Barlow, by George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The manor passed by purchase, marriage or descent, through the families of Newcastle, Oxford and Portland, and is now in the possession of the Duke of Rutland, in exchange for the manor of Whitwell.

In the church, there are monuments and other memorials of the Barlow family, but they are much defaced. One represents a knight in armour, and is said to be the tomb of Robert Barlow, who died in 1467.

The living is a perpetual curacy; the presentation of which is in the gift of the rector of Staveley, and the Rev. Thomas Field is the present incumbent. The value of the living has been augmented in the following manner: £410. and £10. per annum rent-charge, given by Edward, Earl of Oxford; £700. Royal Bounty, and £1000. by parliamentary grant. The annual income is about £120. per annum.

There are very few dissenters in this parish, and no licensed place for sectarian worship.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Orate pro anima Roberti Barley nup ..... qui obiit in die assumpsionis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Anno Dom. 1467.

Item Orate pro bono statu Margaretæ uxoris suæ.

Hic jacet Robertus Barley et ..... uxor ejus qui dem Robertus obiit 2 die Februari Anno Dom. 1532, quorum animabus propitietur Deus Amen.

Six shields or arms in the windows.

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Charities.

Bargh John	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will 15th November, 1798.
Crashaw John	£20.	0 10 0	ditto	Will, 9th December, 1816.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	5 10 0	ditto	Will 1818.
Mellor	£5.	0 5 0	ditto	Will 5th January, 1732.
Mower Robert	Rent charge	1 0 0	ditto	Deed 1775.
Stevenson Thomas, Stevenson Susanna	£50. & land called the Brockwells, from two to three acres.	3 5 0	ditto School	Will May 19th, 1743. Will 9th November, 1752.
		2 15 0		

LITTLE BARLOW is a hamlet in the parish of Dronfield, and adjoins Great Barlow: the number of inhabitants is at present 56, who are mostly occupied in agriculture. The quantity of land is 512*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.* of indifferent quality, and the average rental is about 20*s.* per acre. The land is divided into arable, meadow and pasture, in nearly equal proportions. The farms are small, and the tithes are collected by a fixed rate of composition. The buildings and land are valued at £294. 7*s.* per annum. The average poors' rate and other parochial expenses, for the last seven years, has been £38. 19*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The Duke of Rutland is lord of the manor, and the inhabitants are chiefly tenants to his Grace.

Barlow Parva, Barley,

The nearest place of worship is the chapel at Great Barlow, but the parsonage-house is in Little Barlow. The inhabitants pay church-rates to Dronfield, but are assessed for highways, &c. with Great Barlow.

Adjoining Little Barlow is a very large bog, called Leech-field or Leash-field, from which two considerable brooks take their rise, supposed to occupy five or six hundred acres, being between three and four miles in circumference. There is a tradition that a town formerly stood here; from which has arisen the following proverbial rhymes:

When Leech-field was a market town,
Chesterfield was gorse and broom;
Now Chesterfield's a market town,
Leech-field a marsh is grown.

About a mile from Leech-field, near the Sheffield road, is a huge, isolated stone, called the Eagle-stone. It appears to be the work of nature, and is a solid mass, though not without some fissures. The Nelson-rocks are three stones of a similar character, but of less dimensions, on the other side of the road, upon one of the lofty hills that overlooks Barlow, Chatsworth, &c. Near them is a stone pillar, carved with Nelson's name, the date of the battle of Trafalgar, and the names of the vessels engaged. It also bears the names of the persons who were at the expense of the erection.

On these moors, the Duke of Rutland has been accompanied in the sport of moor-game shooting, by their Graces of Devonshire and Wellington, the late Duke of York, and numerous other noble persons.

Barmoor Clough, in Chapel-en-le-Frith; at which place may be seen the ebbing and flowing well.

Barmoor, in Hathersage.

BARROW. This village, called Barrow-upon-Trent, is a township, constablery, and parish, situate in the deanery of Derby. It extends into the hundreds of Appletree and Morleston and Litchurch; and its distance from Derby is about 6 m. S. W. The name was probably derived from a very large barrow within the parish. The village stands between the Trent and the canal called the Trent and Mersey navigation; while the parish comprises the hamlets or townships of Arleston and Sinfen, with the chapelries of Twyford and Stenson.

Barewe.

The township contains 54 houses, 57 families, and 307 inhabitants. Of the 57 families 43 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 12 in trade or handicraft, and 2 are independent. The land is excellent: its extent is about 1150 acres, tithe free, at an average rental of 37*s.* 6*d.* or 40*s.* per acre. The Rev. Henry de Vœux, lord of the manor, owns 400 acres; John Beaumont, esq. 220 acres; Richard Sale, gent. 180 acres; John Bancroft, gent. 160 acres; Sir George Crewe, bart. 86 acres; S. E. Bristowe, esq. 70 acres; Rev. William Heacock 36 acres, and Mr. Porter 16 acres.

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The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1457. 4*s.* 2*d.* The amount of the poors' rate, county rates and constables' accounts, taking an average of seven years, is £156. 4*s.* 1*d.* The church rate and highway rate are collected as a separate assessment.

In Barewe, Godwin and Colegriner had three and a half ox-gangs of land to be taxed. It is waste. One villane has there four oxen and eight acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 13*s.* 4*d. now* 2*s. In Barewe, twelve ox-gangs of land to be taxed, soke to Melbourne. There is a priest and a church, and one sokeman with half a plough and eighteen acres of meadow. Belonging to Ralph Fitzhubert.* D. B. 293, 310, 320.

Barrow, according to Willis, belonged formerly to the knights Templar; and six ox-gangs of land within and without this village, with their appurtenances were the property of the priory at Repton. Barrow was bestowed upon Henry de Ferrars by William the Conqueror. Before 1273 the bishops of Carlisle had an estate here as parcel of the rectory of Melbourn, and this manor was held on lease by the Cokes of Melbourn under the see of Carlisle, until in 1704 it was enfranchised by an Act of Parliament, when it became the freehold of the Cokes. Subsequently it passed by marriage into the possession of Lord Melbourn, by whom it was sold about twenty-nine years ago to Daniel Dalrymple, esq. whose heiress brought it and other property to the Rev. Henry de Vœux, the present proprietor. In 1519 William Bothe, esq. died seised of lands at Barrow on Trent, which he held under the Priory of St. John, which lands were bestowed on the Prior and convent of St. John of Jerusalem, by Robert de Bakepuze, in the reign of Henry II.; and the priory had a precentor at this place.

The church has a handsome tower, with battlements. It is dedicated to St. Wilfrid. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's book at £20. and yearly tenths 10*s.* 7¾*d.* It has been augmented with £200. from the royal bounty, and there are 36 acres of glebe land. The present income is about £120. per annum. John Beaumont, esq. is the patron, and the Rev. William Heacock is the present vicar.

Upon an alabaster stone at the entrance within the chancel is the effigy of a man in armour, and in the inscription appears the name of John Bothe, 1482. There is also the monument of another John Bothe, 1413. In the south wall of the south aisle of Barrow church, under an arch, is the effigy of an ecclesiastic, in rich drapery, now set upright. Several monuments have been destroyed by alterations.

Monumental Inscriptions.

On an alabaster tomb: Here lieth the bodie of William Sale, of Barrow, gent. sonne of Richard Sale, of Weston, clarke, deceased 17th Nov. 1665, aged 74.

Here lieth the body of Cicely Beaumont, wife of Robert Beaumont, of Barrow, gent. she was the eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Gracedieu, bart. in the county of Leicester, she left issue one son and one daughter; and departed this life ye 5th day of July, 1695, aged 47.

Here lieth the bodie of Robert Beaumont, of Barrow, gent. who had three wives: left issue by the first, one son and one daughter; and by the last, one son: he departed this life ye 1st of January, 1726, aged 70.

Here lieth the body of Henry Bancroft, who died 7th June, 1775, aged 72.

Here lieth buried the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Milward, of Sinfen, gent. She had issue five sons and five daughters, and died 27th September, 1610. The said Henry died 25th January, 1615, and lyeth buried in St. Werburgh's church, at Darbye. To whose memories John Milward, of London, their youngest childe, hath erected these monuments.

A faithful, loving, chearful wife, her husband's comfort she,
Elizabeth was ever found modest and wise to bee;
Good housewife and good housekeeper, still helpful to the poor,
A neighbour kinde, by all approv'd, according to her store.
A matron wise, a mother deere, fifty-two years a wife;
A lover of God's word and church, during her mortal life:
And after seventy-three years pains, all greife and sickness past,
Her Saviour deere, she now enjoys, in joy which aye shall last.

Charities.

Sale Elizabeth.....	Rent charge	2	14	0	Schoolmistress, to teach eight poor girls.
Ditto.....	Rent charge	1	6	0	Poor, bread.

The above two sums are paid by the Rev. Henry de Voeux, of Carlton House, near Newark.

Barrow hall is the seat of John Beaumont, esq.

The distinguished and highly allied family of Beaumont deduce their origin from the early sovereigns of France. The first mention of their connexion with this country

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appears in the marriage of Richard, Viscount de Beaumont to Constance, a natural daughter of Henry I. In the twelfth century Eremengarda, the grand-daughter of Richard de Beaumont, espoused William, king of Scotland, and became the mother of a line of kings; and in the next generation, we find the possessions and honours of the Beaumonts vested in a female (Agnes, Viscountess de Beaumont and Mayne) who married Lewis de Brienne, surnamed of Acon. The family of Brienne was extensively and powerfully allied. Their names are celebrated in the Crusades. Gauthier de Brienne became king of Naples and Sicily by his marriage with the daughter of Tancred: his brother John succeeded him, and, by espousing Yolanda, the daughter of the famous Conrad de Montserrat, became one of the early nominal sovereigns of Jerusalem. Lewis of Acon, who married the heiress of the Viscounts de Beaumonts, was the second son of the king of Naples, and his children took the name of Beaumont. The eldest of these accompanied the famous Isabel (termed by Gray, "she-wolf of France") wife of the unhappy Edward II. to England; and John, another of the sons of Lewis de Acon, became the ancestor of the French branch of the Beaumonts. In the next generation, the Beaumonts became doubly connected with the reigning royal family, by the marriages of John, Lord Beaumont, and his sister Isabella; the latter with Henry of Lancaster, and the former with the sister of that prince. About the termination of the fourteenth century, the family branched into two lines, of which the elder, in the course of two generations, terminated in a female, who married John, Lord Lovell. John, Lord Beaumont, the father of the wife of Lord Lovell, was created Viscount Beaumont in 1434: he was constable and chamberlain of England, and fell at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460. The other line proceeded from Sir Thomas Beaumont, Lord of Basqueville, in France, warden of the cinque ports, and governor of Dover castle. His eldest son, Sir John, of Coleorton, was ancestor of the Beaumonts of Coleorton, now existing: he was slain at the battle of Towton, fighting under the banners of the Red Rose faction. From Thomas, the second son of Sir Thomas of Basqueville, descended the Gracedieu and the Barrow branches; which branches were united by the marriage of Robert Beaumont, of Barrow, with Cicely, the heiress of the other line. The Gracedieu Beaumonts have produced men of great literary talents. Sir Francis Beaumont, of Gracedieu was one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Elizabeth.* Two of his sons (John and Francis) distinguished themselves as poets, and though the works of the former are now little read, they were popular for many years: the Dramatic works written by the latter in conjunction with his friend Fletcher, son of the Bishop of London, will ever be ranked among the highest classics of our language. Joseph Beaumont, Master of Jesus College and Peterhouse in the seventeenth century, was of the same family, and published several poems of a religious nature. Sir John Beaumont, son of Sir John Beaumont, the poet, edited his father's works. He was remarkable for his extraordinary strength and agility. In the troubles during the reign of Charles I. he joined the royalists, and was slain at the siege of Gloucester. John Beaumont, of Barrow-upon-Trent, esq. married, about four years ago, one of the daughters of Lord Scarsdale. Mr. Beaumont was nominated, by the Lord Lieutenant of this county, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieut for the county of Derby, soon after the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.

Among the suffering loyalists are noticed Sir John, a Colonel in the king's army (who died in the service) who, with Lord Beaumont, Sir Thomas Beaumont, Thomas Beaumont, of York, and George Beaumont, paid £5000. and Sir Thomas Beaumont, sixth son of the first bart. paid £1190. composition.

The Sales and the Bancrofts have long been seated here, and are families of good estate and highly respectable.

* There are extant letters from Francis Beaumont to the Earl of Shrewsbury. One, dated Normanton, near Derby, July 3, 1589, contains an apology for omitting to pay £100. on a certain day, and requests the Earl's permission to name him his chief patron in his introductory speech, in the Court of Common Pleas as a sergeant at law, such being then the custom on those occasions. In a letter from Gracedieu he requests some venison for the sergeant's feast, Dec. 15th, and desires his Lordship's acceptance of a sergeant's ring: he also describes the tenure of land, called the Castle Orchard, in Melbourn. In Dec. 1590, he writes a letter of condolence and congratulation to the new Earl.

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Pedigree of the ancient and noble Family of BEAUMONT, *of Gracedieu and Barrow.*

ARMS. *Azure*, semée de lis, *Or*, a Lion rampant, *Argent.*
CREST. On a Chapeau, *Ermine*, a Lion passant, *Or.*
MOTTO. Erectus non Elatus.

Mr. Beaumont is entitled to quarter Beaumont, Bracebridge, Millgate, Maureward, Quarter Mars, Sheppey, Everingham, Comine, Boghan and others, Beaumont of Gracedieu, Hastings, Hungerford, &c.
SEAT. Barrow Hall.

* Said by some to be descended from Lewis, son to Charles, Earl of Anjou, a younger son of Lewis VIII. king of France.

Gouthier, Count de Brienne. = Alix.

Richard, Viscount de Beaumont. = Constance, natural dau. of Henry I. king of England.

Andre de Brienne = Alex, dame de Venisy, descended from Florus, son of Philip I. king of France.
Seigneur de Ramern.

Erard, Count = Agnes.
de Brienne, eldest son.

Richard, Viscount = William, mar. the dau. of Rolland, Lord Rieux, in Bretagne. Ralph, bishop of Anjon, 1179.
Beaumont.

Erard de B. Seigneur de R. and de Venisy, allied to Philip de Champagne, dau. to Henry, Count de

Gauthier, Count de B. king of Naples and Sicily, mar. Sibill, dau. of Tancred, king of

Mary, dau. of = John de B. = Beriengeria, = Rich. Viscount = William, bishop of Angers. Constance, ux. of Toney. Eremengard, mar. 1196, William, king of Scot-
Conrade Montif- king of Je- dau. of Al- de Beaumont.
farat, queen and rusalem, phonsus IX.
heir of the king- elected and king of Cas-
dom of Norfolk. This Lady had four husbands, viz. Duke of N. Thomas Strangeways, esq. Viscount Beaumont, and Sir John Widville, knt. brother of Anthony, Earl Rivers.

Chamberlain of England, slain at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.

co. York, on the part of Henry VI. Mar. 29, 1461, mar. Joan, dau. of John, Lord Darcy, ancestor of the Colcorton family.

Thomas Beaumont, = Mary, dau. of
of Thringston, Robert Moton,
22 Henry VIII. of Peckleton,
co. Leicester.

Justice of the Peace, living 1830.

mar. 25th Aug. 1825.

John, born July 22, 1826. Robert Curzon, born 10th Dec. 1827. Edward, born 25th July, 1829.

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BARTON BLOUNT is a village, township, constablery, and parish, in the hundred of Appletree. Its distance from Derby is about 11 m. westward.

Baretune.

This township consists of 9 houses, 9 families, and 73 inhabitants: about 40 of whom are engaged in agriculture. The quantity of land is about 1200 acres. and the estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2218. 15*s.* Two thirds of the land consist of meadow and pasture, the remainder is arable. The tithes of the whole parish is paid at a modus of £11. The farms are from 100 to 330 acres each, and the rent is about 40*s.* per acre. The soil is strong, upon a marl substratum, with a small proportion on gravel. A fine stream of water runs through the township. The poors' rate amounts to about 18*d.* per acre. The male infant paupers are generally apprenticed to trades. F. Bradshaw, esq. is the lord of the manor, who, with E. S. C. Pole, esq. of Radbourn, the owner of Barton Fields farm, of about 206 acres, are the only freeholders.

In Barctune, Godric, another Godric, Edric, Levenot, Elfeg, Ledmor, Dunninc and Edward, had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are three ploughs now in the demesne, and nineteen villanes and eleven bordars having seven ploughs. There is a priest, and a church, and two mills of 20s. and sixty-four acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time and now four pounds. D. B. 304.

At the conquest, the manor of Barton or Barctune was given to Henry de Ferrars. In 1296 John de Bakepuze held it under Edward, Earl of Lancaster. Many of the Bakepuze or Bakepuize family resided here, and lie buried in the church; and their arms were emblazoned on some of the church windows. This family were adherents of the house of Ferrars, Earls of Derby, to whose deeds they appear to be often witnesses. All or great part of the lands of Ferrars, in Derbyshire, were made over to Ralf de Bakepuize (who died 25 Edward I.) in trust some way or other, to preserve them during the misfortunes of that family. This appears from the circumstance that Ralf de Bakepuize held Alkmanton, Trusley, Radbourn and other lands which had previously belonged to the Ferrars. From the family of the Bakepuizes, the place acquired the denomination of Barton Bakepuize.

In the reign of Henry IV. Barton came into the possession, by purchase, of Sir Walter Blount, who had a charter for free warren at Barton, in 1385, and who was afterwards slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, being then the king's standard-bearer. Sir Walter resided at Barton Park. His feoffee in trust, Thomas Langley, Bishop of Duresme and Lord Privy Seal to Henry IV. made, of part of these lands, a settlement or dowry to Sancia de Ayale of Toledo, a Spanish lady, who came into England with Constancia, daughter of Peter, king of Castile, and wife of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. This lady was then the widow of Sir Walter, as appears by the deed, dated at Barton 1 Henry V. and witnessed by Sir Nicholas Montgomery, Sir Nicholas Longford, and Sir John Dabridgecourt, knts.; Thomas Foljambe and John Fitzherbert, esqrs. Walter Blount, Lord High Treasurer to Edward IV. was created Lord Mountjoy in 1465. His grandson, who died in 1535, directed by his will, that he should be buried at Barton. From the Blounts, the manor was called Barton Blount. About the middle of the sixteenth century it came into the family of Merry. Sir Henry Merry held it in 1611. The heiress of the Merrys married a Simpson about the year 1700. In 1751 it was purchased by Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of the trustees of Merry Simpson, who retired to a French monastery. Sir Nathaniel Curzon sold to Lister, Lister to Samuel Crompton, esq. who conveyed the manor and advowson of the church, to Francis Bradshaw, esq. the present proprietor.

The church is an ancient and plain structure covered with ivy. Under an arch in the chancel there are some broken effigies, said to have been placed there agreeably to the will of Lord Mountjoy, and the figure of a female in a gown, represented in the attitude of prayer, holding her heart in her hands.

The living is a rectory, in the archdeaconry of Derby, of the clear value of £20. with yearly tenths 9*s.* 11*d.* The present value is about £75. per annum, arising from augmentations of £200. and £300. subscribed, and £600. royal bounty. Francis Bradshaw, esq. is the patron, and the present rector is the Rev. G. P. Lowther.

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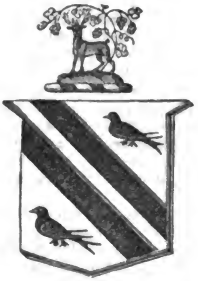
Pedigree of BRADSHAW, *of Barton Blount.*



ARMS. *Argent*, two bends between as many martlets, *Sable*.
CREST. A Hart, *Gules*, standing under a Vine branch, *Vert*.
MOTTO. Qui vit content tient assez.

Henry Bradshaw, of Alderwasley, A. D. 1483.

Henry Bradshaw, of Alderwasley.

Richard Bradshaw, of Alderwasley.

Thomas Bradshaw, of Alderwasley. — Agnetta, dau. of John Vallance, of Alderwasley. | Margaret, ux. John Bunting. Isabella, ux. Roger Hilton. | Agnetta, ux. Wm. Sanders. Elizabeth, Allice, and Joan.

Anthony Bradshaw. | Richard Bradshaw, of Alderwasley, obt. 1625. — Ellen, dau. of Henry Spencer, of Bowman Lane, obt. 1611. | Arthur. Thomas. | Bridget, ux. William Wall, of Alderwasley.

Anthony Bradshaw, of Belper, born 12th April, 1585, obt. 1642. — Anne, dau. of John Wall, of Ashleyhey, mar. 16th July, 1608, obt. 1648. | Four other sons.

Thomas, born at Belper, 1610, obt. 1639, unmar. | Henry Bradshaw, of Holbrook, bn. 1614, obt. May 23, 1679, bur. at Duffield. — Ellen, dau. of John Hill, of Over Mayfield, co. Stafford, obt. July, 1669. | Samuel, born 1620, obt. unmar. bur. at Wirksworth. | Ellen, born 1609. Anne, born 1612. Maria, born 1623, obt. 1640. Sarah, obt. 1633. All unmarried.

Samuel Bradshaw, of Holbrook, esq. born 1651, obt. 19th August, 1716, æt. 64—30 years receiver general of land tax in co. Derby, bur. at Duffield. — Mary, dau. of Robert Fearne, of Bonsall, gent. mar. 1676. | Anthony Bradshaw, of Belper, born 1653. — Anne, dau. of Henry Lowe, of Park Hall, in Denby, co. Derby. | Lydia, born 1657. Anne, born 1662.

Henry B. born 1677, died at Gumberoone, in Persia, 10th May, 1707, æt. 31, obt. unmar. William, 7th son, born 1695, liv. 1716, obt. unmarried. | Anthony B. 2nd son, born 1679, mar. Martha, dau. of John Morewood, of Alfreton, esq. died soon after his father, S. P. | Samuel B. of Upminster, Essex, clerk, 3rd son, born 1683, mar. Mary, dau. of Rev. Mr. Ellis, of Gunningstone, Notts. obt. 1769, bequeathing his estate to his relation, Jos. Baggaley. | Robert, 4th son, born 1685, obt. infant. Robert, 5th son, obt. obt. 1705, aged 18. | Thomas, 6th son, born 1692, married Frances, dau. of Henry Fearne, of Snitterton. | Frances, born 1681, ux. John Bradshaw Dale. Ellen, bn. 1697, obt. infant. | Anne. — Joseph Baggaley, of Holbrook, esq. | Mary, ux. Frances Radford, of Holbrook, gent. Dorothy, ux. Henry Browne, of Alfreton, gent. Ellen, obt. young.

Joseph Baggaley Bradshaw, of Holbrook, esq. took the name, arms, and estate of Bradshaw in 1767, sheriff in 1777. — Frances, dau. of the Rev. Francis Bower, rector of Barlborough, co. Derby.

Samuel, obt. young. Anne, mar. Thomas Porter Bonell, of Duffield, esq. she died 20th Oct. 1821. | Francis Bradshaw, of Barton Blount, esq. sheriff in 1806, living A. D. 1829. — Elizabeth, 4th dau. of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Chaddesden. | Elizabeth, mar. John Edwin Biscoe, esq. 15th Jan. 1793. | Mary. Joseph. Harriett. Frances.

Henry. | Charlotte, mar. R. S. Sitwell, of Kirk Hallam, esq. Nov. 19th 1821. | Maria, mar. Rev. Chas. Cotton, rector of Dalbury. | Elisabeth. Harriett. Emilia. | Francis Bradshaw, of Barton Blount, jun. esq. living 1829. — Mary Ann, dau. of Robert Holden, esq. of Nutthall, Notts. mar. 18th December, 1823. | Amelia.

Mary Anne, born 23rd March, 1826. | Francis, born 15th Sep. 1827. | Henry, born 19th March, 1829.

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The foregoing table is copied from an old Latin Pedigree at Barton Blount, monuments, &c. Though the connexion is not directly shown, yet this family are certainly descended from that of Bradshaw in the Peak, which latter family are said to be descended from the same ancestor as the Bradshaws of Haigh, near Wigan, in Lancashire, who were lineally descended from Sir John Bradshaw, knt. of the race of the Saxons, at the Norman conquest, when he was repossessed of his estate by king William I.

Barton hall stands near the ancient church, in a fine open country, surrounded by excellent land. The old hall or manor house was a castellated building, surrounded by a moat. During the civil wars it was garrisoned by the parliament's troops, under the command of Colonel Gell, in October, 1644, for the purpose of watching the movements of the king's troops at the garrison of Tutbury. On the 15th of February, 1646, a skirmish occurred between the two garrisons; and it appears, by an entry in the parish register of Longford, that, on the 24th of August, 1645, a previous skirmish had taken place, in which two men were killed by pistol shots, at Alkmanton, and that two bullets, having entered the back of one of these men, came out at his belly. The ancient hall has undergone great alterations, the present owner and occupier having enlarged and modernized the building, so that its appearance is completely changed; excepting that two towers in the east front remain to indicate its former character.

BARWARDCOTE, is a small village and lordship in the parish of Etwall, and hundred of Appletree, consisting of two or three farm houses. The capital mansion, mentioned in Wolley's manuscript more than a century ago, was the residence of the Boningtons.

Berewardescote, Barroweote,

In Bernulfestun and Berewardescote, Gamel had ten ox-gangs; Aluric two ox-gangs; Elric two ox-gangs; Ledmer one ox-gang; Laving one ox-gang; had in the whole two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes, and one bordar have four ploughs. There are thirty-six acres of meadow, and an equal quantity of coppice wood. Value in king Edward's time 40*s. now* 30*s.* D. B. 312.

This manor and Burnaston was part of the estates of Henry de Ferrars at the Domesday Survey. In 1290 these manors were held by Roger de Chambreis. In 1297 they were held under the Earl of Lancaster. In 1370 John de Bakepuze held them for one knights' fee; and in the reign of Henry IV. they were held by the Boningtons. In the manuscript of Wolley it is said, that the last of that family sold the manor of Barwardcote to Samuel Pole, of Radburne, esq. but Lysons states that it was sold, in 1672, to William Turner, of Derby. Exuperius Turner sold it to Robert Newton, esq. who, in 1789, bequeathed it to John Leaper, esq. That gentleman took the name of Newton, and his son, Robert Newton, esq. is the present proprietor.

BASLOW is a considerable village, township, constablery and parochial chapelry, distant about 5 m. E. of Bakewell, and 7 m. W. from Chesterfield, situate in a valley on the east bank of the river Derwent, in the hundred of High Peak. Almost the whole population, which is estimated at less than 1000, consisting of 170 families, occupying about 170 houses, are chiefly employed in agriculture: the only manufacture being a few looms for weaving calicos and ginghams. There are in this village a tanner, three millers, three maltsters, a saddler, three shoemakers, a surgeon, chandler, millwright, blacksmith, tailor, baker, draper, and other shopkeepers, and five victuallers.

Basselawe,

The townships of Curbar, Froggatt, and Rowland, and the village of Bubnell, are within the chapelry of Baslow: the two former, and the latter, make part of the manor, which is the property of the Duke of Rutland, whose estate here consists of 2602 acres in Baslow, 2403 acres in Bubnell, 1202 acres in Curbar, and 248 acres in Froggatt. The land is principally gritstone, and the extensive moors present but a barren appearance. The farms are under 150 acres each, and the rent of the land cultivated varies from 10*s.* to 60*s.* per acre. The annual estimated value of all the land and buildings in the township of Baslow is, £1961. 10*s.* 10*d.* The Duke of Rutland

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is lessee under the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for the tithes, which are charged in the rent.

The average parochial expenses, during the last seven years, is £449. per annum. This amount includes the poors' rate, county rate, and constables' accounts, mole-catcher, £11. &c. The wages of labourers are from seven to twelve shillings per week, and there are six or seven employed in house-row-work. There is no workhouse, consequently the inhabitants send their paupers to Ashover.

Besides the endowed free school, there are two Sunday schools, one at the church, and the other at the meeting-house, supported by voluntary contributions.

There is a sort of Friendly Society, under the name of Odd Fellows.

The river Derwent waters part of the town, over which there is a county bridge.

In 6 Edward I. Gilbert de Faunceys was possessed of the manor of Basselawe; and in the 25th of the same reign, Richard de Vernon was possessed of the same manor. It appears by the *Calend. Inquis. Post Mort.* that in 16 Edward II. there were four water-mills at Baslow, held by Richard Vernon and his wife Matilda, who also held half of the manor of Basselawe. John, Earl of Shrewsbury was seised of this manor in the reign of Henry VI. Some records describe a moiety of the manor of Baslow as held under the Abbot of Darley, in the reign of Henry VI. together with the manor of Bubnell, by John, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Bubnell or Bobenhall was, at the time of the Norman Survey, a berewick to Aisseford. It was long in the possession of the Faunceys. At present the Duke of Rutland is in possession of this manor, and holds a court once in every three years.

The church at Baslow is a very ancient edifice, with a tower terminated by a low spire. The living is a perpetual curacy, under the peculiar jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, valued in the king's books at £27. 16*s*. 8*d*. It has been augmented by the royal bounty £800. and by parliamentary grant £1000. and is now worth from £150. to £180. per annum. The patronage was formerly possessed by the vicar of Bakewell, but by an Act of Parliament, passed in 1811, the presentation was vested in the Duke of Devonshire. The present incumbent is the Rev. A. Auriel Barker, M. A.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Theodore Weston, of Pilsley, died 1st June, 1818, aged 84.

Robert Bromehead, of Bubnell hall, died 16th Feb. 1698, aged 60.

The Rev. John Swift, many years minister of Baslow, died 4th Nov. 1766.

Rev. John Farrer, twenty-seven years minister of Baslow, died 31st Aug. 1794, aged 62.

Elizabeth, wife of George Gardom, of Bubnell, gent. daughter of the Rev. Robert Barker, rector of St. Ann's, Manchester.

Thomas Gardom, gent. of Cliffe house, died 9th Jan. 1817, aged 68.

Thomas Froggatt, of Calver, yeoman, died 22nd Dec. 1710, aged 43. "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection, on such the second death hath no power."

There are other memorials for the Oddys, &c.

Charities to the Chapelry.

STANTON FORD SCHOOL, about half a mile from the village, consisting of a school-room with two chambers over the same, in which the master resides, a garden and field containing about three acres. The master is appointed by the inhabitants of the chapelry. For the emoluments, which are about £12. per annum, he teaches ten children, appointed by the minister and chapel warden.

Chapman Humphrey...	Land.....	4 0 0	Schoolm. Min. and Poor	Surrender made 21st April, 1777.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	In the Funds	5 10 0	Clothing for the Poor ...	Will 1818.

Charities to the Township.

Pilsley lands	6 *a.* 3 *r.* 22 *p.*	8 0 0	Minister, Poor, and School-master.....	Supposed to have been left by George White.
Turnpike security ...	£25.	Interest	Ditto	
Wheston lands.....	3 *a.* 1 *r.* 14 *p.*	4 10 0	Ditto	Supposed to have been left by Robt. Stafford and others.
White Margaret	£20.	Interest	Minister and Poor	

The annual custom of kit-dressing which takes place here at the wakes, has been already noticed.

BEARD and OLLERSET, two villages, forming one township and constablery in the chapelry of Hayfield, in the parish of Glossop and hundred of High Peak.

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Beard contained, in 1821, 56 houses, 57 families, and 332 inhabitants. Ollerset, 48 houses, 48 families, and 293 inhabitants. Of the 105 families, 28 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 71 in trade or handicraft, and 6 variously. The manufacture chiefly carried on here is cotton-spinning and cotton-printing. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3616.

The manor of Beard belonged to the ancient family of Beard, who resided at Beard hall for many generations; Richard Beard, the last of the elder branch, had a daughter who married successively two brothers of the Leigh family, to whom she brought the manor. The Leighs appear to have been succeeded by the Duncalfes.

In 9 Edward II. Thomas le Ragged held 63 acres of land and 10 acres of wood in Beard. In 39 Henry VI. John, Earl of Shrewsbury, held the manor of Beard. In the reign of Henry VIII. John, Earl of Shrewsbury, possessed the manor, and it has passed with Ollerset and Eyam to Lord George Augustus Cavendish. Beard hall is now occupied by one of Lord George's tenants. Ollerset hall, formerly the seat of the Bradbury family, is now a farm house, belonging to Mr. George Newton.

BEAUCHIEF is an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parish of Norton, in the hundred of Scarsdale. It derives its name from the Abbey de Bello-Capite, which also gives to the beautiful surrounding valley, the denomination of Abbey Dale. Its extent is about 500 acres, besides moors and woodlands of about 90 or 100 acres. The annual value is stated to be £847. 3*s.*—The number of inhabitants are nearly 100, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture. The substratum of the soil is gritstone, and the land is generally of a good quality. The amount raised in 1828 for the poor and county-rate, was £68. 19*s.* 9*d.*—The benefice of the chapel is a donative, with no settled income, and the Rev. Wm. Pashley is incumbent. The lord of the manor, Peter Pegge Burnell, esq. is the patron.——The ancient abbey stood on the declivity of a romantic hill, about two miles from Norton. It was founded between the years 1172 and 1186, by Robert Fitz-Ralph or Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, Norton and Marnham, who according to Dugdale, Tanner and other writers, was one of the four knights who assassinated Thomas-à-Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; this abbey therefore was supposed to have been erected and endowed by him in expiation of his guilt. Dr. Pegge has adduced many ingenious arguments in refutation of this tradition, but he can scarcely be said to have succeeded in his conclusions. Robert de Fitz-Ranulph placed in the abbey a Premonstratensian abbot and canons,* and bestowed on them the churches of Alfreton, Norton and Elvaston, in Derbyshire, Wymeswould in Leicestershire, and lands in Norton and elsewhere.

Ralph de Eccleshal gave the monks of Beauchief a corn mill, on the river Sheaf, which stood at a place now called the mill or milne houses. †Gerard de Furnival gave the monks liberty to turn thirty of their cows into his forest of Fullwood, with their young, under three years old, and an acre of land whereon to erect winter-sheds; and his son, Thomas de Furnival, gave the monks his grange of Fullwood, with the lands and common-pasture of Fullwood and Riveling, for all the cattle of the monastery, except goats.

Sir Thomas Chaworth gave Greenhill in Norton, for the support of an additional

*Of this expiatory foundation, the religious order of the premonstratensians, or white canons, had the advantage These were an order of regular canons, instituted in 1120, by St. Norbert, a relation of the emperor Henry V.; who, retiring from a life of dissipation to the most exemplary piety and laborious exercise of preaching, had a desert valley, named Premontre, bestowed upon him by the bishop of Laon, in which he built the first monastery of the order: and hence their name, although from their founder they are also called Norbertines: at first the religious of this order were so poor, that they had only a single ass, which served to carry the wood they cut down every morning, and sent to Laon, in order to purchase bread. But, in a short time, they received so many donations, and built so many monasteries, that thirty years after the foundation of this order, they had above 100 abbeys in France and Germany; and in process of time, had monasteries in all parts of Christendom, amounting to 1000 abbeys, 300 provostships, a vast number of priories, and 300 monasteries. They came first into England in 1146; and in the reign of Edward I. had 27 monasteries here. The rule they followed was that of St. Augustine, with some slight alterations, and the addition of certain severe laws, the authority of which did not long survive their austere founder.

†This Gerard de Furnivall was governor of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, temp. Henry III. he married Matilda de Lovetot, who with her husband were benefactors to Beauchief, which, observes Dr. Pegge, was but a becoming and gracious return for the present of Robert Fitz Ranulph to Worksop abbey, after the erection of his own abbey at Beauchief.

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canon. The abbot of Beauchief was summoned to parliament in the reign of Edward I.—At the time of the Reformation, the patronage of the abbey was in the daughters and co-heirs of John Ormond, the representative of the founder. The revenues of the abbey, at the time of its suppression in 1536, were valued at £126. 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum; and in the year following, the abbey and surrounding district was granted to Sir Nicholas Strelley for the sum of £223.; and about the middle of the 17th century, it passed by marriage into the possession of Edward Pegge, esq. to whose descendant, Peter Pegge Burnell, esq. it now belongs.

Beauchief hall was built by Edward Pegge, esq. in the reign of Charles II. It stands on the summit of a well-wooded hill, and is in that irregular architectural style which characterized the century succeeding the demolition of the monasteries, and proves the employment of the material belonging to those sanctified edifices in the erection of private mansions. It is now in the occupation of Broughton Steade, esq.—There are no remains of the abbey, except a part of the chapel, which was repaired by Mr. E. Pegge in the reign of Charles II. The exterior of the chapel is extremely plain, except that it has reeded windows, with double buttresses at the angles. A part of the ground-plan may be traced by an old adjoining wall, in which are the remains of two circular gothic arches. It had long been in ruins before Mr. Pegge repaired it; and the inhabitants buried their dead at Norton and Dronfield. There are the arms, &c. of the Strelleys and Pegges in the chapel.

"We have in this family an instance which by some has been supposed rare, of the direct descendants of the original grantee possessing and residing upon the abbey-lands granted to their ancestor. What indeed could tempt the family to forsake a residence circumstanced so agreeably in every respect as Beauchief? not to be last enumerated among the advantages of this choice spot, is the preservation of so many records of the monastic establishment in its days of prosperity, and that there has arisen among the family of its modern owners an antiquary who has known how to make a judicious use of the materials for its history. The late Dr. Samuel Pegge, rector of Whittington, was descended of Humphry Pegge, of Osmaston, who was cousin-german to Edward Pegge, who married the heiress of Beauchief. But through his mother he had a nearer connexion with the house whose history he has so well described. She was a daughter of Francis Stevenson, of Unstone, by Gertrude, his wife, the daughter of Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. and Gertrude Strelley.

"Of what Mr. Edward Pegge did here, some time after he had married the heir of Strelley, we have a circumstantial and curious account from the hand of Brailsford, a Derbyshire antiquary, who lived at the beginning of the last century. 'Beauchief-hall was built by Edward Pegge, to which there is first a spacious outer green-yard, from which through a large pair of well-wrought iron gates, and on each side pallisadoed with iron, we enter into a garden on the south side of the house, and on a large walk through the middle of the garden are conducted to a noble pair of stone stairs, of nineteen greises or steps, at the head of which, entering through a pair of gates into a foot-path, from which goes down stairs of nine steps, both east and west, into a paved court-yard, and from the same foot-path continues our ascent up as many stone steps into a passage over a large stone arch (under which passeth a fair walk the whole front of the house) and under a balcony into the hall (the stairs all of stone, and several persons may walk together in a breast up them; they are set with rails and banister of good stone-work, and so is the head end of the garden along on each side the stairs) and on a fair stone over the door leading into the hall, is engraven, viz.:

'Eben-ezer.
Hæc domus ergo Deus stet honoris grata columna:
Nam domus et domini conditor ipse Deus.
E. P. Mail 17, 1671.

'Here is a fair prospect adorned with wood; and on a paved court before the house, through a pair of gates out of another garden on the east of the house into a long walk set with fir-trees, on the side of a close, at the far end of which walk we are in view of the ruins of Beauchief abbey, which is about a quarter of a mile from

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us, and of an extensive prospect into Yorkshire over the town of Sheffield. In a part of this close is the sweetest and clearest echo from the hall that I ever heard.

'Over a portal, within the hall doors, is cut on wood Pegge's arms, quartering Strelley, and a fess dancittee or deep indented.

'There is also an entrance into the house both east and west, by stone stairs of twelve greises, with balconies over the doors.

'On the ground-floor of the house are seventeen rooms. On the next floor, with the hall, parlour and dining-room, are seven rooms; and in the dining-room is a pretty wrought chimney-piece, of alabaster; and between two pillars, on each side, supporting a canopy, is the effigies of an ancient man with a long beard, with a furred gown of half sleeves, and upon a mantle thrown over his shoulders, a collar of S. S. and roses, a little book in his hand, a ruff up to his ears, and a cap upon his head, like unto a judge's cap. On the outside of the said supporters or pillars is the arms of Pegge, quartering Strelley's. Above this floor of rooms is another story.

'The kitchen-gardens and the stables are westward, at a convenient distance from the house. And there is a pretty large walled paddock for deer, well wooded, before the front of the house, adjoining to the out-yards.

'The chimney-piece above mentioned was given by Mr. Adrian Mundy, of Quarn, whose only daughter and heir (a great fortune) was to have been married to Gervase Pegge, elder brother to Christopher Pegge, now of Beauchief, but that he was snatched away by death when he was a student of Gray's Inn.

'A remaining part of the body of Beauchief abbey is repaired at the sole charge of Mr. Pegge, of Beauchief hall, and that is their burying place, and where sometimes is divine service and preaching.'"

In the museum of George Savile Foljambe, esq. of Osberton, co. Nottingham, is a carving in alabaster, representing the assassination of Thomas-à-Becket, which is supposed to have been the original altar-piece of Beauchief abbey, and the gift of some member of the ancient family of Foljambe, whose arms it bears. The stone is about two feet high, nineteen inches broad, and about six inches thick; the figures, which stand under a canopy hollowed out of the stone, are about eighteen inches high.

Pedigree of STRELLEY, *of Beauchief, and of their representatives, the* PEGGES *of Beauchief.*

ARMS. Strelley. Paly of six, *Argent* and *Azure*.
Pegge. *Argent*, a chevron, between three piles, *Sable*.

CREST of Pegge. A Demi-Sun issuing from a wreath, *Or*, the rays alternately *Argent* and *Sable*.

Sir Nicholas Strelley, knt.=
captain, of Berwick. Obt.
3 Elizabeth.

Nicholas Strelley, esq. 2nd son,=Bridget, dau. of Anthony
settled by his father at Beau-
chief. Lord of the manor of
Eecleseall; buried at Sheffield,
26th October, 1602.

Thwaites, gent.; buried
at Norton, 23rd March,
1591.

Margery,= Gervase Strel-= Dorothy, 2nd= Charles Anthony Nicholas Ursula, Mary Strel- Bridget Strel-
1st wife. ley, of Beau- wife, dau. of North, Strelley, Strelley. bur. at ley, mar. ley, mar. at
chief, esq. son William Bur- of Wal- of Beau- Norton, at Norton, Norton, 22nd
and heir; lord nell, of Wink- kering- chief, 29th 5th July, October, 1585
of the manor burn, county ham, gent.; Feb. 1604, to to Dennis
of Eecleseall; of Notting- esq. 2nd buried at 1589. Geo. Eyre, Berresford, of
obt. 6 James I. ham, esq. hus- Norton, vicar of Green-hill,
band. 3rd Jan. Mackworth. gent.
1610.

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Nicholas Strelley, son and heir apparent; bapt. at Norton, 26th Mar. 1592; died in his infancy, and was bur. at Sheffield, 20th March, 1597.

Margery, buried at Sheffield, 5th Aug. 1592.

Mary, bapt. at Sheffield, 25th Sep. 1595; buried there, 10th November, 1596.

Gervase Strelley, buried at Sheffield. 11th March, 1597.

Bridget, bapt. at Norton, 28th July, 1588.

Anne Strelley, obt. unmar. 10th April, 1660, aged 69, and was bur. in the abbey of Beauchief.

Jane Strelley, bap. at Sheffield, 5th Feb. 1593.

Goodeth Strelley, wife of Robert Edmunds, of Beauchief, gent.; died in May, 1665, and was buried in the church of Dronfield.

William Strelley, of Beauchief, esq. obt. in 1635, and was bur. at Dronfield. — Gertrude, dau. of Adam Eyre, of Bradway, in the parish of Norton, gent. (a younger son of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, esq.) by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. of Thomas Barley, of Dronfield Woodhouse.

Anne, 2nd ux. sister of William Clarkson, of Kirton, co. Nott. esq. — Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. son of Edward Pegge, of Ashbourn, gent. (a younger son of Humphry Pegge, of Shirley) by Anne, of Osmaston, son of Ralph Jackson, of Stanshop, co. Staff. his wife, dau. of Henry Anners- by Anne, his wife, dau. of John Bruen. Aged 11, 1634. Aged 40, 11th August, 1662. High sheriff of the county of Derby in 1664. Built the hall at Beauchief in 1671, and restored public worship in the church of the abbey. Died 31st December, 1679, and was buried in the abbey of Beauchief.

Gertrude Strelley, sole dau. and heir, born 3rd October, 1631; mar. at Norton, 17th July, 1648.

Nicholas Strelley, died young.

William Strelley, died young; bur. at Norton, 19th Nov. 1635.

Gervase. Edward. Edward. All died young.

Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. barrister at law, married Eliz. dau. of John Annersley, esq. of Bailyshannon, in Ireland, who survived, and re-married Sir Geffery Paul. No issue.

Anna-Catherina, 1st ux. dau. of William Eyre, of High-low, esq. and sis. of John Gell, of Hopton, esquire, who mar. Isabella Jessop, of Broom hall; married at Bakewell, 27th December, 1692.

Christopher Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. youngest son; obt. 28th March, 1729, aged 69, and was buried at Beauchief.

Letitia, 2nd ux. dau. of Humphry Pegge, of Shirley, son of Edward, son of Ralph of Shirley, by Prudence his ux. dau. of Nathan Bate, of Little Chester; mar. at Drayton-Basset, 9th Aug. 1702; died 1748.

Elizabeth. Sarah. Catherine. obt. young or unmarried.

Anne, ux. of Tho. Southby, of Birdsal, co. York, esq.

Mary, ux. of Thos. Tatton, of Withenshaw, co. Chester, gent.

Gertrude, wife of Francis Stevenson Derby, gent.

Goodeth, wife of Robert Belt, of Bossal, co. York, esq.

Dorothy, wife of Richard Hall, of Barlow-Lees, in the par. of Dronfield, gent.

Frances, wife of Paul Webster, of Chesterfield, gent.

Anne Pegge, only issue of the first marriage, ux. of Philip Foster Smith, esq. of Bramhurst, near Uttoxeter.

Frances, 1st ux. dau. and sole heir of Robt. Revel of Carnfield, co. Derby, esq.; mar. at Brampton, 22nd May, 1735; obt. without issue.

Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. owner of Whiteley wood in the manor of Eccleseall. High sheriff of the county of Derby in 1739. Died 7th of April, 1770, aged 60; bur. at Beauchief.

Mary, 2nd ux. dau. of Peter Broughton, of Lowdham, co. Notts. esq.; died 4th Aug. 1774, aged 52; bur. at Beauchief.

Letitia, ux. of Jonathan Lee, of Chesterfield, gent. died 17th June, 1773; bur. in Chesterfield church.

Christopher Pegge, of Stanshop, co. Stafford, clerk, B. A. and M. A. 1740.

Mary, dau. of George Alsop, by Catherine Brudenel, his wife; married in 1741.

Edward. Jane. Christiana. All obt. unmarried.

Christiana, wife of the Rev. Thomas Pulton.

Strelley Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. eldest son and heir, barrister at law, and groom of the privy chamber to his late majesty; died unmarried, 12th July, 1774, aged 29; bur. at Beauchief.

Peter Pegge Burnell, of Beauchief, esq. and now of Winkburn, co. Nottingham. High sheriff of the county of Derby in 1788. Assumed the name of Burnell on becoming heir to a moiety of the estate of his distant relative, Burnell of Winkburn, esq.

Mary, dau. and co-heir of Wm. Milnes, of Alderear park, co. Derby, esq. by Margaret, his wife, sister and heir of William Soresby, of Chesterfield, esq.

Jonathan Lee, of Chesterfield, gent. 1st husband, obt. 10th Oct. 1781.

Frances, wife of Robert Belt, of Bossall, co. York, esq. obt. 17th Aug. 1822.

Millicent, wife of Thomas Steade, of Sheffield and Hillsborough, in the parish of Eccleseld, esq. mar. in 1768.

Mary-Letitia Pegge.

Christopher Edward-Broughton. Nathaniel-Jackson. Lucinda-Catherine. all died young.

Robert. Peter. James. William. Elizabeth. Mary.

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BEELEY is a township and chapelry in the constablery of Edensor, parish of Bakewell and hundred of High Peak. It is situate four miles S. E. of Bakewell. It contains 67 houses, 67 families, and 402 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture. The extent of this township is 3202 *a.* 2 *r.* 15 *p.* of gritstone land, principally the property of the duke of Devonshire; the residue being the property of five freeholders, under £20. per annum each. The average of the last seven years parochial expenses, viz. poor, constable, county-rates, church-rates and highways, is £121. 17*s.* 9*d.* per annum. There is a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contribution, a day-school, under the patronage of the duke of Devonshire, one friendly society and one public-house in the township.

Beghleigh, Begelie,

Beeley stands in a valley on the east bank of the Derwent, and it is well watered by a rivulet that runs through the village. The duke of Rutland is stated, by Lysons, to hold here a Court Leet.

In Begeleie, Godric had six ox-gangs of land to be taxed; land to six oxen; three villanes and five bordars have there one plough and one acre of meadow. D. B. 295.

Warner de Beelegh, and afterwards his son Serlo, held this manor about the reign of Richard I.; and after passing to the Cheneys of Northamptonshire, it came into the possession of lord Vaux, of Harrowden, whose youngest son, Nicholas, held it in right of his mother, and in 1560 sold it to the family of Greaves, who had been seated at the Greaves, in this chapelry, from the time of Henry III. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the latter family sold it to the Saviles, who resided at Hill-top, formerly the Greaves. It is now the property of the duke of Devonshire, whose ancestor purchased the same about the middle of the last century.

As early as 1280 there was a chapel in this place, the minister of which had five marks yearly.—The following curious deed, which was in the collection of the late Adam Wolley, of Matlock, esq. bears the date of 1473. "That there is a devoute chapell in Beley in Derwent Dale, which is a new begonne thing of our sweet lady St. Mary,* and hathe nothing but through the grace of God and the almes of goode men and wymmen, but that won Sir John Eyre, chapeleyn, moved with grace and virtue, hath laboured and done great cost there, as well of his owne proper costs as of his pore neighbours, and hath gotten thereto boke, bell, vestment and chales, and hath a preest there sayinge masse daily before our sayde ladye for all brethren and sisters, and all good doers thereto, and purposeth through the grace of God and our sayde ladye and succoure of good men and wymmen, to found a preest there for ever to pray for all the benefactors and goode doers thereto, which he may not utterly perform without refreshyng and almesdede of goode men and wymmen, wherefore if hit please you to shew your blessed almes thereto, hit is your owne, and our sayde blessed ladye will reward you: and also we have sent amongst you won Thomas Willymot, which is a very trewe proctour, and a special benefactor and good doer there. To which present writing, &c."

The neat tower church in this place is dedicated to St. Anne; clear value in the king's books £10. 18*s.*

The living is a perpetual curacy; the duke of Devonshire is the patron. Value from £150. to £160. per annum, since the augmentation by Queen Anne's bounty of £600. and £600. parliamentary grant. The Rev. A. Auriel Barker, M. A. is the present incumbent.

* Pilkington says, the chapel is dedicated to St. Ann.

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Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Monuments in the chancel.

Memoriæ sacrum Georgii Salvile de Beeley, in agro Derb. armigeri antiqua illa Saviliorum familia de Howley in agro Ebor orti viri de patria, de suisque consulus optime meriti qui postea per VIII.III nuscepit III. mensis XV. dies cœlebem duxisset vitam hinc ad cœlos migravit XVI. cal Septemb. anno a Christo in carnatione 1675.

Memoriæ sacrum Gulielmi Savile de Beeley, in agro Derb. supradicti Georgii fratris et hæredis qui Dorotheam filiam unicam Gulielmi Stevenson de Mathoeke, generosi duxit uxorem ex qua VIII.III suscepit liberos quorum tres tantam ganam Georrium Johannem super stites reliquit et cum cursum XXXIX. annorum VII. mensium et IX. dierum peregerat immortalitatis palma coronatus est nones Junii Anno. Eræ Christianæ M. D. C. L. XXVI. Dilectissimi et jucundissimi erant in vita sua in morte quoq. sua non seperati sunt. 2 *Sam.* 1, 22.

Dorothea Savile Gulielmi relicta monumentum hoc fieri atq hoc loco erigi curavit, quæ suum erga maritum pietatem et in levirum amore ad posteros testem feceri.

Over all, a shield of the arms and crest of Savile.

Near this place lie the bodies of George Savile, of South House Grange, in the county of Derby, esq. and John, his brother, the sons of William Savile, of Hilltop, in the said county, esq. and Dorothy, his wife. John departed this life the first day of October, 1733; George, 16th May, 1734; and in gratitude to their memory this monument is erected by their nephew.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Savile, *Argent*, on a bent cotise, *Sable*, 3 owls of the field. 2, Paly of ten, *Or* and *Sable*, on a canton, *Gules*, a mullet, *Argent*, 3, *Gules*, on a bend, *Argent*, 3 leopards' faces, *Sable*.

CREST. An owl.

A brass memorial for John Calvert, late of this parish, gent. who departed this life April 7, 1710, aged 65.

A memorial for John, son of Gawin Fern, minister of this chapel, who died June 26, 1742, aged 23.

Two flags within the rails: one inscribed, In morte lucrum, the remains of that excellent woman, Mrs. Ann Greaves, daughter of George Birds, of Stanton hall, gent. and relict of John Greaves, of Woodhouse, esq. lie here interred, her better part to blissful regions ascended the 25th of May, 1700; to whose pious memory this marble is dedicated by her brother, Mr. Thomas Birds.

The other. This marble stone doth presse, but not oppresse the body of John Greaves, son of John Greaves, of Greaves, esq. who was always a true son of the church of England, mereiful and charitable to the poor, patient and eourageous in a tedious sickness, and at length, being full of faith and hope, did exchange this troublesome world for a better, the 13th of October, 1694.

Flags for Richard Hawls, who died 11th March, 1655.

Godfrey, son of Godfrey Barker, died February 27th, 1645. Grace, his mother, died 28th August, 1667.

Godfrey Barker, died 13th January, 1665, &c.

John Froggat, late of Froggat, he begat eleven sons and six daughters, and died 26th December, 16...

Charities.

Barker Robert.....	£100. Turnp. Security	5	0	0	Poor	Will 7th July, 1730.
Dawson Mary	£20	1	0	0	Poor	
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funded property	5	10	0	Clothing	Will, 1818.
Norman Henry	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Paid by the Duke of Devonshire.

BEIGHTON, a village, township, constablery and parish, pleasantly seated about half a mile west of the river Rother, on the border of the Scarsdale hundred, joining Yorkshire, 16 miles N. E. from Chesterfield, and in the deanery of Chesterfield. This parish includes the villages of Berley, Hackenthorpe and Southwell, and contained, in 1821, 167 houses, 170 families, and 856 inhabitants, being an increase, since 1801, of 222 persons. It now contains nearly 1000 inhabitants. Of the 170 families, 77 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 66 in trade or handicraft, and 27 variously. The principal trade is the manufacture of scythes and sickles, and working of collieries. Beetune,

The township of Beighton contains 2407 acres of old, and 600 acres of newly enclosed land, which is divided among 25 freeholders, viz.: the earl Manvers, who owns 2280 acres, Major Booth, the vicar of Beighton, Rev. Joseph Dixon, Rev. Thomas Mountain, Mr. John Staniforth, Mr. William Potter, Mr. William Wragg, G. Wright, esq. Mr Jennings, Mr. J. S. Jennings, Mr. James Goodlad, Mr. Isaac Brunt, Mr. John Gabb, of Drakehouse, Mr. T. and Mr. W. Staniforth, Mr. G. Shepherd, Mr. J. Woodhead, Mr. W. and Mr. G. Inkersall, Mr. S. Bramhall, Mr. J. Sorby, Mr. E. Jenkin, Mr. G. Swinnerton, Mr. E. Hobson, and Mr. Plant.

A court Baron is annually held for Lord Manvers' manor of Beighton, at the rent day, which is usually about the middle of November.

All the land is titheable except Berley moor, where an allotment was given to the impropriator and vicar in lieu of tithes. The tithes are valued every 14 years, and this valuation regulates both the vicar's and lord Manvers' shares: the latter possesses most of the rectorial tithes. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £5505. 5*s*. The average amount of the poor rates, including the constables' accounts, for the last seven years, is £407. 6*s*. 3*d*.; and the county rates, £72. 4*s*.

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5*d.* per annum. The paupers are generally relieved at their own dwellings, except three or four, who are kept in the poor-house at Ashover. There is one endowed free-school, one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and two public-houses in the township.

Within half a mile of Beighton, on the east bank of the Rother, is some ancient earth-works, supposed to have been a Roman station.

In Bectune were five ox-gangs and a half of land to be taxed. Land to six oxen; two villanes have there one plough and one acre of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and half a mile broad, value in king Edward's time 5s. now 6s. 4d. In Bectune, four ox-gangs of land to be taxed, land to as many oxen. Soke. It is waste. This belonged to Ralph, son of Hubert. In Bectune, Swain had six ox-gangs and a half to be taxed. There is land to one plough and a half: yet there are four ploughs, eleven villanes, and two bordars. It was formerly worth 20s. now 32s. Roger holds it, and Lewin under him. This manor belonged to Roger de Busli. D. B. 299, 317, 325.

This manor was given, in the reign of king Ethelred, to Burton Abbey. At the Conquest, it appears to have been divided into two manors: one of which was held by Lewin, under Roger de Busli, and the other belonged to Roger de Poictou. Before 1276, Sir Gervase de Bernake was lord of Beighton, and was one of the benefactors to the abbey of Beauchief. In 1279, Walter de Furneaux possessed the manor, and left it to his son William, who died seised of it in 1320: his sisters and co-heiresses married Latimer and Ravensworth, and on failure of issue from Latimer, the whole devolved to Henry Fitzhugh, son of Henry de Ravensworth. A co-heiress of Henry, the last baron Fitzhugh, brought Beighton to Sir John Fiennes, eldest son of Richard, the first lord Dacre, of the South. In 1570, Gregory lord Dacre sold the manor to Francis Wortley, esq. Before 1649, the family of Pierrepont possessed the manor. The sister and heiress of William Pierrepont, the last duke of Kingston, brought this estate into the family of the present possessor, Earl Manvers, of Thorseby park and Holme Pierrepont, co. Nottingham.

The ancient tower church is dedicated to St. Mary. In 1455, Sir James Strangeways, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, gave this church to the priory of Mountgrace, in Yorkshire. In 1544, Henry VIII. granted the rectory and advowson to Robert and William Swift; one of the daughters of Robert Swift brought this estate to her husband, Francis Wortley, esq. and it has since passed with the manor. On an oak beam in the roof the date of 1100 is visible, which is only thirty-four years after William the Conqueror desolated the country. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £20. and yearly tenths 13*s.* 2½*d.* The present income of the vicar is derived from a rent-charge of £10. royal bounty £200. and about forty acres of glebe land: the remainder from a composition, tithe corn rent, which is paid in money twice a year, and varies with the price of wheat. Earl Manvers is the patron, and the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Erskine, M. A. is the present vicar.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Two flag stones, bearing the following inscriptions, are in the vestry-room, adjoining the chancel.

Orate pro anima domini Johannis Tynker quondam vicari de Beighton: annos —— corpus hic jacet animæ propitietur Deus. An. D. Millesimo quadragintesimo octogessimo (1418.)

Hic jacent Ricardus Boswette (or Dowcett) armigeri et Johanna uxor ejus Millessimo quinsentigesimo primo, animabus propitietur Deus. Amen. (1501.)

(Bassanoe's volume of church notes says, there was a monument to Edward Dowcett, esq. who died in 1501.—Memorials for the family of Jermyns, of Drakehouse, in 1715 and 1777.—For John Drake, vicar of Beighton, who died 4th of April, 1745, and John Drake, vicar of Beighton, who died 4th February, 1763, and for the Marshalls.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis Green Robert	Land, 1 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.*	5 10 0 Interest	Clothing Poor	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Jessopp William	Land, 5 *a.* 0 *r.* 20 *p.*	14 5 0	Putting out one apprentice, and poor	Will 24th May, 1712.
Morton Godfrey	£40.		Poor	Will 18th April, 1666.
Newbold John	Land, 2 *a.* 2 *r.* 37 *p.*	5 15 6	Poor and schoolmaster	Will
Worral Richard	£20.		Poor	Will 18th Jan. 1699.
	The above £40. and £20. is laid out in land, 5 *a.* 1 *r.* 15 *p.*	9 0 0	Poor	

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School.

Jessopp George	Rent charge.....	2	0	0	Schoolmaster	To teach five poor boys.
Newbold John, Hackenthorpe	Moiety of rent of close	2	17	9	ditto	To teach four poor boys.
Newbold John, Sothalls.....	Rent charge.....	0	6	0	ditto	To teach one poor boy.

The ancient family of Pierrepont is said to have derived their name from the lordship of Hurst Pierrepont, in Sussex, which was in possession of Robert de Pierrepont immediately after the conquest. Sir Simon Pierrepont was summoned to parliament 9 Edward II. Of this family was Sir Robert Pierrepont, who was raised to the peerage in 1627–8 by the titles of Baron Pierrepont, of Holme Pierrepont, Viscount Newark, in the county of Nottingham, and Earl of Kingston upon Hull. Henry, his son, was created Marquess of Dorchester in 1645, but dying, in 1680, without issue, the marquisate became extinct. Evelyn, the fourth Earl, was created Marquess of Dorchester in 1706, and Duke of Kingston in 1715, which titles became extinct on the death of the third Duke, Sept. 1773.

Philip Meadows, esq. deputy-ranger of Richmond park, son of Sir Philip Meadows, knt. marshal of the king's palace, married in 1734 Frances, only sister and heiress of William Pierrepont, second Duke of Kingston, by whom she had five sons and one daughter, viz. Evelyn-Philip, Charles, William, Edward, Thomas, and Frances. Charles, who, by royal permission, in 1788, assumed the surname and arms of Pierrepont upon succeeding to the estates of his uncle, the Duke of Kingston; was elevated to the peerage on the 23rd of July, 1796, by the titles of Baron Pierrepont, and Viscount Newark, and, on the 1st of April, 1806, to the dignity of Earl Manvers. His lordship married, in 1774, Anne Orton, youngest daughter of John Mills, of Richmond, esq. and had issue Evelyn, Henry, Frederick, born in 1775, died in 1801, Charles-Herbert Pierrepont, the present Earl, Henry-Manvers, and Frances-Augusta-Eliza, and died 16th June, 1816. The present Earl was born on the 11th of August, 1778, married, on the 23rd of August, 1804, Mary-Letitia, eldest daughter of Anthony-Hardolph Eyre, esq. of Grove Park, in the county of Nottingham, by whom he has issue Charles, Viscount Newark, Sydney-William-Herbert, Mary-Frances, and Annora-Charlotte. His lordship is lord of the manors of Beighton, Calow, and Oldcotes, in this county, but his principal estate is in the county of Nottingham.

TITLES. Earl Manvers, Viscount Newark, and Baron Pierrepont.
ARMS. *Argent*, semée of cinquefoils, *Gules*, a lion rampant, *Sable*.
CREST. On a wreath, a lion rampant, *Sable*, between two wings erect, *Argent*.
SUPPORTERS. Two lions, *Sable*, armed and langued, *Gules*.
MOTTO. Ne repone te.
RESIDENCES. Thoresby Park, and Holme Pierrepont, both in the county of Nottingham.

Belp, in Whitwell parish.

BELPER is a market town, a township, constablery, and parochial chapelry. It is situate in the parish of Duffield, the deanery of Derby, and the hundred of Appletree. It occupies a delightful position on the banks of the Derwent; 134 m. N. N. W. from London, 53 m. S. E. of Manchester, 16 m. S. W. of Chesterfield, 8 m. S. E. of Cromford, 12 m. E. of Ashbourn, 7 m. S. W. of Alfreton, and 8 m. N. from Derby.

Beaupoire, Belport,

Belper township is bounded N. W. by Shottle, N. N. W. by Alderwasley, N. by Heage, S. W. by Hazelwood, S. E. by Holbrook, and S. by Makeney and Duffield townships. The township includes the villages of Broadholme, Chevin, Belper-Gutter, Belper-Lane-End, Hopping-hill, Openwood-gate, Lound-hill, Common-side, Dalley, &c

The houses are substantially built of excellent gritstone, with which the neighbourhood abounds.

The thoroughfare through Belper has become considerable, from the facilities afforded by the new line of road opened from Cromford in 1820. This road passes through the centre of the county, and is undoubtedly the best road for carriages of every description; and we need not scruple to say, it will ultimately, if not immedi-

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ately, become the direct mail-road between Manchester and London. This road runs through the vale of the Derwent, and the scenery on the banks of this river is universally admired. Post coaches, from London and Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and Nottingham and Manchester, pass through, to and from those towns, daily. A horse-mail carries the letters from Bakewell, Wirksworth and Belper, to Derby, daily.

The market is held on Saturday. Fairs are held here on the 28th of January, the 5th of May, or the day following Chesterfield fair, and on the 31st of October; the latter is a considerable cattle-fair.

The petty sessions are held weekly, on Saturday, by the county magistrates.

Within less than half a century, Belper has attained its present magnitude and importance, having previously been an inconsiderable place, containing within the whole liberty scarcely more than a twentieth part of the houses now occupied by its numerous and busy inhabitants. According to the census taken in 1821, Belper contained 1239 houses, affording habitations for 3511 male and 3724 female (making in the whole, 7235) inhabitants. This was an increase on the census of 1811 of 1457 persons: and we may venture to assert, that the increase during the last eight years has been in a far greater ratio. This extraordinary accession of inhabitants and buildings is to be attributed to the establishment of the cotton-works belonging to Messrs. Strutt, and to the attention which the members of that public-spirited family devote to the accommodation and general welfare of those employed by them. A third of the inhabitants of this town are occupied in their works; and to supply their operatives with clothes and food, a large proportion of the remainder has been induced to fix their residence at Belper. It is thus that towns become extensive and important, by means of a few intelligent individuals engaged in works that add to the wealth of the country. Belper, which at a comparatively recent period was inhabited only by a few nail-makers, now ranks next to the capital of the county in extent, population, wealth and intelligence.

Of the 1418 families, in 1821, 65 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 1309 in trade or handicraft, and 44 in professional pursuits, &c.

The manufactures of Belper are cotton, hosiery, pottery, nails, &c.

The cotton-mills, which belong to Messrs. Strutt, are four in number; the first of which was erected in the year 1776. The principal of these mills is 200 feet long and 30 wide. It is six stories high, and is considered fire-proof, the floor being constructed on brick arches and paved with brick. The mills are worked by eleven water-wheels, principally composed of iron; six are used in the time of high water and five when the water is at the usual height. Two of these wheels were constructed by Mr. T. C. Hewes, an ingenious mechanic and engineer of Manchester; the other nine have been constructed on the same principle, by the Messrs. Strutt. These wheels are 21 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 15 feet long: each shaft is of cast-iron, and the arms which connect them with the sole (that part of the wheel to which the buckets or ladles are attached) are simply circular rods of iron, an inch and a half in diameter. The wheels are remarkable for their simplicity, strength and lightness of appearance. The large cylindrical water-wheel, chiefly composed of timber, has been removed to give place to the iron wheels.

Hosiery.—Messrs. Ward, Brettle and Ward, are the most extensive hosiers in the kingdom. We have already noticed their establishment at page 242 in the first part.

The manufacture of nails was formerly carried on to a considerable extent in this town, and it still supports between three and four hundred hands, but it is thought to be in a declining state. There are also stocking-frames in the town, but they are not numerous. Pottery is made at Belper-Gutter, consisting of pitchers, pans, bottles, &c.: and there are also extensive cotton-mills and bleach-works, and an iron-foundry, at Milford, belonging to the Messrs. Strutt.

The extent of the township of Belper is 2858 *a.* 2 *r.* 2 *p.* of gritstone and coal land; the land in the valley, on the banks of the Derwent, is excellent, but the high land is cold and the soil is more barren. Land is let from £1. to £5. per acre: the average is about £2. The number of freeholders is 176, and the Messrs. Strutt are

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the largest proprietors. The tithes are taken by composition and the rate made annually. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £7338. 5*s.* R. P. Jodrell, esq. is the lord of the manor, and holds Court Leets here at irregular periods.

The number of persons in this manufacturing place, employed in agriculture, scarcely exceeds one in twenty, in proportion to those persons employed in trade or handicraft pursuits. The wages of agricultural labourers amount to 10 or 12*s.* per week, or with victuals, to 6 or 7*s.* Here no agricultural labourers are employed in house-row work, as the compulsory labour of pauperage is denominated, nor is any proportion of wages paid out of the poor-rates. The high-ways are kept in repair with the composition.

The average parochial expenses, during the last seven years, is £1402. 12*s.* 6*d.* but this includes poor-rates, church-rates, county-rate and constables' accounts. The pauper children obtain employment in seaming, nail-making, and at the cotton manufactories, but they are never apprenticed out. The cases of illegitimate children amount to seven or eight annually.

Belper poor-house was erected in 1803; there are about 17 paupers: idiots, old people and orphans in the house. The maintenance of the paupers averages about 2*s.* 9*d.* per week for each individual.

The name of this place was formerly written Beaupoire, and the town has some claims to antiquity, although it is not mentioned in Doomsday-book.

About fifteen years ago, a gold coin of Augustus Cæsar, in high preservation, was found in this neighbourhood: and military weapons, generally thought to be Roman, have been dug up in various places. Several coins have been found; and two of them of silver, although much defaced, have been judged to be of the reigns of Stephen and Edward I.

In 25 Edward I. the manor of Beaupoire belonged to the honour of Tutbury.

The *Inquest post mortem* describes a capital mansion held at this place, by Edmund, earl of Lancaster, surnamed Crouchback, who died in 1296; and as this is the first mention of the manor, it is, in the opinion of Lysons, not improbable that it originated in that nobleman's enclosing a park and building a hunting-seat, to which, from its beautiful situation, he may have given the name of Beau-repaire (or rather, Belle-repaire) which has been corrupted into Belper. In 1 Edward III. Thomas, duke of Lancaster, died, and left this manor to his son Henry.

It has been handed down by tradition, that John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III. had a residence at Belper. Researches have been made to ascertain this fact, but the tradition remains unconfirmed. A few fragments of old walls, of great thickness, buried in the ground, are discoverable near the building denominated the Manor House; and this is the site, which, it is believed, was occupied by the Duke's castle or mansion. The same tradition asserts, that the chapel and the old bridge, which had on its front a shield with armorial bearings, were built in his time, and at his expense. Undoubtedly there has, at some period, been a residence of considerable importance on this spot, as the bulk and extent of the foundation walls sufficiently denote.

In 7 Henry VII. Ralf Pole of Radbourn died, and left to George, the son of John, the son of Ralf, his kinsman, an estate here. In 16 Henry VIII. Thomas Babington died, and left his son Anthony an estate here. In 2 Edward VI. Thomas Thacker left his son Gilbert an estate here; as did Rowland Babington to his kinsman Francis. In 5 or 6 Philip and Mary, Sir Henry Sacheverell, knt. died here, and left an estate to his son John, who died 35 Elizabeth, and left it to his son Henry. In 42 Elizabeth, Anthony Lowe, of Alderwasley, left an estate here to his son Edward.*—The manor became attached to the Duchy of Lancaster at an early period, and having passed with Duffield, is now the property of Richard Paul Jodrell, esq.

The ancient chapel, which is still used for evening lectures and for a school-room, was so small that no more than three hundred persons could be accommodated in it.

* Woolley's Manuscripts.

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The service also, for the increasing population of the town, was accustomed to be performed on the alternate Sundays only. Marriages were not solemnized in it.

It was on account of this deficiency in the means of divine worship afforded to the friends of the establishment, that the erection of a new church at Belper was resolved upon, about seven or eight years ago, and a subscription for that purpose was opened and greatly promoted by the active liberality of the Messrs. Strutt and their families; who, although from strictly conscientious motives they dissented in their mode of worship from the established church, were anxious that their work-people, tenants and neighbours, should be adequately provided with such religious instruction and discipline as was suitable to their received impressions or opinions. On the 31st of October, 1822, the first stone of a new church was laid, amid an immense concourse of people. It was on the day of a great annual fair, and the day was uncommonly fine. The Duke of Devonshire, who had announced his intention to officiate at the ceremony of laying the first stone, was met by the delighted multitude at an early hour: his travelling equipage was stopped by the crowd, the horses were taken from the carriage, and his Grace was drawn by the shouting populace to Bridge Hill, the residence of G. B. Strutt, esq. where he breakfasted. At about half past one, the noble Duke proceeded in his carriage to Long-row, from which place to the spot on which the new church was to be erected, the procession was on foot; his Grace being supported on the right and left by W. Strutt, esq. and G. B. Strutt, esq. After the ceremony, the Rev. Mr. Barber, vicar of Duffield, delivered an address upon the occasion, and the noble Duke declared the satisfaction which he felt in such an opportunity for visiting a town, situate in the heart of a county to which he was warmly and deeply attached. His Grace returned in state to Bridge Hill, accompanied by a large cavalcade of his tenantry, and honoured Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Strutt by dining and remaining all night at their house.

The chapel at Belper, which is dedicated to St. John, is valued in the King's books at £3. with yearly tenths, 6*s*.

The new church was consecrated and opened on the 6th of September, 1824, by the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of the vicar of Duffield. The curacy has been considerably augmented, viz.: with £500. subscribed; royal bounty £800.; and a parliamentary grant of £2000. The Rev. Matthew Tunstall is the present incumbent.

The style of architecture is the English gothic of the 13th and 14th centuries, and as it stands on a bold elevation, above the town, its appearance is strikingly ornamental. The design was by Mr. Habbershon, and the contract for the building was executed by Mr. Spicer Crowe, of London. The structure is of solid stone, obtained from a quarry about half a mile from Belper, called Hunger-hill. The gallery is supported by iron pillars. The intersections of the roof-beams and joists, which are elegantly moulded, form a handsome ribbed ceiling, divided into compartments. The height of the tower is 100 feet and the breadth 20, with strong buttresses at the angles, finished at the top with octagon minarets. The body of the church, including the two staircases, is 101 feet long and 56 feet wide, inside measure. The vestry and robing-room are each 13 feet by 10 feet. The height, inside, from the floor to the ceiling, is 30 feet. There are accommodations for 1800 persons, including 300 children, and two-thirds of the sittings are free. The cost of the erection was between 11 and £12,000.; about one-third being raised by subscription, to which the Duke of Devonshire, the Messrs. Strutt and several other persons, were large contributors: the remainder was defrayed by the commissioners for building new churches.

There are in this town chapels and congregations of Unitarians, Independents, General Baptists, Particular Baptists, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists.

The Methodist old connexion form a large and respectable body of protestant dissenters in this place, and have a handsome chapel on the south side of the town.—The Unitarian chapel was built chiefly at the expense of the Messrs. Strutt, in 1782. The Rev. D. P. Davies, author of a History of Derbyshire, is the minister.

Sunday schools are held at the church and at each of the chapels. These are supported by voluntary contributions. A Lancastrian day-school, for children of both

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sexes, has been established on the premises of Messrs. Strutt, to which the scholars pay a penny a week, the remainder of the expenses being liquidated by the founders. These gentlemen have built a school-room capable of holding 500 children; about 650 children are taught, on the Lancastrian plan, every Sabbath-day, at their expense; 800 children are taught at the Sunday-schools supported by the Calvinists, Baptists and Methodists; and there is a charity-school belonging to the church establishment, consisting of about 200 children, making a total of 1650 children who receive instruction at these excellent institutions.

The number of Friendly Societies in Belper is five, comprising about 300 members.—The number of public-houses is not more than twenty.

Charities.

Smith's Alms-houses.—Matthew Smith, by his will, bearing date 20th February, 1713, left two alms-houses which he had built, and four closes of land, part freehold and part copyhold, lying in the Hoppings, near Hopping-hill, in the liberty of Belper, containing, by estimation, 13 acres: and a pingle, containing half an acre, to George Gregory, esq. of Nottingham, and Thomas Goodwin, esq. of Derby, and their heirs, to the intent that the yearly rents and profits thereof should be faithfully employed by them, for and towards the relief of two poor people, to be fifty years of age when placed in the said alms-houses, the same to be paid to them quarterly.

This property is now under the management of Gregory Gregory, esq. of Hungerton hall, co. Nottingham, as the heir of George Gregory, esq. one of the trustees named in the will. The property belonging to the charity consists of two alms-houses, situate in Belper, with small gardens adjoining thereto, and two closes and a pingle in Belper, with an allotment set out in respect thereof, at the time of the enclosure. These lands, containing in the whole 14 *a.* 0 *r.* 28 *p.* according to a late admeasurement, are in the occupation of Samuel Harvey, as yearly tenant, at the rent of £21. per annum. The Rev. Charles Nixon, of Nuttall, co. Nottingham, was the only person who appears to have claimed the right of appointment, of late years. The allowance made to each of the inmates of the alms-houses has been £4. per annum.

The annual expenditure on account of this charity, from the year 1774, has consisted of the payments made to the alms-people, which were, up to Michaelmas, 1825, £8. per annum. And to the steward at Hungerford hall, for collecting the rents and keeping the accounts, 10*s.* per annum.

The only other expenses have been as follows:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1774, for getting possession of the hospital and alms-houses	3	10	0
In 1789 and 1794, expenses relating to the enclosure, &c.....	25	7	7
In 1793 and 1819, repairs.....	40	8	6
In 1824, 5, and 6, expenses of letting the land and making a plantation	4	4	0

At Lady-day, 1826, there was a balance in favour of the charity, amounting to £84. 6*s.* 5*d.* This sum, with the surplus rents for a short period, will be required to pay for the new alms-houses, recently built.—A few years ago, a person of the name of Smith, a relative of the founder, died in the alms-houses.

The first stone of the new alms-houses was laid by Mr. George Henry Strutt, son of Jedediah Strutt, esq. on the 16th of May, 1829; they are now nearly completed, from a handsome design by Messrs. Hutton and Son, surveyors. The estimated cost is £130.

Sims's Alms-houses.—In the parliamentary returns of 1786, it is stated, that James Sims gave, by his will, to this chapelry, two alms-houses and coals, and that the income of the charity was then 12*s.* per annum.

Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funded...	5	10	0	Poor	Clothing. Will 1818.
Locko John (Holbrook)	Land, &c.	6	13	4	Poor	By indenture, bearing date 16th July, 1676, to Anthony Bradshaw and others in trust.
Slater John	£40.	Interest			Poor	This donation is lost.
Smith Henry.....	Land, &c.	15	0	0	Poor	By his will in 1705.
Ditto	Land, &c.	15	0	0	Curate	Officiating in Belper chapel.
Taylor John.....	Land	0	19	2	Poor	By his will in 1746.

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Among the improvements that have taken place in this town, may be mentioned the new line of road through Cromford.—There is a stone bridge of three arches over the Derwent, which is kept in repair at the expense of the county; and near to it is a beautiful wear for working the extensive cotton-mills of Messrs. Strutt.

About one mile from Belper, seams of coal are worked to advantage.

Bridge-hill house, the seat of G. B. Strutt, esq. a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Derby, is built on a considerable eminence on the west bank of the Derwent. The situation commands some beautiful views, over an extensive valley through which the Derwent flows. The mansion is built of excellent freestone, obtained from the quarries of Messrs. Strutt; the grounds are laid out with great taste, the gardens are in the highest state of cultivation, and what was a few years ago a waste is now converted into a complete paradise.

Green-hill house is the residence of Jedediah Strutt, esq.

The Messrs. Strutt own several hundred houses, and a valuable tract of land on the banks of the Derwent, extending nearly three miles, in the townships of Belper and Makeney.

Of the remarkable events which have happened at Belper, there are but few on record.

A. D.

1345. On the 25th of June, 40 houses were destroyed and Heage chapel blown down by a tempest.

1609. The plague raged here from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, of that year, fifty-one persons died by it, and were buried near the chapel.

1686. Some time prior, Thomas Bromfield, a travelling beggar, was gibbeted on Bridge-hill, for murdering an old woman with whom he lodged. This old woman lived in a house situate where Mr. John Gillott's house now is; and the gibbet was erected at no great distance from that place.

Matthew Harrison was killed in a coal-pit on Gibbet-hill, on the 11th of December.

1739. The Derwent was frozen over, and a match at foot-ball played upon it.

1765. Charles Birkin, the pugilist and champion of England, was born at Belper.

1776. First cotton-mill built at Belper.

1803. January 12; one of the cotton-mills belonging to Messrs. Strutt was destroyed by fire.

1820. Cromford road opened.

1822. First stone of Belper church laid, by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

1829. Smith's alms-houses re-built.

Among the celebrated natives, we may notice Harrison, the singer, brother to Mr. Harrison who has been master of the free-school, at Duffield, more than half a century.

John Holmes, a native of Belper, and brought up as a nailer, enlisted in his youth into the Foot Guards, but by good conduct and eminent services, rose to the rank of Quarter Master and Captain. The late Duke of York considered him the finest man in the army, and requested him to sit for his portrait.

BENTLEY, FENNY, a village, township, constablery and parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and in the deanery of Ashbourn, situate in a valley watered by a little trout brook that falls into the Dove; 2 m. N. of Ashbourn, and 9 m. W. of Wirksworth. It contained, in 1821, 49 houses, 51 families, and 242 inhabitants. Of the 51 families, 42 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 8 in trade or handicraft connected therewith.

Benelcie,

The township consists of about 1000 acres of good land, divided among fourteen proprietors, the principal of whom are Samuel Irving, esq. and Messrs. Jackson, joint lords of the manor, who own 299 acres, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart. who owns 231 acres, (formerly the estate of the Beresfords); John Goodwin Johnson, esq. Rev. Jervase Browne, glebe land 30 acres, Messrs. Painter, of Manchester, 130 acres, Mrs. Swinburne, of Derby, 100 acres, John Buxton, gent. 70 acres, Mr. John Waterfall, Robert Hartshorn, gent. Mr. Denman, and Burton Alms-Houses. The estimated

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annual value of the land and buildings is £1800. 18*s.* 7*d.* The average amount of the parochial expenses during the last seven years is about £120. per annum. The tithes of wool and corn are taken in kind. The other tithes are fixed by a modus, viz. for hay, 8*d.* per acre, a cow 1*d.* calf ½*d.* foal 4*d.* &c. The Duchy of Lancaster has jurisdiction over this township, and holds a court annually.

In Beneleie Uluiet and Ulchel had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. It is waste. Value in king Edward's time 20*s. now* 11*s. Ralph holds it.* D. B. 304.

The manor of Bentley, and several neighbouring places, was part of the king's lands at the Doomsday Survey. In 25 Edward I. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, held it. In the reign of Henry VI. a younger branch of the ancient family of Beresford, of Beresford on the banks of the Dove, in the county of Stafford, settled here, and were for many generations lords of the manor. The elder branch of the Beresfords soon became extinct in the male line; the heiress married Edmund Beresford, of Beresford, esq. whose daughter and heiress married Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, knt. and the heiress of Sir John Stanhope married the celebrated Charles Cotton, esq. on whose death the manor came again into the Beresford family. In 13 Henry VII. William Basset, of Meynell Langley, esq. died seised of lands here, under the honour of Tutbury, which he left to his son William. In 13 Henry VIII. Humphrey Bradburne, esq. died, and left his son John an estate here, which descended to his son Sir Humphrey, who died 23 Elizabeth, and left it to his son William. In the reign of Henry VIII. we find two families of the Beresfords held considerable estates here. George Beresford, gent. died 37 Henry VIII. and left a capital messuage and forty others, and a great deal of land here, to his son Adam; and 31 Elizabeth, Anthony Beresford died, and left a good estate here to his son John, then one year old; the latter lived at Newton Grange, where his descendants resided for several generations. The manor passed away from the Beresfords, and having been in various hands, is now the property of Samuel Irving, esq. and the Messrs. Jackson. Sir Simon Degge resided and held lands here.

The ancient hall was a castellated building, and the part now standing is converted into a farm house. Mr. Degge, who was living here at the time Wolley wrote his Manuscript History of Derbyshire, supposed that the Roman road passed through this village, for he had an urn, some medals, and other tokens of antiquity in his possession, which had been found here. Sir Simon Degge's name appears on the leads, of the date of 1680.

The church is an ancient structure with a square steeple, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £44. and yearly tenths 13*s.* 3½*d.* in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. The present value of the living is about £200. per annum, and the Rev. Jervase Browne is the rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

A curious altar-tomb in the chancel for Thomas Beresford, esq. who first settled at Bentley, and Agnes his wife. On the top of the monument are the effigies enclosed in shrouds, and on the side and end of it twenty-one similar ones for their children, with the following inscription in Latin and English:

Thomas Beresford, esq. the son of John Beresford, late lord of Beresford, in the county of Stafford, esq. and Agnes his wife, the daughter and heir of Robert Hasael, in the county of Chester, esq. who had issue sixteen sons and five daughters. Thomas died 20th March, 1473; and Agnes, 16th March, 1467: also Heughe, third sonne of the said Thomas and Agnes.

As you now are, soe once were wee,
And as wee are, soe shall you be.

Quem tegat hoc marmor si forte requiris,
Amice, nobili Beresford tu fili nomen
Habes, luce patrum clarus, proprio sed
Lumine major, de gemino merito nomine Luce capit
Largus militis.
Doctus, amans, alvit, coluit recreavit musas: ius vinctos sumptibus, arte domo excellens, strenuus dux, fortis et audax, Francice testatur, curia testis Agen.

This Thomas Beresford was a celebrated warrior, as appears from the above epitaph that he was at the battle of Agincourt, and there distinguished himself; he also served Henry VI. in his wars in France, and is reported to have raised a troop of horse for the service of that king, of his sons with his own and their retainers, which he mustered at Chesterfield.

Tablets for the following members of this family are also in the chancel:

Franciscus Beresford, died 5th July, 1666, aged 38.
Francisca Beresford, died 18th Oct. 1688, aged 59.
Richard Beresford, son of John Beresford and Frances Fitzherbert, died 5th October, 1790, aged 58.
Gilbert Beresford, son of John and Elizabeth Beresford, died 10th June, 1770, aged 78.
John Beresford, married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Shalleross, of Shalleross, county of Derby: he died 1724, aged 70; and she died 21st March, 1746, aged 78.
John Beresford, son of the above, married Frances,

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daughter of John Fitzherbert, of Somersall Herbert, knt. by whom he had eleven children, viz. seven daughters and four sons, Richard, Edward, Francis and William. He died 10th February, 1755, aged 67; she died 30th July, 1765, aged 72.

Richard Beresford, merchant, third son of John and Elizabeth Beresford, died 7th April, 1755, aged 43.

Hewghe Beresford, gent. third son of Thomas and Agnes, died 1516. This Hewghe was the father of Lawrence, who died 11th February, 1577.

John Beresford, the son of Lawrence, born 9th May, 1559, died 17th September, 1607.

Charities.

Gisborne Rev. Francis.....	Funds	5	10	0	Poor	Deed, 1817.
Port Catherine	.....	0	10	0	Poor	Will, 1722.

The ancient family of Beresford, which has flourished for many centuries in the counties of Derby, Stafford, Leicester, Nottingham, Kent, Lincoln and Warwick, and also in London, was originally of Beresford, in the parish of Alstonfield, in the county of Stafford. John de Beresford, the first mentioned in deeds, was seised of the manor of Beresford, or Bereford, in 1087; and from Thomas Beresford, the second son of John Beresford, in the reign of Henry the VIth. descended Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine, who by Charles IInd. was created a baronet in 1665. Sir Marcus Beresford, the fourth baronet, was created Earl of Tyrone, &c.; and Sir George de la Poer Beresford, his son, was raised to the dignity of Marquess of Waterford.

Beresford, Baron of Albuera, one of the titles conferred, in 1814, on the Right Hon. Sir William Carr Beresford, second son of Sir George de la Poer, the first Marquess of Waterford, for his signal services in Portugal. Lord Beresford purchased Beresford hall and estate, a few years ago.

ARMS. The same as those of the Marquess of Waterford, with the difference.

Beresford, another branch of the same family also enjoys, at present, a baronetcy, this dignity having been conferred, in 1814, upon Sir John Poer Beresford, rear-admiral of the Blue, another son of George, Marquess of Waterford.

TITLES. Marquess of Waterford, Earl of and Viscount Tyrone, Baron Beresford, of Beresford, a Baronet, and Baron Tyrone, of Haverford West, in Great Britain.

ARMS. Within a border, engrailed, *Sable*, field, *Ermine*, charged with three fleur-de-lys, *Sable*.

CREST. Same as the Ashbourn Beresfords.

SUPPORTERS. Two angels, *Proper*, holding daggers in their hands.

MOTTO. Nihil nisi cruse.

BENTLEY, HUNGRY, so called to distinguish it from Fenny Bentley by Ashbourn, is a small village, township and constabulary in the parish of Longford, and hundred of Appletree, 4 m. S. W. of Ashbourn, and 11 m. N. W. of Derby. This village contains 13 houses, 13 families, and 88 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. There is no place of worship in this village, but there are the remains of a church. The township contains about 1050 acres of middling land; the average rental being about 32*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1268. 1*s.* The average parochial expenses are about the same as Alkmanton. The vicar of Longford holds the great tithes, and Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. is the proprietor and lord of the manor.

Beneleie,

This manor was part of Ferrar's lands, held by Uluiet and Ulchel at the Doomsday survey, after which it came to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in the reign of Edward I. From the reign of Edward IV. to that of Charles I. it was part of the possessions of the Blount family; after which it came to the Brownes, who had here an old house and a large park. Thomas Browne, esq. built a good brick and stone house, whose pedigree will be found in this book, under Calton, in Edensor. The representative of the family now resides, 1833, at Chesterfield. There was formerly a family of the name of Bentley who resided here. Edward Bentley, esq. was tried and convicted of high treason at the Justices' hall, Old Bailey, London, 31st May, 29 Elizabeth (1586.)

Bentley hall is now occupied by Mr. Oakden, who holds a large farm under Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.

Bents, in Dronfield parish.

Berley, in Beighton parish.

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BIGGIN is a small rural village and township in the parish of Wirksworth, and hundred of Appletree, it forms a joint constabulary with Hulland, Hulland Ward, Hulland Ward intakes, and Ideridgehay. In 1831 this village contained 30 houses, 31 families, and 162 inhabitants, who were chiefly employed in agriculture. The township consists of 586 acres of land, on a clayey substratum; viz. 176 acres arable, 4½ acres of wood, 188 acres of meadow and 217½ acres of pasture, divided between five resident and eleven non-resident freeholders, seven resident and fifteen non-resident copyholders. The land is watered by Sherburne brook and a strong spring, the water of which is similar to that of Kedleston well. The tithes are taken by composition, at an annual fixed rate. The average rental is about 23*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £724. 7*s.* The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £136. 8*s.* 10*d.* per annum. It is parcel of the manor and fee of Duffield, where courts leet are held by the lord of the manor, Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, bart.

There was anciently a chapel at Biggin, or as it was called New Biggin, which was esteemed to be in the parish of Kniveton, as appears by an old grant of a chantry in this chapel, to Sir Robert de Essebourn. It has for four centuries been deemed part of the parish of Wirksworth.

Biggin, in Tibshelf parish.

Biggin, in Hartington parish.

BIRCHOVER, a village, township, chapelry and constabulary in the parish of Barcoure, Yolgrave, in the hundred of High Peak and archdeaconry of Derby. In 1831 this village contained 21 families and 121 inhabitants, who were supported by agriculture. The greater part of the village is in Stanton, the houses are built of stone, of which the rocks are composed, on the side of a hill, and are pleasantly situate.

The township is bounded by Winster S. Stanton N. and Gratton W. It contains, according to an old survey, 567 *a.* 3 *r.* 9 *p.* of gritstone land, at an average rental of 35*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £719. 8*s.* 4*d.* The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £98. 5*s.* 4½*d.* William Pole Thornhill, esq. is the lord of the manor, and owner of 322 *a.* 2 *r.* 10 *p.* Henry Bradley 153 *a.* John Saul Wailsby, esq. 35 *a.* 1 *r.* 32 *p.* George and John Gregory 17 *a.* the executors of Edward Robinson 9 *a.* 3 *r.* 34 *p.* and the Rev. John Mason 8 *a.* 3 *r.* 25 *p.*

In Barcoure, one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. It is waste. There are eight acres of meadow. Coppice-wood half a mile long and three quarentens broad; a third part is pasture. Value in king Edward's time 8*s.* D. B. 310.

The Rowtor-rocks or stones, in the neighbourhood of Birchover, we have noticed at page 279, of the first part of this work.

Inscriptions in Rowter Chapel in Birchover.

A black marble tablet inscribed—In memory of John Bradley, gent. late of Rowter, and patron of this chapel, who died April 12, 1795, aged 52 years.'

Opposite the entrance is a black marble tablet, inscribed—Here lie the remains of the Rev. John Gresley, B. D. late minister of this chapel, and rector of Aller, in the county of Somerset, who departed this life February 10, 1795, aged 38 years.

This chapel was built by Thomas Eyre, esq. of Rowtor, who died in 1717, and endowed it with £20. a year. It is exempt from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the minister is appointed by the possessor of the Rowtor estate.

Birchett, in Dronfield parish.

Birchwood, in Norbury parish.

Birkin Lane, in Ashover parish.

Birley, in Chesterfield parish.

Blackwall, in the township of Ireton Wood.

BLACKWELL, a village in the chapelry of Taddington, in the constabulary of Blackwall, Chelmorton and hundred of High Peak, consists of 9 houses and about 60 inhabitants. It formerly belonged to William Peverel, who, in the

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reign of Henry I. gave it to Lenton Priory, in Nottinghamshire. It consisted of four ox-gangs of land, then valued at £1. 5*s.* per annum.

In 1552, the manor of Blackwall was granted to Sir William Cavendish. In 1641, it is included among the Duke of Newcastle's sequestred estates, and was then valued at £306. 0*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The ancient family of Blackwall had a manor and a residence here for many generations. Iodonea de Blaequel, the wife of William, son of Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, gave to the canons of Welbec the whole part of her mill at Blackwell, with her body, half of that mill, and the whole suit and all customs belonging to that half, to sustain and make yearly the anniversary of Sir William Fitz-Ranulph her lord, and her own anniversary for ever. Isabella, their daughter, the wife of John de Oreby, confirmed the gift of her mother. The last of this family having become greatly involved in debt, an extent was issued at the suit of the crown, in the reign of Charles the Second, for the sum of £130,632. 7*s.* 10*d.* The estate of the Blackwalls having been then seized, passed to the family of Hope, either by grant or purchase. Both these manors, and the whole of the landed property in Blackwell, consisting of 1082 *a.* 0 *r.* 17 *p.* of limestone land, and roads 20 *a.* 2 *r.* 21 *p.* are now vested in his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

BLACKWELL, a village, township, constablery, and parish, is 3 m. N. of Alfreton, and 9 m. S. E. of Chesterfield, in the hundred of Scarsdale, and deanery of Chesterfield. In 1821, there were 87 houses, 87 families, and 457 inhabitants in the township, who are principally employed in agriculture, framework-knitting, and working the collieries.

The township, consisting of 1667 *a.* 3 *r.* 36 *p.* of land of various qualities, is divided among several proprietors. The Duke of Devonshire's estate is 882 acres, and his Grace is joint lord of the manor with Henry Howard Molineux, esq. M. P. who owns a good estate here. John Slater Wilkinson, esq. owns Hilcote hall and estate, which has been in the family since the beginning of the last century. Among the smaller proprietors we may mention the Vicar of Blackwell, Mr. George Adlington, William Downing, Mr. Charles Rowland, and Mr. Timothy Woodhead, who reside chiefly at Newton, and Mr. Stephen Sampson, of Sanderlands. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £2062. 16*s.*

The manor of Blackwell has been held by several noble families. In 21 Edward I. it was held by the Somervilles, under the Freschevilles. In 1 Edward III. Roger Somerville paid Ralph Frescheville 40*s.* for one knight's fee and its appurtenances in Blackwell. In the reign of Edward III. Rhees ap Griffith and Joan his wife, the heiress of Somerville, of the Chaworth family, held the manors of Blackwell and Alfreton. In the 15th century the Babington family were possessed of these manors. William Holles, the younger, gent. 29 Henry VIII. claimed against Ralph Longford and Dorothy his wife, the manors of Blackwell, Whitwell and Creswell, in Derbyshire, and the advowson of the church of Whitwell. In 1590, Sir William Holles died seised of it. In 1710, Gilbert Holles, Earl of Clare, and Sir John Mollineaux, of Teversall, bart. were joint lords. The estate of the former was purchased, in 1742, of the Duke of Newcastle's trustees, by the grand-father of the Duke of Devonshire, the present proprietor; and the estate of Sir John, is the property of his descendant, Henry Howard Molineaux, esq. M P. The Langfords and Sacheverells held moieties of the manor of Blackwell 9 Richard I.

The church, re-built in 1827–8, stands on a considerable eminence. It is a handsome gothic building, with a tower, dedicated to St. Werburgh. King Henry II. confirmed to the canons of Thurgarton (aud inter alia) the church of Blackwell, which was in the gift of William Fitz-Ranulph, &c. The living, valued in the king's books at £12. and yearly tenths 10*s.* 5*d.* has been augmented by Royal Bounty £800. and is now worth about £120. per annum. It is a vicarage, and the impropriation is now vested in the Duke of Devonshire, who is patron; and the Rev. Thomas Cursham, D. D. of Mansfield, is the present incumbent.

Mr. Isaac Bacon was ejected from this place.

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Monumental Inscriptions.

Against the pillars of the south isle, over a large seat, are two mural monuments to the Wilkinson family; the upper one—Near this place lyes interred the body of Mrs. Anne Wilkinson, widow of Mr. John Wilkinson, who departed this life May the 27th, 1762, in the 82nd year of her age.

The lower one, of black and white marble, inscribed —To the memory of Stephen Wilkinson, esq. who died 16th October, 1793, aged 74. He was a man whose virtues were best known to his friends and to the poor; for his life was private, though not solitary: his piety was sincere; his manners amiable, and his benevolence truly christian. This monument is erected as a tribute to so good a man by his son in law, Charles Mellor.

South isle pavement—Here lieth the body of John Wilkinson, who departed this life November the 3rd, 1725, in the 73rd year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Willoughby Wilkinson, who departed this life June the 21st, 1728, in the 17th year of his age.

In the chancel, a mural monument to Lucy Ann Boot, who died 5th September, 1780, in the 11th year of her age.

George Adlington, interred July 8, 1800, aged 53. Ann, his wife, interred January 5, 1795, aged 58.

Chancel step—Here lieth the body of the Rev. Richard Garnon, who departed this life February 2, 1728, in the 34th year of his age.

Parish Registers. Blackwell earliest register is a thin paper book with parchment cover, several of the earlier leaves are wanting. The first entry—Mrs. Anne Wilkinson was burryed ..... 1685. Mrs. Katherine Wilkinson, burryed 16th January, 1713. These ladies we cannot connect with the following Pedigree; they may be sisters or daughters of the first John. The Wilkinsons burials are all entered Mr. John, Mrs. Anne, widow of the late Mr. John Wilkinson, &c.; the earlier baptisms—son or daughter of Mr. John Wilkinson, of Hilcote, gent. and Mrs. Hannah, baptized, &c.

Marriages begin 1685: burials and baptisms together begin 1613: burials separately 1691.

In this register the name of Strutt occurs very frequently; but as the immediate family of Jedediah Strutt (though connected with others) were dissenters, we could not find his baptism—his marriage we found —Jedediah Strutt, of Blackwell, bachelor and farmer, aged 26, and Elizabeth Wollett, spinster, aged 26, married 25th September, 1755.

Charities.

Boot Samuel.....	1 *a.* 1 *r.* 13 *p.*	2	0	0	Poor.....	Will 22nd May, 1736.
Gisborne Rev. Francis ...	Funds	5	10	0	Clothing	Will 1818.
Ludlam John	Rent charge	2	0	0	Poor.....	Will.
Strutt Thomas.....	£25.....	Interest			Poor.....	Died about 1790.

The latter sum was lent to Mr. Butcher, draper, Sutton, who became a bankrupt, and the principal and interest is lost.

Pedigree of WILKINSON, *of Hilcote Hall, in Blackwell, Co. Derby.*

ARMS. *Gules*, a fesse, Vaire, in chief, a unicorn, passant, *Or*, all within a border, *Sable*, bezantee.

CREST. A fox's head, couped, per pale, *Vert* and *Or*, holding in his mouth a dragon's wing, *Argent*.

John Wilkinson, sen. of Hilcote-hall, gent. buried at Blackwell, 21st January, 1706.

John Wilkinson, of Hilcote hall, gent. died 3rd Nov. 1725, æt. 72, buried at Blackwell.

Anne, dau. of ..... died at Mansfield, 27th May, 1762, æt. 82; buried at Blackwell.

Margaret, mar. to Mr. George Wilcock, of Brassington, yeoman; mar. settlement dated 2nd and 3rd Nov. 1688.

John Wilkinson, of Hilcote hall, gent. born circa 1703.

Hannah Ordidge, mar. before 1729, buried 21st Feb. 1747.

Anne, bapt. 11th July, 1708.

Olivia, bapt. 25th Jan. 1709.

Willoughby, 2nd son, bapt. 30th April, 1711, obt. 21st June, 1728, æt. 17; buried at Blackwell.

Katherine, bapt. 19th June, 1713.

Stephen Wilkinson, esq. 3rd son, bap. 30th Oct. 1719; died 16th Oct. 1793, æt. 74.

Stephen Wilkinson, gent. 2nd son, bapt. 29th December, 1732, brought from Mansfield, and bur. at Blackwell, 15th June, 1774.

Zechariah, bapt. 30th Jan. 1735; bur. 25th Jan. 1736.

Frances, bapt. 5th March, 1729.

Hannah, bapt. 24th September, 1741; mar. Mr. William Boot, of Blackwell, whom she survived, and was buried at Blackw. 23rd Feb. 1825.

John, eldest son, was disinherited bapt. 11th May, 1731; and in 1783 assumed the name of Linley, of Skegby, co. Notts.

..... dau. married Charles Mellors, esq. banker, of Nottingham.

..... Wilkinson, died unmarried, at her sister's, co. Nottingham, about 10 or 11 years ago, and was buried at Blackwell.

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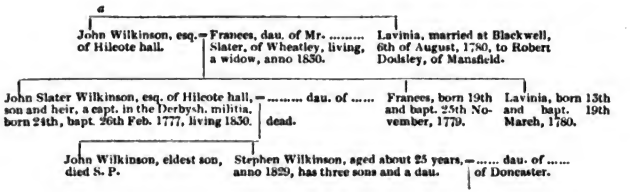

Bolehill, in Norton parish.
Bolehill, in Wirksworth township.
Bolehill, in Eckington parish.
Booth, *Over* and *Nether*, in Hathersage parish.

BOLSOVER, a market-town, township, constablery, and parish, 6½ m. S. by E. from Chesterfield, and 155 m. N. by W. from London, in the hundred of Scarsdale, and archdeaconry of Derby. The parish consists of the township of Glapwell and the villages or places of Oxcroft, Shuttlewood, Stanfrey, and Walley. The township of Bolsover contained in 1821, 228 houses, 228 families, 604 males, 641 females, or 1245 inhabitants. In 1801, 1091, and in 1811, 1043 inhabitants. Of the 228 families, 128 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 70 in trade or handicraft, and 30 in professional pursuits, &c.

Babsover, Belesoure, Bollisovre,

This town was formerly celebrated for its manufacture of steel buckles and spurs. These were made in a very superior manner of the best malleable iron, and then hardened on the surface only, that they might admit of a fine polish. The process of hardening used by the buckle makers is technically termed case-hardening, and is well known amongst those who are connected with the manufacture of articles of steel and iron; to those who are not, it may be useful to intimate that iron, properly so called, is incapable of receiving a very high polish; the buckles and spurs were therefore formed and filed into shape when in the state of iron only; the exterior surface was then converted into steel by a certain process, in which burnt bones, and ashes made from the leather of old shoes, were generally used: the manufactured article was now internally iron, and therefore not liable to be easily broken, but the exterior surface was converted into the purest steel, and fitted to receive the most brilliant polish that can possibly be imparted to this beautiful metal. Tobacco pipes is now the only manufacture carried on here.

The market-day was formerly held on Friday, but it is now fallen into disuse. There is a fair held on Easter Monday. The town is under the government of a constable and headborough.

Bolsover town and castle are built on a considerable ridge of yellow limestone rocks, and command an extensive, well cultivated valley; the capital mansion and grounds of Sutton, Hardwick, &c. which together form a group of objects rarely seen in one landscape. It is conjectured that Bolsover was a strong garrison of the Danes. On the east side of the town two large ditches or trenches were cut, and a bank of earth was thrown up for defence: these still remain, but at what period they were executed we have no authentic evidence. Bolsover has been considered an important station as a place of defence since the conquest, as will be shown in the history of the castle.

The township of Bolsover contains 4463 acres of tithe-free land, chiefly on magnesian limestone of middling quality, divided amongst 180 copyholders. The farms are from 400 acres down to 20, and the rents are considered moderate, the average being about 20*s*. per acre. Those farmers who are esteemed the best managers pursue the following system of alternate husbandry: they lay down their land in fallow

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every four or five years, and generally get a crop of turnips at the end of the fallow: they have then, first year wheat; second, clover; the third wheat again, and the fourth oats. The land is chiefly arable. The commons were enclosed in 1780.

The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £4798. 9*s*. The average parochial expenses for seven years is £706. 12*s*. per annum. The pauper children are apprenticed chiefly to farmers, the pauper adults are sent to Ashover workhouse. There are three sick-clubs, two male and one female, consisting of about 320 members, seven public houses, a Sunday school, belonging to the church establishment, at which about 160 scholars attend, supported by voluntary contribution, an endowed parochial school, one Independent and one Wesleyan Methodist chapel in this township.

Shuttlewood Spa, in the neighbourhood, is of the same nature as Harrowgate, but weaker: it has been used as a bath, and bears evident marks of antiquity.

On the breaking a block of limestone, of a ton and a half weight, in Bolsover field, a toad was discovered alive in the centre, but died immediately upon exposure to the air: no fissure or joint was perceptible.

The Duke of Portland is lord of the manor, and holds a court at the Swan Inn on the Friday, every three weeks, besides two great courts within the year. George Walkden, of Mansfield, esq. is the steward of the court, to whom we are indebted for the following curious document relating thereto.

The Customary of Bolsover.

That every tenant of this manor, heirs males, may lawfully marry themselves at their free wills, without giving any thing therefor.

ITEM. Every tenant, greater or lesser, ought to do his suit at the court of this manor, from three weeks to three weeks, unless they have agreed with the bailiff of the court for the discharge of their suit, and not otherwise.

ITEM. The court is not to be kept or holden, but within the town of Bolsover, as it hath been used time out of memory of man, unless it be for mears and bounds within the lordship, and between the king and other lordships to him adjoining, and that they have a summons the evening before the court.

ITEM. It is lawful to every bailiff of the said court for the time being to keep two great courts at his own free will, so that all tenants have summons by fifteen days in the courts or churches; that is to say, one court after the Feast of St. Michael, the archangel, and another after the Feast of Easter, for pleas of the crown and keeping of the peace, and for all other customs of the manor aforesaid, at which courts all the tenants ought to appear, or to be essoigned by common suit, and also all other persons, being resident, under the age of threescore years, and above sixteen, ought to be presented at the third day, or cause themselves to be essoigned of that appearance.

ITEM. All lands and tenements within the Lordship after the death of every tenant ought to be seized by the beadie of the town, and to remain in the hands of our Lord the King, with all profits thereof coming until the next heir do satisfy our Lord the King five shillings and four pence for relief, and to do the lord his fealty in open court; and no tenements of this manor are partable between heirs males nor females.

ITEM. So soon as a child is born and baptized, male or female, the same of lawful age to obtain his lawful inheritance, but the beadle of the town shall cause every such heir to come to the court, and shall present him to the bailiff of the court, for the time being, and by the said bailiff seisen is to be delivred to the said child; and if the inheritance come by the father he shall be in the custody of the mother, or of the next of the blood by the mother; and if the inheritance do come by the mother, then he shall be in the custody of the father, or of the next of the blood by the father, to hold at the will of the heir and of his guardian, doing to the Lord our King the service due, and accustomed in the name of children, and yielding a reasonable account to the said heir for the time they have had the custody of him.

ITEM. Every tenant of this manor may lawfully give alien or sell at their own will all his tenements, which have been purchased within the manor, without cavil or impediment of the heirs of the blood or any other whatsoever.

ITEM. No tenant of this manor shall implead any out of this court of the manor, upon pain of a fine to our Lord the King, and to answer to the parties their damages.

ITEM. All complaints personal betwixt every tenant and sokeman first ought to be summoned, secondly attached, and thirdly distrained, and so to be distrained infinitely until they come to answer the party in the account by two pledges.

ITEM. All foreigners, not every tenant, may be attached according to the custom of the manor, to answer the party pursuant, and so to distrain by all his goods until he come to answer.

ITEM. In pleas of land any writ doth not lie in this manor of our Lord the King, but one little writ, called a Writ of Right Close, according to the custom of this manor, wherein all accounts which do touch freehold of tenements in fee and right, may be comprehended and determined; and if it happen any such tenant of this manor be impleaded by any such writ, first it demandeth demandants in full court to have his writ of attachment, and to find pledges to prosecute, and a precept is to be made to the beadle of the town, assigned by the court, for the execution aforesaid, to warn the party tenant to answer the party demandant in a plea of land; and notwithstanding the summons in court, but the tenant ought to have three summonses by three courts, and at three several days, to be distrained, and at three courts, and three several times may be essoigned by the court, according to the custom of the manor, and then he must appear by accustomed words, according to the custom of the manor, to defend his tenure, and to call his warranture if he will: and it is granted him at his will, and then at the next court, to answer the party demandant and his execution, unless he be licensed by the court to declare and to demand his law and right, and such pleadings have all tenants in pleas of land.

ITEM. If any one do put himself upon an inquisition, the court, instead of the great assize of our Lord the King, at the suit of demandant, by writ of our Sovereign Lord the King, of Right Close, according to the custom of the manor, upon the right demanded after the seisure, at the next court following the demandant shall recover the tenement demandant

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to him and his heirs for ever: and if the demandant make a default, his writ shall turn in default.

ITEM. If any tenant of this manor die, his first-begotten son and lawful begotten, shall have the inheritance, and shall give to our Lord the King five shillings and four pence for his relief. And if it happen to any tenant that he hath not a son, his eldest daughter shall have his inheritance, without parlieon, besides their dowry, and shall give to our Lord the King five shillings and four pence for relief, as his first-begotten son.

ITEM. For so much as the Lord our King will not have a mesne between himself and his sokemen, no tenant of this manor may sell any lands or tenements to any one but in open court, and this by surrender into the hands of our Lord the King by his bailiff for the time being, to enfeoffe whomsoever, according to the will of the donor, to hold of the Lord our King, according to the custom of the manor, by the services therefore due and accustomed, and the same before delivery shall be enrolled in the rolls of the court, so that the rolls thereof bear record who the tenant will call to warranty, and let seisin be delivered to the purchaser in open court by the hands of the bailiff, and let him make fine five shillings and four pence to our Lord the King for the favour of the court.

ITEM. The next of kin to any which surrendereth may challenge the bargain given in court, from the day of the court of such surrender until the next court in three weeks, at which day, if he challenge and will give so much as the purchaser or stranger should have given, he shall be admitted without contradiction of the purchaser.

ITEM. Any sokemen who demise his lands, he shall not demise above nine years, neither shall he hold it in court, but demise it by the license of the steward, and it shall be enrolled in the court by making fine.

ITEM. In all places of this manor, sokemen must repair and defend the mears and ditches between them and the Lord our King.

ITEM. If any make default he shall be amerced by his Peers.

ITEM. If any tenant will marry his daughter out of this soke, and out of his custody, he shall give to the Lord our King five shillings and four pence for her redemption.

ITEM. No sokemen of this manor ought to swear upon the holy Evangelists but at the two great courts, or by writ of right of our Lord the King, or for judging the death of a man which always must be determined by twelve jurors and not otherwise, and all other complaints and pleas ought to be determined by six men of the court, which ought to be charged by their fidelity, made to our Lord the King, that they say the truth between parties.

ITEM. They shall have common of pasture in all woods of our Lord the King, except in parks and closes which are livered at all times of the year, and that they hold not goods, or any thing that doth not yield agistment, upon pain to make fine to our Lord the King.

ITEM. All gardens, tofts, crofts, and tenements in all places of this manor, are separable at all times of the year.

ITEM. Sokemen shall have the nuts and acorns fallen upon the ground, for their hogs, so that no tenant, nor his servants, nor any other shall or do shake by force any nuts or acorns, and that have not agisted, and if they have done, the bailiff thereof shall have advantage in court, they shall be amerced at the lord's will, and the bailiff shall gather at his own will for his own profit, and afterwards the sokemen shall gather, for their hogs, nuts and acorns.

ITEM. They shall have in the common woods of our Lord the King, thorns to burn and bake, and for their bedges when they be needful, and withal for their nursery uses, and dry wood, and wood blown down and riven up with the wind, as well within the land as without.

ITEM. All sokemen ought to enter common together, with all the fields with their beasts yearly, at the Feast of St. Martin, the Bishop, in winter, until the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, except in places separately sown, and no longer, except it be by consent of the bailiff of the court and the sokemen.

ITEM. It is lawful for sokemen to dig for sea coal, marl, and quarries to their proper uses, without the view and delivery of the bailiff of foresters.

ITEM. Sokemen must answer yearly to our Lord the King, all rents and perquisites of court belonging to the aforesaid manor, for which the same and their heirs ought to have great timber for their buildings in the woods, so often as it shall be fit, without making waste, and at the will of the bailiff and view of the foresters.

ITEM. They shall have in the aforesaid woods great timber for carts, wheels, yokes, ploughs, and chariots, at the bailiff's will and forester's view.

ITEM. Sokemen may hunt and take hares, foxes, and fish in all places out of the park and ponds of the mills, to their own proper uses.

ITEM. If any do draw blood he shall pay to the Lord our King five shillings and four pence.

ITEM. If any do draw sword or knife, doth make a fray, he shall forfeit the sword or knife, and shall pay two shillings.

ITEM. Every foreigner resident out of the manor, shall yearly give to the lord a sickle boon in harvest.

ITEM. That no tenant do carry any wood upon the court day upon pain to make fine.

ITEM. Every foreigner in all places is first to be distrained, and if he make default he shall be amerced, and if again he make default his amercement shall be doubled, and so infinite after the first distringas.

ITEM. As well tenants as foreigners, after the distringas shall be amerced to two pence, and if default be made again the amerciament shall be doubled, and afterwards after the first distress until they appear.

ITEM. All fines for suit of court ought to be paid to the two great courts, or else he shall lose one penny for his negligence, and so from court to court it shall increase until that be paid.

ITEM. No heir nor tenant may give, bequeath, or alien his tenements, which he holds of the Lord our King, before he shall be of the age of fifteen years, and then he may will, give, or alien in open court, so that it be enrolled according to the custom of the manor, ratified, and established to remain for ever, saving that the next heirs may recover by writ of Right Close, according to the custom, when they shall see it expedient.

ITEM. It shall be lawful for the bailiff of the court, for the time being, upon public proclamation in open court, to warn all and singular the tenants which do hold lands, tenements, or cottages, wasted of what sufficient distress cannot be found for the rents, and services due and accustomed to our Lord the King, there to do all services to our Lord the King, and those lands, tenements and cottages, so wasted, to seize in the lands of our Lord the King, and to demise to whomsoever at his will without cavil.

ITEM. It shall be lawful for every bailiff, for the time being, to surrender for term of life, or of years, or in fee simple, or in tail, tenements, cottages, and other places, of land wasted to be builded, which lie in the lands of our Lord, to hold of our Lord the King by such services, all such surrenders so taken to be enrolled in the court rolls that it may remain to the parties as a record for ever.

ITEM. Every freeholder of the manor which is of full age and perfect memory, unless within five years next following after the death of his ancestor, he do come into the open court and make recompense to our Lord the King by what services he holds, then to demand his inheritance against the tenant of the land or tenements, let him be quit from all accounts of right and claim whatsoever.

ITEM. If the husband of any woman will sell her or his own tenements, and the wife, in full court, or before the bailiff which holdeth the court, will, upon her oath, in her husband's absence, confess that it is by her free will and mere from all account of right shall be barred for ever.

ITEM. It shall be lawful for all tenants and officers, in the absence of the forester, to arrest axes within the woods, and other trespassers, and to present them.

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ITEM. Sokemen ought to do all their groundworks which belongeth to the mills, ponds, and houses, with all coverture and closure, saving the hurst, and the Lord shall find great timber and the mills, and the tenants shall do all carriages at their own proper charge and expenses in all places, and all tenants resident within this manor ought to grind at the said mills, allowing of muleture the sixteenth part of all the grain which groweth within the soke aforesaid, and of the grain bought out of the soke they ought to muleture the twentieth part of the grain, and to grind the same within the soke where they will or shall double the toll to the value of twelve pence for every quarter of grain; and every tenant with his grain shall do suit to the mills, and shall leave his own corn at the mill attending there by the space of six days, for default of water or over charge, upon pain of making fine at the will of the Lord, and if within the time aforesaid they cannot grind, then to go with their own elsewhere without any damage or fine.

The Custom of Oxcroft, granted to the Tenants there at the will of our Lord the King, by his council.

All tenants of Oxcroft are licensed to gather chips within Shuttle wood to burn, and to get fern in the same, but he shall not carry any axes there.

ITEM. It shall not be lawful for the lord of Oxcroft, nor his tenants to have in the aforesaid wood any cattle which will or may eat acorns, from the Feast of St. Michael until the Feast of St. Martin in winter.

ITEM. That they pay to our Lord the King, for every beast there found, two shillings; and if one be found all the tenants must pay at that time to our Lord the King two shillings.

ITEM. Nevertheless they shall have their swine in the aforesaid woods all abroad and at large, for painage upon such condition that all the tenants there do come in at the Feast of St. Martin, the Bishop, in winter, to the manor of our Lord the King, before the steward and constable of the castle, with all their swine, to declare upon their faith how much they will kill or sell, and how much they will detain for their lardery without concealment: if they kill or sell ten, they shall give to our Lord the King one hog; if nine, one hog; if eight, one hog; if seven, one hog; if six, one hog; if five, half a hog, or four shillings and four pence; if three, three pence; if two, two pence; if one, a penny: and if any refuse to do so, they shall be grievously amerced. And also they shall grind at the mill of our Lord the King for the sixteenth part; and shall willingly do all other works, as all other tenants of Bolsover have been accustomed to do: and further, it is granted to the Lord of Oxcroft, that he and his heirs shall have, to their own proper use, common on Shuttle wood, and pasture for four oxen, two of his plough beast, and one hundred sheep, throughout the year, from the Feast of St. Martin until the Feast of St. Michael they shall have one hog with his, and if any other of his beasts be found there they shall be attached, and remain until amends be made unto our Lord the King: and moreover they shall grind at the mill of our Lord the King, allowing the twentieth part of the grain, and it shall be next to him which he shall find in the mill, unless it be the King and his bailiffs.

In Belisoure Leuric had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and fourteen villanes and three bordars having four ploughs, and eight acres of meadow. Wood-pasture two miles long, and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 40*s. now* 60*s. Robert holds it.* D. B.

At the conquest, the manor of Bolsover was conferred by William I. on his natural son, William Peverell. It is probable that the castle was erected during the life of William Peverell, who did not die until the seventh year of the reign of Stephen. A road, still called the Peverell road, commences at Bolsover, in a direction to South Winfield, where the Peverells had another residence. The castle was built on the western brow of a range of limestone rocks, at a great elevation above the valley. It was held in conjunction with the Peak castle under the same constable or governor. William Peverell the younger having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in 1153, the castle and manor of Bolsover, together with his other possessions, were forfeited to the crown. In the reign of Richard I. Bolsover was bestowed upon John, afterwards king of England, but then Earl of Mortaigne; and during the absence of Richard in the Holy Land, the castle of *Bolsofres* was committed to Richard del Pec. Soon after John's accession to the throne, an expenditure of £30. was ordered for the enclosure of Bolsover park for the king, and in 1204 the government of the castle was bestowed upon William de Briwere. In the ninth year of the same reign, Bryan de L'Isle was constituted governor, and in the ensuing year Nicholas de Chevet held the command. Afterwards it was seized by the disaffected barons, who retained it until 1215, when it was retaken for the king, by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who in compensation of this service was appointed the governor. In the seventeenth year of the reign of John, the castle of Bolsover was held by Bryan de L'Isle, who received a mandate in the following year to fortify it against the insurgent barons, or to demolish it. The castle was made a place of defence, and, in the same year, the king appointed Gerard de Furnival to make it his family residence for the better preservation of the peace of the neighbouring districts. Soon after the accession of Henry III. the custody of the castles of Peak and Bolsover was given to William, Earl of Derby,

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who retained the government about six years. The following are the names of the castellans during the subsequent twelve years.

In the 7th Henry III. Bryan de L'Isle was re-appointed. In 8 Henry III. Robert de Lexington; and in the same year William de Briwere again obtained the command.

It was while William de Briwere was castellan, that a conference being held with the barons, in the presence of the king, the archbishop of Canterbury urged the concession in full of the charter obtained during the preceding reign; and upon this, William de Briwere, who was one of the king's council, stood up, and declared that "those liberties having been by force extorted ought not to be observed." The archbishop immediately replied, "William, if thou didst love the king, thou wouldst not be an impediment to the peace of the realm." The young king observing that the archbishop was much moved, said, "We have sworn that they shall be observed, and we will keep our oath."

In 10 Henry III. Robert de Tateshall was governor. 13 Henry III. to the 17th of the same reign, Bryan de L'Isle again held the castle: and in that year it was for a short time in the hands of Hugh Despenser. It was then governed by Gilbert de Segrave, and afterwards by William, Earl of Derby.

About that period, the manor and castle of Bolsover were conferred, as an inheritance under the crown, upon John Scott, Earl of Chester; and he dying without issue, it passed to Ada his fourth sister and co-heiress, who married Henry de Hastings, Lord Abergavenny. In 1243 it was resumed by the crown, an equivalent being made to the possessor; and, twelve years afterwards, the government was bestowed on Roger, son of Nigel de Lovetot, then sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby. In 1301, Ralph Pipard held Bolsover and Hareston castles for life. Sir Richard Stury also held Bolsover for life. In 1456, Edmund of Hadham, Earl of Richmond, and father of Henry VII. died possessed of Bolsover and Hareston. Henry VIII. granted those castles to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk; but they reverted to the crown on the attainder of his son, the second Duke. On the 10th of April, 5 Edward VI. a lease of Bolsover castle, for fifty years, was granted to Sir John Byron, and two years afterwards, the fee-farm was granted to George Talbot, knt. Lord Talbot; and in 1608, Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, and others granted a lease of the manor for one thousand years to Sir Charles Cavendish, knt. for a rent of £10. per annum; and five years subsequently the same Earl, in consideration of a certain sum of money, sold the manor to Sir Charles, who immediately commenced the erection of the castellated mansion at the north end. The son of Sir Charles, who was so eminently distinguished for his loyalty during the reign of Charles I. entertained that monarch three times at Bolsover castle. The expense of the first reception was £4,000, of the second nearly £15,000, and of the third, which was considered as a slight affair, about £1,500. At the second entertainment, the queen was present. Lord Clarendon, speaking of the first royal visit, says, "such an excess of feasting as had scarce ever been known in England before, and would be still thought very prodigious, if the same noble person had not, within a year or two afterwards, made the king and queen a more stupendous entertainment (which, God be thanked) though possibly it might too much whet the appetite of others to excess, no man after those days imitated." This magnificent host of royalty, had been previously ennobled, and is distinguished in the history of the civil wars, as Earl and Marquess of Newcastle, and at the restoration he was created Duke of Newcastle. The Duchess, in her celebrated memoirs of her illustrious consort, says of the second entertainment, that it was held in the year after the first, which the king liked so well that "a year after his return out of Scotland, he was pleased to send my Lord word, that her majesty, the queen, was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare the like entertainment for her majesty, as he had formerly done for him, which my Lord did, and endeavoured for it with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing that might add splendour to that feast, which both their majesties were pleased to honour with their presence. Ben Jonson he employed in fitting up such scenes and speeches as he could best devise, and sent for all the gentry

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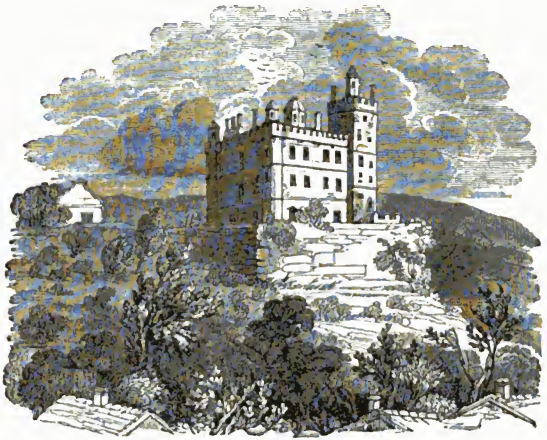
of the country to come and wait on their majesties, and, in short, did all that ever he could to render it great, and worthy of their royal acceptance. This entertainment he made at Bolsover, in Derbyshire, some five miles distant from Welbeck, and resigned Welbeck for their majesties' lodging. It cost him between fourteen and fifteen thousand pounds." The table linen on this occasion is stated by the Duchess to have cost £160.

The transactions of that period in which the Earl of Newcastle, as commander-in-chief of the king's forces in the northern and midland districts, was so constantly employed, belong to the general history of the country, and will be found in the preceding portion of this work. His grandson, Henry, the second duke, died in 1691 without issue, and his estates devolved to his sister and co-heiress, Margaret; this lady married John Holles, Earl of Clare, who, in 1694, was created Duke of Newcastle. Their only daughter, Henrietta, married Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, whose sole heiress, Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, brought the manor or barony of Bolsover to William, Duke of Portland, the grandfather of the present noble Duke.



Not a vestige of the ancient Norman structure, erected by William Peverell, is now remaining. It is supposed that the present structure, a square building of brown stone, is erected on the same site on which the ancient castle stood: it is situate at the north-west end of the town, on the brink of a high limestone rock that commands a great extent of country. This building, erected at different periods, is of considerable extent, and, from its great elevation, serves as a land-mark for the surrounding country. The oldest part of the present structure (which is now occupied) was erected by the command of Sir Charles Cavendish, about the year 1613, who designed it evidently more for a place of abode than a fortification. The interior of this portion of Bolsover castle exhibits a curious specimen of the domestic arrangements and accommodations of the age when it was built. The rooms are small, and the walls are wainscotted and fancifully inlaid and painted. The ceilings of the best apartments are carved and gilt, and the floors are generally of plaster.

Bolsover castle, as it now appears, is of singular architecture. Upon passing

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through some large gates, observes an ingenious writer in the Topographer, "we soon enter upon the noble terrace (high raised by nature and by art) that forms the western side, and overlooking a fruitful valley, commands the park and seat of Sutton, and a rich circle of country. Along this terrace stands the range of building, now reduced to a shell, built by the Duke of Newcastle. Passing this we come to the house built by his father. A broad flight of steps leads to the entrance, on each side of which are porters' lodges. Having passed these, we enter into a high enclosed paved court, where a regular front presents itself in the form somewhat of the letter E: viz. two small wings and a lesser in the centre; in the latter is the porch, and over the door is a kneeling figure of an Hercules, who supports on his shoulders a heavy balcony; two lions, sculptured in stone, stand by his side; above are the arms of Cavendish and a coronet; and through it a passage leads to the hall, which is not large, but perfectly consonant with the building, being supported in the centre by two pillars, from whence, and from brackets on the side of the wall, issue the ramifications of the ribbed roof. In the hall there are some old portraits of little or no value, and the labours of Hercules are painted in different compartments. Here is a polished marble slab, and an old oak table, with gilt edges

'Perforated sore,
And drilled in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious, eaten through and through.'

"From the hall, through an anteroom, is the entry into the dining-room, now called the drawing-room, a name it has recently assumed in place of the pillar parlour, by which designation it was formerly known. A circular column of stone in the centre of the room supports the ceiling, similar to that in the hall; round this pillar is the dining-table; the walls are wainscotted, and richly ornamented with many old-fashioned devises, partly gilt, in the manner of James the First's time. Emblematical representations of the five senses, all very indifferently painted, occupy various compartments round the top part of the room. The windows are formed and fashioned to correspond with the interior decorations; the views from the windows are extensive and pleasing; the chimney-piece of this room is very shewy and expensive (as indeed are those in all the rooms, even the bed-chambers) and as elegant as the ponderous (yet surely magnificent ones) in this reign could be. The staircase is of stone, somewhat in the castle style, though not circular. Above stairs is a noble room, called the star-chamber, rich in all the ornaments of the day, carved and gilt, with painted wainscot, a deep cornice adorned with arms, a rich chimney-piece, fine old furniture, and numerous windows, from whence are varied and almost boundless prospects; the walls are decorated with the portraits of twelve Roman emperors. The many bed-chambers and other apartments are all of the same date and taste, but few have any remaining furniture. A long and narrow flight of steps leads to the roof, which is of lead, from whence the view is nearly boundless.

"From houses singular, like this, the mind is furnished with new ideas, the imagery and fashion of past ages crowd upon the fancy, and the most pleasing of our intellectual faculties are gratified with a delightful exercise.

"At the head of the first staircase a door opens to the garden wall, which is very broad. It is wide enough to allow three or four persons to walk a-breast, and commands a delightful prospect."

In the passage, on a pillar under the dome, are these lines, written by the Rev. W. Tinsley, the present inhabitant of this castle:

"Let not each conceited fribble,
Whose fingers itch his name to scribble,
Dare to pollute these time-tried walls:
Bethink thee, how have passed thy fleeting days?
If void of honour—undeserving praise:
On thee nor time, nor fame has coils,
Unnoticed mayst thou live—unnotic'd die,
As weeds that spring, weeds only to supply.

"But you! ye nobly great! ye truly wise!
Though virtue, and not fame, you prize,
Find here fit tablet for a deathless name:
This pile, like you, may well defy
Each storm that howls along the sky;
Its base remains the same,
And proudly on its native rock
Shall long resist the tempest's shock."

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"What was wanting in these rooms seems to have been supplied by a range of buildings, which is now in ruins, standing on a noble terrace commanding a magnificent prospect in its full extent; the side walls and the floor of the apartments, which were entered from the terrace by a grand flight of steps, are all that remain, the roof having been taken off long ago. The proposed extent of this structure may be conceived from the dimensions of the gallery, which was 220 feet in length by 28 feet wide. The dining-room was 78 feet by 33 feet. In it was a picture of the Duke of Newcastle upon horseback. The with-drawing-room was 39 feet by 33. The lodging-room was 36 feet by 33. In it were several portraits, viz. king Charles II. another of the same when a boy; Sir Charles Cavendish, father of the first Duke of Newcastle; Henry, the second Duke of Newcastle; Elizabeth Basset, daughter of William Basset, of Blore, mother of Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, and Charles, Lord Mansfield. There were two entrances into this noble range of buildings. Out of the great court entering the dining-room was a stately door-case. Over the door were cut three coats of arms within the garter. In a scroll were under-written the words '*Cavendo tutus.*'

"The stables, riding-house, and smithy, erected about the same time, and which form two sides of the outer court, are spacious. The whole range is 276 feet from the east corner of the house. Perhaps it is not possible now to ascertain the exact situation of the ancient castle, which was first built at Bolsover; but it is probable that it stood near the spot on which the present is erected."

It has already been observed that Bolsover castle was taken by assault from the rebellious barons, in the reign of king John: whether much resistance was made, on this occasion, does not appear. It is, however, very probable that there was a sharp engagement near this fortress, at this or some other time; for several human bones were found a few years ago on the north-east side of the town. Moreover, there are two crosses wrought into the wall which supports the terrace on the west side, about five feet from the ground, and near the first gate-way. The larger is five feet long, and one foot three inches broad; the other, three feet long and one foot two inches broad. These once lay flat on the ground as gravestones, and it is more than probable that they were the sepulchral tokens of christians, that, falling in action, were interred at the foot of the wall. Whether there was a chapel then in the garrison, as there was afterwards, is not known; but supposing the affirmative, these parties, as assailants, were not likely to receive burial there. The crosses are evidently of the same form and style, of a rude sculpture in relief, very ancient, and introduced into the wall at some later period. The small fastening stones, along the top of the longer one, are a plain argument of this.

The first of the masques prepared by Ben Jonson, is entitled *Love's Welcome. The King's entertainment at* Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, *a house of the Right Honourable* William, *Earl of Newcastle, Viscount Mansfield, Baron of Bothal and Bolsover, &c. at his going into Scotland,* 1633.—Gifford, in his edition of Jonson's Works, says, "The object was merely to introduce, in a kind of anti-masque, a course of *Quintain*, performed by the gentlemen of the county, neighbours to this great Earl, in the guise of rustics, in which much awkwardness was affected, and much real dexterity probably shown." The game or diversion of Quintain is thus described by Dr. Kennet: "They set up a post perpendicularly in the ground, and then placed a slender piece of timber on the top of it, on a spindle, with a board nailed to it on one end and a bag of sand on the other. Against this board they rode with spears. Dr. Plot writes that he saw it at Deddington, in Oxfordshire, where only strong staves were used; which, violently bringing about the bag of sand, if they made not good speed away, it struck them on the neck and shoulders, and sometimes perhaps knocked them off their horses."

The entertainment is for the most part quaint and ludicrous, and the contest at Quintain is given in honour of the union of the Lord-Lieutenancy of the two counties of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire in the person of the Earl of Newcastle. This union is represented by a marriage, Bold Stub, of Sherwood, and Pen, the daugh-

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ter of Father Fitz-Ale, herald of Derby. From the introductory part we quote the following verses:

"We come with our peers,
And crave your ears,
To present a wedding,
Intended a bedding
Of both the shires.
Father Fitz-Ale
Hath a daughter stale
In Derby town
Known up and down
For a great antiquity:
And *Pew* she hight,
A solemn wight
As you should meet
In any street
In that ubiquity.
Her he hath brought
As having sought
By many a draught
Of ale and craft.
With skill to graft
In some old stock
Of the yeoman block
And forest blood
Of old Sherwood.
And he hath found
Within the ground,
At last, no shrimp
Whereon to imp
His jolly club
But a bold *Stub*
O' the right wood,
A champion good;
Who here in place
Presents himself
Like doughty elf
Of Greenwood chase."

The combatants, or rather, riders at the Quintain, are named Red-hood, Blue-hood, Tawny-hood, Motley-hood, and Russet-hood. It is probable that in these characters some general allusion was intended to the parties into which the politics of the state were then divided; but we will not pretend to decipher these mummeries, although we may venture to surmise, that by Tawny-hood is meant the Presbyterians or the Puritans.

Tawny-hood's course (at the Quintain.)

Well run, Tawny, the abbot's churl,
His jade gave him a jerk,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk.
But he was wiser, and well beheft,
For this is all that he hath left.

The piece concludes with an eulogium on Charles, in blank-verse, from which we extract the following fine passage, the very flattery of which ought to have taught the unhappy monarch what he ought to have been.

"——————— such a king
As men would wish, that knew not how to hope
His like, but seeing him! A prince, that's law
Unto himself; is good for goodness' sake.
And so becomes the rule unto his subjects!
That studies not to seem or to show great,
But be;—not drest for other's eyes and ears,
With visors and false rumours, but makes fame
Wait on his actions, and thence speak his name.'

The masque performed, the next year (30th July, 1634) at Bolsover, at the grand entertainment before King Charles and his Queen, was entitled *Love's Welcome*. This little piece seems to be given very imperfectly in the works of its eminent author. It commences with a piece sung "by two tenors and a bass" while the king and queen sat at banquet. After the banquet their majesties were entertained with dialogues and dances of mechanics, in which Ben Jonson vents his spleen against Inigo Jones, the architect, whom he introduces under the appellation of Colonel Vitruvius. A second banquet was then set down before the king and queen "from the clouds by two Loves, Eros and Anteros: one as the king's, the other as the queen's, differenced by their garlands only: his of white and red roses, the other of lilies interwoven, gold, silver, purple, &c. with a bough of palm in his hand cleft a little at the top; they were both armed and winged; with bows and quivers, cassocks, breeches, buskins, gloves and perukes alike. They stood silent awhile, wondering at one another, till at last the lesser of them (Eros) began to speak." Their conversation, which is fantastical and metaphysical, is in rhyme; and is interrupted by Philalethes, who tells them, that should they swear to these refined reasons and proportions of the affections, they "would hardly get credit above a fable, *here, in the edge*

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of Derbyshire, the region of ale." The same character concludes the masque with a complimentary address to their majesties in prose.

The fountain at Bolsover is situate in a small garden adjoining the old house, or what used to be called the little house, at Bolsover: it stands in an octagon reservoir six feet deep, which received the water from the images and heads placed in the angles and sides. Four of these figures resemble griffins standing upon semicircular pedestals; they are made of stone, and well executed; in the other four angles are figures like satyrs sitting astride on birds, probably eagles; but they are now so mutilated, that their precise shape is not to be made out; on the sides are arched niches, in which are busts of eight of the Roman emperors, made of alabaster. In the centre is a square rusticated pedestal, with ornaments projecting from the angles. Towards the middle, is a cistern which was to receive the water from the masks on the sides of the pedestal, through which pipes are conveyed: the sides of this cistern are ornamented with good sculpture; in the centre is a marquess' coronet over the Cavendish crest; on each side of it hangs a bunch of fruit, which two birds are picking at; at the corners are heads of eagles, which spouted out water: on the top of the pedestal is a statue of Venus in alabaster; she has wet drapery in her hand, with one foot on a kind of step, in the act of getting out of a bath. The water that supplied this curious fountain was brought by pipes from a spring about two hundred yards north of the garden, and which filled a leaden cistern adjoining to the garden wall, whence it was conveyed by pipes to the fountain.

In the civil wars the houses of the Duke of Newcastle were pulled down and disfurnished, of which the furniture here, and at Welbeck, was particularly rich, and one suit of linen alone, bought for the king's entertainment here, cost £160. At this period Bolsover castle was a garrison under the command of Colonel Muschamp. The following account of its capture by the parliamentary forces, is given in a Parliamentary Chronicle, published by Vicars, entitled the *Burning Bush not Consumed*. "Shortly after August 16, 1644, the noble Major-General having left Colonel Bright, a commander of my Lord Fairfax's, and a party of foot in the castle (Sheffield) by order from the most noble Earl of Manchester, advanced towards Bolsover castle, about eight miles from Sheffield. It being another strong house of Marquesse Newcastle's, in Derbyshire, which was well manned with soldiers, and strengthened with great guns, one whereof carried eighteen pound bullets, others nine pound, and it had strong works about it; yet this castle also, upon summons, was soon rendered up to my Lord's forces, upon fair and moderate articles granted to them. It pleased God to give us, in this castle of Bolsover, an hundred and twenty muskets, besides pikes, halberts, &c. Also one iron drake, some leaden bullets, two mortar pieces, some other drakes, nine barrels of powder, with a proportion of match, some victuals for our soldiers, and some plunder."

The parliament, who had seized it on account of the delinquency of its noble proprietor, William, Earl and afterwards Duke of Newcastle, sold it, and part of it was pulled down, but Sir Charles Cavendish, his younger brother, finding means to repurchase it of the parliamentarians at an advanced price, prevented the total demolition of it.

Huntingdon Smithson, an architect who has been honoured with the notice of Horace Walpole, is understood to have furnished the designs for Bolsover castle, but he did not live to witness its erection. He collected his materials from Italy, where he was sent by the Duke of Newcastle for the purpose. Smithson died at Bolsover in the year 1648, and was buried in the chancel of the church, where there is a poetic inscription to his memory, in which his skill in architecture is a principal feature. Walpole says, that "Many of his drawings were purchased by the late Lord Byron from his descendants, who lived at Bolsover:" hence it appears that he was a man of considerable eminence in his profession. The immense pile of building that his genius contributed to produce, is gradually, though slowly, wearing away. Trees now grow in some of the apartments, and the ivy creeps along the walls; but there is nothing strikingly picturesque in any part of the structure which is now in ruins. The best view of Bolsover castle is from the road, on the north-east entrance into the

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town, from a place called Iron Cliff. From the Chesterfield road below, a good view of the whole structure may be obtained, but the almost total want of majestic trees and luxuriant foliage, renders it but an indifferent subject for the pencil.

"A broad terrace commences at the northern extremity of Bolsover castle, and extends along the whole front of the building; it then sweeps round the southern side of the village, and inclines towards the east. On the right border of this terrace four watch-towers yet remain; they stand on the brow of a natural rocky rampart, that terminates against the ridge of hill along which we had just passed in our walk from Hardwick through Glapwell and Palterton. Where this junction takes place an artificial rampart, with a deep ditch, commences and spans the other half of Bolsover from the south to the north-east."

Bolsover church is a plain Norman structure, with a tower terminated by a low spire, dedicated to St. Mary. The living is a vicarage, of the clear value of £14. and yearly tenths 11*s.* 11¼*d.* It has been augmented by £200. subscribed, and £10. per annum rent charge, given by the Earl of Oxford in 1716, Royal Bounty £400. in 1728, and a Parliamentary grant of £200. and is now worth about £130. per annum. There was a church at Bolsover in the reign of Henry II. It was then given by William Peverell, of Nottingham, to the Abbey of Darley. The present patron is the Duke of Portland, and the incumbent is the Rev. William Tinsley.

In the church is an ancient sculpture, discovered about 120 years ago, which served as a step to the north door of the church. On the lower side of the stone was discovered an ancient rude sculpture of very high relief, representing the nativity of our Saviour. The Virgin Mary appears to be sitting in a stable, with a mutilated figure of the infant Jesus in her lap, who seems to have had one hand on a dove. The three figures standing round the Virgin Mary are probably intended to represent the wise men of the East, when they fell down and worshipped the infant Jesus, and opened their treasures, presenting unto him gifts; gold, frankincense and myrrh. The two camels' heads are looking over or into the manger; the great projection of these heads is very singular. The stone is five feet by three, and appears, from the drapery and other parts of the sculpture, to be the work of the twelfth or thirteenth century. It was then probably held in high estimation; and from the situation in which it was found, we are led to suppose it was put there as a place of safety during the frequent attacks that were made on Bolsover castle.

In a small chapel on the south side of the church, which has been added to the original building, there are some costly monuments. On the entrance into the monument room, over the door, is the date when it was built, A. D. 1618; and above are the Cavendish arms and crest. On the outside of the church, on the battlements, is cut in wrought iron, in capital letters, the family motto, *Carendo tutus*—Secure from Caution. On the dexter side are the Cavendish arms, three Stags' heads caboshed, a crescent for difference. On the sinister side the arms of Ogle, a fesse between three crescents, and above the last, on a wreath, a rose. Within this room are two fine monuments, one in memory of Sir Charles and Lady Cavendish. Under a Grecian arch, is an altar-tomb on which is an effigy of a knight in armour, his own hair, hands in a praying posture, &c. On an altar-tomb, lower placed, is the effigy of his Lady in her gown, in full proportion, with her hands in a praying posture. Under them, the effigies of their children, viz. three sons, Charles Cavendish, esq. William Cavendish, knt. and Charles Cavendish, esq. kneeling on cushions in the attitude of prayer. The figures about these are of alabaster, and all the parts are richly ornamented.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Charles Cavendish to his Sons.

Sonnes, seek not me among these polish'd stones,
These only hide part of my flesh and bones;
Which did they nere so neat or proudly dwell,
Will all be dust, and may not make me swell.

Let such as have outliv'd all praise,
Trust in the tombs their careful friends do raise;
I made my life my monument, and yours,
To which there's no material that endures.

Nor yet inscription like it, write but that,
And teache your Nephews it to emulate,
It will be matter loude enough to tell,
Not when I died, but how I liv'd, farewell.

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His Posterilie of Him to Strangers.

Charles Cavendish was a man whom
Knowledge, zeal, sincerity, made religious;
Experience, discretion, courage, made valiant;
Reading, conference, judgment, made learned;
Religion, valour, learning, made wise;
Birth, merit, favour, made noble;
Respect, means, charitie, made bountiful;
Equitie, conscience, office, made just;
Nobilitie, bountie, justice, made honourable;
Counsell, ayde, secrecie, made a trustie friend;
Love, truth, constancie, made a kind husband;
Affection, advice, care, made a loving father;
Friends, wife, sonnes, made content;
Wisdom, honour, content, made happy.

From which happiness he was translated to the better, on the 4th April, 1617, yet not without the sad and weeping remembrance of his sorrowful lady, Katherine, second daughter to Cuthbert, late Lord Ogle, and sister to Jane Essent, Countess of Shrewsbury. She of her piety, with her two surviving sons, have dedicated this humble monument to his memory, and do all desire, in their time, to be gathered, expecting the happy hour of resurrection, when these garments here putting off, shall be put on glorified.

Another monument to the memory of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, &c. is composed of different coloured marbles. In design it is architectural; from the base rises four colums, which supports a magnificent pediment, ornamented with two white marble figures; emblematic devices, inscriptions, and a variety of decorative sculpture are scattered about this spendid monument.

To the memory of these, her ancestors and relations, this monument was erected by the direction of the Right Hon. the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, Countess of Oxford, and Countess Mortimer, 1726.

In this vault underneath are deposited the remains of the Most Noble Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, who died at Welbeck, 12th August, 1691, aged 60 years.

Frances, his wife, died at London, 23rd September, 1695.

Margaret, third daughter, and heir to the above, and wife to the Most Noble John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, was interred 5th January, 1716.

In the same vault lyeth the body of Charles, Lord Viscount Mansfield, eldest son of William, Duke of Newcastle.

Within this vault doth likewise lie the body of Sir Charles Cavendish, younger brother to the renowned William, Duke of Newcastle.

On a brass, in the chancel, for Frances and Thomas Barker, are these Arms—Per pale 1 per chevron engrailed, *Or* and *Sable*, a Lion rampant, counterchanged on a canton, *Gules*, a fleur-de-lys, *Or* (Barker) impaling quarterly 1 and 4, Parker, of Norton Lees, *Gules*, a chevron between three Leopards' faces, *Or*, 2nd, Gotham, of Lees, per fesse, embattled *Or* and *Sable*, three Goats trippant counterchanged.

On Dame Barker's monument are the following Arms: quarterly 1 and 4. Barker, 2 and 3, *Gules*, a chevron between three besants, over all an escutcheon of pretence. Quarterly of the Arms of Hallowes and Woodhouse, of Glapwell, 1 and 4 *Azure*, on a fesse, between three crescents, *Argent*, as many torteaux's (Hallowes) 2 and 3 per pale, *Azure* and *Sable*, a chevron engrailed, *Ermine*, between three plates (Woolhouse).

There are some memorials for the Woolhouse family, 1633—1667. Bassano's Church Notes, taken in 1710, mentions a tomb of William Woolhouse, esq. 1411, and others for the Barkers, of Norton Lees-hall, 1659, &c. Lady Barker, relict of the late Sir Robert Barker, bart. the last of this family, and heiress of Brabazon Hallowes, esq. was buried at Bolsover in 1806.

In the chancel is the tomb of Huntingdon Smithson, esq. architect, who died in 1648. The first four lines of the epitaph are:

"Reader, beneath this plaine stone buried lie,
Smithson's remainders of mortality,
Whose skill in architecture did deserve
A fairer tomb his memory to preserve."

Bassano mentions the monument of Anthony Lowe, who died 1643. This was Edward Lowe, son and heir of Edward Lowe, of Alderwasley, esq.: he was in the service of the king, and probably with the Earl of Newcastle's forces, in 1643, when he died.

Charities.

Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford and Mortimer, in 1755 left a sum of money to build a school, and the parishioners giving their assistance, a school-room was erected, and a surplus remained out of the donation of £50. which sum was invested in the hands of the Duke of Portland, who pays to the school-master £3. per annum, for the instruction of six poor children.

Dowker Samuel	£10	0	10	0	Poor	Will 25th Sept. 1738.
Gisborne Rev. Francis		5	10	0	Clothing	Will 1818.
Johnson Richard	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will 2nd March, 1714.
Leach Francis	Rent charge	0	3	6	Poor	
* Smithson Isabella	£3308 4 3 consols, 3 per cent.	99	5	0	Marriage portions and Poor	Will 14th April, 1759.
Stone Anne	£10	0	10	0	Poor	
Tompkin Francis	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Bolsover and Whalley.
Wilkinson William	Rent charge	0	6	8	Poor	
Youle Richard	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will 30th June, 1699.

William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, settled an annual rent charge of a mark of silver on the chaplain of the chapel in Bolsover castle.

There had been for many years a Presbyterian meeting-house at Bolsover, which, after having been long shut up, was re-opened in 1813 by the Independents. The Methodists have erected a small chapel here.

* Mrs. Isabella Smithson, who died in 1761, supposed to have been grand-daughter of John Smithson, esq. son of the architect, who died in 1716, aged 78, bequeathed the sum of £2000. to the poor of Bolsover; her executors having refused to pay it, a suit was commenced, and the money was recovered, together with £956. interest, in 1770. The interest of this money, which has been laid out in bank annuities, is now appropriated, under the direction of the court of chancery, under the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, and four trustees. It has hitherto been given (in sums not exceeding three guineas annually) to persons upwards of 55 years of age, not possessed of any property, and never having received parochial relief.

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Pedigree of the Descent of Bolsover, through the noble families of CAVENDISH, HOLLES, HARLEY, *and* BENTINCK.

TITLES. Duke of Portland, Marquess of Tichfield, Earl of Portland, Viscount Woodstock, and Baron Cirencester.

ARMS. 1st and 4th, Quarterly. *Azure*, a Cross moline, *Argent*, Bentinck. *Sable*, three Harts' heads caboshed, *Argent*, Cavendish, Earl and Duke of Newcastle. 2nd and 3rd, *Or*, within a border, engrailed, *Gules*, a bend, *Azure*, charged with two crescents, *Argent*, and a mullet of six points, *Or*, Scott.

CREST of the Duke of Portland.—Out of a Marquess's coronet, *Proper*, two Arms counter embowed vested, *Gules*, gloved, *Or*, holding in each an Ostrich feather, *Argent*.

SUPPORTERS. Two Lions double queued (tailed) the dexter *Or*, the sinister *Sable*.

MOTTO. Craignez honte. (Fear disgrace.)

SEATS. Bolsover Castle, Derbyshire, Welbeck Abbey, Nottinghamshire, and Bulstrode, Buckinghamshire. Town residence, 19 Cavendish Square.

Note. The Cavendishes, Dukes of Newcastle, used the same Arms and Crest as the Duke of Devonshire now uses, with due difference. And for Supporters, on the dexter side a Bull, *Or*, gorged with a ducal coronet, *Gules*; on the sinister, a Lion parti per fess, *Or* and *Gules*, ducally crowned, *Gold*. Holles, Duke of Newcastle's Arms were, *Ermine*, two Piles, *Sable*; Crest, on a chapeau, *Gules*, turned up, *Ermine*, a Boar passant, *Azure*, bristled, hoofed, and armed, *Or*; Supporters, dexter, a Lion, *Azure*, sinister, a Wolf, *Or*. Harley, Earl of Oxford, *Or*, a bend, cottised, *Sable*.

Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, co. Derby, knt. — Elizabeth, daughter of John, and sister and co-heir of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, co. Derby, esq.

- Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, ancestor of Lord Waterpark, of Doveridge.
- William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire.
- Margaret, 1st ux. dau. and co-heir of Sir Thomas Kitson, knt. of Hengrave, in Suffolk, obt. S. P.
- Sir Charles Cavendish, of Bolsover, co. Derby, knt. 3rd son. purchased Bolsover, 1613, and there died April 4, 1617. two years after the completion of the present castle.
- Catherine, 2nd ux. dau. and co-heir of Cuthbert Ogle, Baron Ogle; declared Baroness Ogle, in her own right anno 1628.

- Charles Cavendish, esq. obt. infant.
- Margaret, dau. of Sir Charles Lucas, Maid of Honour to Henrietta, Queen of England. She was an authoress, and wrote the Life of her Husband. She died in 1673.
- William Cavendish, Duke, Marquess and Earl of Newcastle, Earl of Ogle, Baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, Viscount Mansfield, K. G. Commander-in-chief, Lieut.-General for Charles I. to whose cause he firmly adhered; bapt. at Handsworth, co. York, Dec. 16, 1593; died Dec. 25, 1676, aged 84; buried, and has a splendid monument in Westminster Abbey.
- Elizabeth, dau. and sole heiress of William Bassett, of Blore, co. Stafford, and Langley, co. Derby, and relict of the Hon. Henry Howard, third son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
- Sir Charles Cavendish, purchased Bolsover of the Commonwealth.

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Charles, eldest son, Lord Visct. Mansfield, bur. at Bolsover, obt. infant. William, 2nd son, died just as he became of age, S. P.

Charles Cavendish, 3rd son, mar. Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Rogers, of Branston, co. Worcester, esq. but obt. during his father's life time, S. P.

Henry Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, &c. K. G. &c. &c. 4th, but surviving son and heir, born 1630, died 26th July, 1691, aged 60, bur. 12th August, at Bolsover.

Frances, dau. of William Pierrepont, esq. 2nd son of Robert, Earl of Kingston. She died 23rd September, 1695.

Jane, mar. Charles Cheyney, of Chesham Boys, co. Buckingham, esq. Elizabeth, mar. Jno. Eggerton, Earl of Bridgewater. Frances, mar. Oliver St. John, after created Lord Bolingbroke.

Henry Cavendish—Percy, Baron Ogle, took the name of Percy on his marriage, but died in his father's life time, anno ..... 1680, S. P.

Elizabeth, sole dau. and heir of Joceln Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Elizabeth, wife 1st to Christopher Monck, Earl of Albemarle; and 2ndly, of Ralph, Duke of Montague.

Frances, married John Campbel, Earl of Bredalbane.

Catherine, mar. Tho. Tufton, Earl of Thanet, obt. 1712.

Arabella, married Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, obt. 1698.

Margaret, 3rd dau. died Dec. 24, 1715. bur. Jan. 5, 1716.

John Holles, Earl of Clare, and Duke of Newcastle, in 1694 was possessed of Bolsover, &c. and dying July 15, 1711, aged ... the title became extinct.

Edward Harley, 2nd Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord of Bolsover, &c. in right of his wife. He died June 16, 1741, aged 42.

Henrietta Cavendish Holles: married October 31st, 1713: died December 8, 1755; erected the monument in Bolsover church in memory of her ancestors.

William Bentinck, 2nd Duke and 3rd Earl of Portland, K. G.—Margaret Cavendish Harley, only daughter &c. &c. Lord of Bolsover, &c. in right of his wife. He was son of Henry, 1st Duke, son of William, 1st Earl of the family. He was born 1709, died 1st May, 1762.

and heir. Married 11th July, 1734; died 7th July, 1785.

William Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, third Duke of Portland, K. G. F. R. S. D. C. L. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. &c. born April 14, 1738, died 30th October, 1809.

Dorothy Cavendish, dau. of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire, mar. 8th Nov. 1766, died 3rd June, 1794.

Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck, youngest son, born May 3, 1744, M. P. for Carlisle, &c. mar. Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Richard Cumberland, esq. Dec. 29, 1782.

Elizabeth, born June 27, 1735, married May 22, 1759, Thomas Thyne, Lord Viscount Weymouth, afterwards Marquess of Bath, and has issue.

Henrietta, born Mar. 6, 1736, mar. 1763, Geo. Harry Grey, Earl of Stamford, and has issue.

Margaret, obt. celebs, 20th April, 1756. Frances, youngest dau. died an infant.

William Henry—Cavendish Scott Bentinck, fourth Duke of Portland, K. G. &c. born June 24, 1768. In Sept. 1795, he took the name and arms of Scott with Bentinck: living, 1830, at Welbeck, Notts.

Henrietta, dau. and heiress of General John Scott, of Balcomy, co. Fife, mar. 4th August, 1795.

William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, K. G. C. B. Lieut.-Gen. Colonel of the 11th dragoons, Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, &c. born 14th Sep. 1774, married Mary Acheson, dau. of Arthur, Earl of Gosford, Feb. 19, 1803.

..... eld. dau. of ..... Seymour, mar Sep. 21, 1808, obt. Dec. 10, 1815, S. P.

William-Francis—Charles-James-Augustus Cavendish Bentinck, Lieut.-Colonel &c. born ..... 1780, died ..... 1826.

Two sons. Two daus.

Anne, eld. dau. of Richard, Marquess of Wellesley, mar. 23d July, 1816.

Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Lieut.-Col. grenadier foot guards, born Nov. 2, 1781, mar. Mary, dau. of Wm. Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, 1820.

Charlotte, mar. 31st Mar. 1793, Charles Greville, esq. Mary.

William Henry Scott Bentinck, Marquess of Tichfield, born Aug. 21, 1796, died March 4, 1824.

William John Scott Bentinck, Marquess of Tichfield, born September 18, 1800.

George, born 1802. Henry, born 1804.

Caroline, born July 6, 1799.

Henrietta, Charlotte, Lucy, Mary.

Lineage of the Newcastle branch of the Cavendish family, possessors of Bolsover, &c.

Sir Charles Cavendish, knt. third son of the first Earl of Devonshire, purchased the fee of Bolsover castle, in 1613, of the crown; and having rebuilt it, he made it

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his residence, and died there two years after its completion. His son, Sir William Cavendish, knt. was created a baron of the realm, in 18 James I. by the title of Lord Ogle: he was subsequently made Viscount Mansfield, and on the 17th of March, in the third year of the reign of Charles I. his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, and Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne; and was appointed governor of prince Charles. In the beginning of the contest between the King and Parliament, his lordship fortified and garrisoned the town of Newcastle, Bolsover, &c. for his majesty's service. Ever active in the service of his sovereign, his lordship obtained considerable advantages over the parliamentary troops at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, and at Chesterfield, in this county, besides numerous important successes at various places in Yorkshire; particularly at Bradford, where he discomfitted the principal northern division of the enemy's forces, and took twenty-two great guns, and many stands of colours. On account of this action, and his other eminent services, he was, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, 27th October, 19 Car. I. advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Newcastle; and on the restoration of Charles II. he was created Earl of Ogle, and Duke of Newcastle. His Grace was distinguished by the epithet of the Loyal Duke of Newcastle, and was privy counsellor to both the Charleses. He commenced the re-building of Nottingham castle when he was 82 years old, and lived to see it raised one yard from the ground. The cost amounted to £14,002. 17*s.* 11*d.* He thrice entertained his majesty, Charles I. at a cost little short of £20,000. After the Restoration this nobleman retired to a country life, and to the nursing of his wasted estates; he repaired and even added to Bolsover castle. In these retreats, in hospitality and splendour, he passed 26 years, and having, by virtue and temperance, attained the great age of 84, died full of honours on the 25th December, 1676. He was the author of several works, but his most esteemed and best known performance is his Treatise on Horsemanship. His pecuniary losses during the civil war, were said to have amounted to the enormous sum of £950,000.* His Grace was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of William Bassett, of Blore, co. Stafford, and of Langley, co. Derby (relict of the Hon. Henry Howard, third son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire) by whom he had issue, four sons and three daughters. His second was Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Lucas, one of the maids of honour to Henrietta, queen of England, whom she accompanied to Paris during the troubles in this country, and there the Earl of Newcastle espoused her in 1645. She died three years before her illustrious consort, leaving among her works as an authoress many volumes of Poems and Plays, and the Life of the noble Duke.

The second Duke of Newcastle was Henry Cavendish, the fourth, and only surviving son of his father. His Grace completed Nottingham castle in 1679: he was a privy counsellor to James II.; but on the accession of William III. disapproving the principles of the Revolution, he retired from public life and died at Welbeck in 1691. This nobleman married Frances, grand-daughter of the Earl of Kingston, but his only son dying during his life-time, the title became extinct. His third daughter, Margaret, had espoused John Holles, Earl of Clare, who was created Duke

* The following is a rental of the Marquess of Newcastle's estates in this county, in 1641.

	£.	s.	d.
The barony of Bolsover and Woodthorp ...	846	8	11
The manor of Chesterfield	378	0	0
The manor of Barlow.....	796	17	6
Tuslington	159	11	0
Dronfield	486	15	10
The manor of Brampton	142	4	8
Little Longstone	87	2	0
The manor of Stoke	212	3	0
Birth hall and Peak Forest	131	8	0
The manor of Grindlow.....	156	8	0
Carried forward	£3396	18	11

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	3396	18	11
The manor of Hucklow.....	162	10	8
The manor of Blackwall	306	0	4
Buxton and Tideshall	153	2	0
Mansfield Park.....	100	0	0
Mappleton and Thorp	207	5	0
The manor of Windley-hill	238	18	0
The manor of Litchurch and Mackworth	713	15	1
Church and Meynell Langley manor..	850	1	0
	£6128	11	0

The Duchess's Life of the Duke, page 97, states the amount of all his estates at that time to be £22,393. of which £6,229. lay in the county of Nottingham; and £2,349. in the county of Stafford.

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of Newcastle in 1694; and became possessed of Bolsover castle, &c. He died at Welbeck, in consequence of a fall from his horse, on the 15th of July, 1711, without male issue, and the title again became extinct. His Lordship left an only daughter and heiress, Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, who married Edward Harley, the second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, whose only daughter and heiress, married William Bentinck, the second Duke of Portland, and brought Bolsover and other estates to that nobleman.

Lineage of the Bentinck family.

This family is of eminent Dutch descent, and possessed estates at Diepenham, in Over-Yssel. William Bentinck, the son of Henry Bentinck, Lord of Diepenham, attended William, Prince of Orange, to England, in the year 1688, as his first page of honour and confidential secretary. On the accession of his royal master, he became privy-counsellor, groom of the stole, and first gentleman of the bed-chamber. On the 9th of April in the following year, he was called to the English House of Peers, by the titles of Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland. He commanded the Dutch regiment of horse-guards, and was Lieut.-General at the battle of the Boyne. In 1697 he was honoured with the order of the Garter. His Lordship was a man of valour and talent: devoted to the principles and interests of the promoters of the great revolution, he showed himself attached to the liberties of the country that had adopted him. His Lordship married first, Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, knight marshal, and sister of Edward, Earl of Jersey, by whom he had three sons and five daughters; and, secondly, Jane, Lady Dowager Berkeley, sixth daughter of Sir John Temple, bart. of East Sheen, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. The Earl was high in the favour, and constant in the service of king William, both in the council and in the field, and, after taking a leading part in all the wars at that time, closed an active and honourable life on the 23rd of November, 1709, and was succeeded by his eldest son. Henry, second Earl, was created Marquess of Tichfield, and Duke of Portland, on the 6th of July, 1716. His Grace married, in 1704, Lady Elizabeth Noel, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Wriothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, by whom he had issue William, second Duke, George, a colonel of foot, Anne, and Isabella. His Grace was Captain-General and Governor of the island of Jamaica, and died there on the 4th of July, 1726, in the 45th year of his age. The second Duke, William, eldest son of the former, added to the possessions of the family, the castle and lordship of Bolsover and other estates of Derbyshire, by his marriage with Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley, the daughter of Edward Harley, the second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and who was by her mother, Henrietta Cavendish Holles, the sole representative of the Newcastle branch of the Cavendish family, the titular honours of which had become extinct in 1711. The third Duke of Portland was also the eldest son of his father, to whose honours he succeeded in 1762. His Grace took a considerable share in the political affairs during the long and interesting reign of George III. and was twice at the head of the administration. The present Duke, the fourth who has possessed the title, succeeded his father in 1809: his name and titles are William Henry Cavendish Scott Bentinck, F. R. S. and S. A. Duke of Portland, Marquess of Tichfield, in the county of Southampton; Earl of Portland, in the county of Dorset; Viscount Woodstock, of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, and Baron Cirencester, of Cirencester, in the county of Gloucester. His Grace was born 24th June, 1768, and married 4th August, 1795. His Grace is Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, and one of the trustees of the British Museum. As an agriculturist his Grace has distinguished himself by converting wastes into fertile enclosures, and by giving employment to the labourer he has at once improved his estates and benefitted his country. William Henry, Marquess of Tichfield, his Grace's eldest son, died on the 4th March, 1824, in the 28th year of his age, greatly lamented, and William John, the second son, is now Marquess of Tichfield.

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BONSALL, a village, township, constablery and parish, situate in a romantic Bunteshall, valley, amidst abrupt limestone rocks, and watered by a beautiful trout stream, 1½ m. W. of Cromford, and 3 m. N. W. of Wirksworth, is in the hundred of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashbourn.

The township includes the little villages of Brightgate and Slaley, and contained, in 1821, 302 houses, 326 families, and 1396 inhabitants. Of the 326 families, 49 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 241 in trade and handicraft, and 36 variously. The trade carried on here is smelting of lead, framework-knitting, lace-running, manufacturing colours, combs, &c. Framework-knitters, of which there are fifty, mining, and the Cromford cotton-mills, employ the majority of the labouring class.

The township consists of 2384 acres of limestone land, including 1203 *a.* 1 *r.* 8 *p.* of newly enclosed, by Acts of Parliament obtained in 1774 and 1776, divided among about 150 copyholders. The land, which is principally meadow and pasture, is divided into small farms, at an average rental of £2. per acre. The average of seven years parochial expenses is £524. 13*s.*; this includes the poor and county-rate, constables' accounts, &c. The church-rate averages about £50. per annum. The highways are assessed separately. There is no work-house, consequently the paupers are sent to Alstonfield, in Staffordshire. The pauper children are seldom apprenticed out. The copyholders pay the rector £100. per annum in lieu of tithes.

Besides the endowed free-school, there are Sunday-schools at the church and Baptist chapel, supported by voluntary contributions. There are three Friendly Societies, consisting of 240 members, and six victuallers in the township.

In the Doomsday Survey, Bonteshall is described as a hamlet, of the manor of Metesford (the site of which is not known) and was part of the king's lands or field.

In 25 Edward I. Edward, Earl of Lancaster, held the manor; he died in 1296, seised of the manor of Upper Bonsall, formerly belonging to the crown, and Nether Bonsall, which had been parcel of the honour of Tutbury. These manors became united, and continued annexed to the Earldom and Duchy of Lancaster until 1630, when Charles I. granted them to Charles Harbord, esq. and others, reserving a fee-farm rent. In 1632 they were sold to Henry, Earl of Dover; and in 1633 he sold his interest in them to the copyholders, subject to the same fee-farm rent. In 10 Henry VIII. Thomas Babington died, and left an estate in Bonsall to his son Anthony. In 19 Henry VIII. Francis Leech died, and left his son Francis an estate; and 4 Edward VI. Ralf Leech died, and left the same to his three daughters, Joan, Elizabeth and Margaret. In 18 Henry VIII. Roger Foljambe, esq. died, and left his estate here to his son Godfrey; the said Godfrey dying, 5 Edward VI. left the same to his son Godfrey. Sir William Cavendish, knt. left an estate here to his son Henry. Sir Henry Sacheverell left an estate here to his son John. 10 Elizabeth, Richard Blackwall, esq. died, and left to his son William an estate at Bonsall. The family of Hopkinson had a considerable freehold and copyhold estate in this parish, as early as the reign of Henry V. They became extinct the latter end of the seventeenth century. The Fernes were also a family of name and substance here. Robert Ferne, esq. who built the school-house, with a dwelling-house for the master, in 1718, was ancestor of Henry Ferne, esq. Receiver General of the Customs; the latter possessed considerable property in this parish, and also the largest share of the manor, which descended to his daughter and co-heir, Elizabeth, the wife of Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, in the county of Lincoln. Isabel, their daughter, married Major General Alexander Dury (killed at the siege of St. Cas, in 1758.) and it is now the inheritance of his son and heir, Alexander Dury, esq. of Hadley, in the county of Middlesex.

In 1620. It is decreed that the freeholders and copyholders of Bonsall, time out of mind, paid an ancient rent, called Weanemolle or Weanmill rent, of £3. 18*s.* 6*d.* to his Majesty, which was not in charge to the reeve, but in charge of his Majesty's bailiff and receiver of his soccage rents, within the wapentake of Wirksworth. The king's copyhold tenants in Bonsall and Slaley, claimed and allowed, by same decree, to have for every ox-gang, common of pasture for 40 sheep; and after the same proportion, common of pasture for all manner of cattle, on, &c. called Moor-butts,

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Blackemeare, Leys-yate, White-low, to Grange-edge, Tow-meare, Cotter-slacke, Shot-walls, Gorsie-dale, Long-tor end, Smalethorn-edge, Blacklow-tower, Wensley-side, Breach-yate, Crow-stones, Blacklow-slacke, Ball-ley, Stow-low, Finnes, Latter'd-way, Ewen-slacke, Fenny-ford, Stony-way, Monks-wall, Hember, Masson-eves, alias March-den, Cockshut-low, and the Upper-dale, and all other commons, wastes, heaths and common-ground whatsoever, in the manor or lordship of Bonsall or elsewhere, wherein or whereupon the said copyholders of Bonsall aforesaid and Slaley, or either of them, used to have common, &c.—The same decree regulates the steward's fees. See Wirksworth.

In 1620, the following copyholders of Bonsall compounded with the king's commissioners for the confirmation of their customary estates here: Henry Hopkinson, William Woolley, William Buckley, Edward Woolley, Henry Bowne, George Beastowe, William Hopkinson, John Tooke, William Needham, William Colton, Adam Simpson, Francis Alcocke, Robert Downes, William Else, George Greensmith, Thomas Chatsworth, Edward Hopkinson, John Gratton, Thomas Bennett, John Needham, William Lowe, John Hopkinson, Thomas Needham, John Harding, John Hall, Thomas Marple, Anthony Shaw, George Bird, Margery Cooke, Edward Beastall, John Hartley, Richard Wiglie, Edward Eliat, Richard Smith, Henry Ferne, Roger Columbell, gent. James Hall, and the heirs of Anthony Greensmith.

In 1625, Peter Bradshaw, citizen and merchant taylor, of London, devised Bontesall, otherwise Bonsall mill, which he had purchased of his Majesty's contractors, to his fourth son, Paul.

About the latter end of the 17th century, Mr. Thomas Statham, steward of this manor, incurred a bill of upwards of £30. in attempting to obtain a Charter for a market here, but did not succeed. At this time it is probable the stone cross and steps were erected in the town street, in the large open place where they now stand.

The manor or royalty of Bonsall belongs to the proprietors of the copyhold property within that manor, proportionably according to the amount of a certain fine or copyhold rent, payable by each person for his copyhold tenement, the whole amount of which fine or rent is about £15. The copyholders or lords of the manor being in consequence very numerous, trustees are appointed by them for transacting the business of the manor with greater facility, and in whose names the Courts Leet and Courts Baron are held. James Milnes, of Matlock, esq. is the steward.

The church stands on a hill, and is a gothic structure, with a tower, terminated by a handsome spire, dedicated to St. James. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 16*s.* 0½*d.* and yearly tenths 19*s.* 7½*d.* The glebe land belonging to the living is 61 *a.* 1 *r.* and the parishioners pay to the rector £100. in lieu of tithe. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron. The Rev. Thomas Still Basnett is the present rector.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In the church of Bonsall, Mrs. Shore has lately erected a monument of white marble to her father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, and others of the Evans's family.

In memory of Edmund Evans, gent. of Upper Bonsall, and of Rebecca, his wife; he died 25th Dec. 1746, aged 56 years. She died 10th June, 1767, aged 78 years, and was interred near this place. Also of Mary Evans, their daughter, who died at Cromford bridge 29th November, 1794, aged 74. And of George, their son, also of Cromford bridge, who died 26th March, 1808, aged 82. And of Anne, his wife, who died 7th February, 1815, aged 82. Also of George, their son, who died an infant, and was interred 3rd April, 1769. And of Henry Evans, son of Thomas and Barbara Evans, of Derby, who died 27th October, 1772. In the same place are deposited the remains of Ann Shore, eldest daughter of William and Mary Shore, of Tapton grove, and grand-daughter of the above George and Ann Evans: she died 2nd February, 1790, aged 3 years and 24 days. This promising and lamented child had so greatly endeared herself to every individual of the domestic circle in which she passed her short life, that her sorrowing parents would hope they may be indulged in recording her death and their deeply felt loss. May their grief on this occasion have been sufficiently mingled with resignation to God, without whose permission "not a sparrow falleth to the ground."

On a wall, in the body of the church, is a beautiful white marble monument, highly embellished, and ornamented with cherubim and ferne branches, on which are the following inscriptions: In memory of Henry Ferne, esq. of Snitterton, in this county, Receiver General of the Customs in the reign of King William, Queen Ann, and George the First. He died July 12th, 1703. And of his wife, Elizabeth Ferne, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Dayrel, esq. of Kings Clear, in the county of Southampton. She died, May 7th, 1723: their issue was one son, Robert, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Isabella and Frances. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Edmund Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, in the county of Lincoln, who died, December 4th, 1765; in confor-

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mity to whose last will and testament, her daughter and executrix, Diana Langton, widow of B. Lagston, esq. of Langton, in the county of Lincoln, has caused this monument to be erected.

ARMS. Painted at bottom: Ferne and Dayrel, quarterly, 1 and 4. Per bend, indented, *Argent* and *Gules*, two lions' heads, erased, counterchanged, crowned, *Or*, (Ferne) 2 and 3, *Azure*, a lion rampant, *Or*, crowned, *Argent*. (Dayrell)

CREST. A garb, *Or*, banded, *Gules*, on a mount of Ferne, *Proper*.

In the chancel are two monuments to the family of Lomas and Hobson, successively masters of the free-school there, with the following inscriptions:

Near this place lie the remains of Samuel Lomas, and Hannah, his wife.

He { died } 14th March, 1777, aged { 57 / 50 } years.
She { died } 18th August,

To the memory of Robert Hobson, XLIV years master of the free-school in this place. This tribute of respect to the best of fathers, is dedicated by his affectionate widow and eight children. He died on the III. of April, MDCCCXXI, aged LXIX years. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Another, of white marble: To the memory of James Hadley Cox, M. A. 14 years rector of this pariah, of excellent and well cultivated abilities, of a signal urbanity, with its attendant endowment of the heart of a rare felicity, in the love and respect of friends, acquaintances and dependants. His sisters erected this mournful monument of sisterly affection and esteem. Obt. February 28th, 1795, aged 39.

On the north wall of the chancel is a brass plate, with this inscription: In memoriam Henrici Hopkinson, generosi quondam Hospitii Lincolniensis in respiritu qui ex uxore sua Dorothea (filia Anthonii Allsopp, de Allsopp in le Dale, armigeri) tres filios suscepit, Anthonium, Gulielmus, et Johannem, et obiit quarto die Decembris anno Domini, 1634.

A Barrester, a Bachelor of Arte,
A practiser that chose the better parte;
He pleaded more for just defence than gain,
That for the poore and common good took pain,
That councelled peace, for hee did plainely see
Too much decrease by suites that trivial bee;
That knewe the lawe, yet soe lov'd neighborhoode,
Noe man did know him sue, or to be sued;
He's buried here, his soule in heaven doth rest,
Without all feare, for peacemakers are blest.

Amiei Amantes debentes et dolentes amores hoc monumentum possuerunt.

On the right hand of the middle aisle is a mural monument. In memory of Elizabeth, wife of Adam Simpson, who died 12th January, 1782, aged 55 years. Also of the above Adam Simpson, who died 14th October, 1782, aged 65 years.

Another, inscribed Robert Greensmith, gentleman, died March 8th, 1753, aged 59.

Two others, to the family of Twigge and Wodiwiss.

Parish Registers.—The early church registers have by some means or other disappeared. The present register does not begin earlier, nor quite so early as 1740.

Charities.

FREE SCHOOL.—William Cragge, and Elizabeth, his wife, by Deed of 20th December, 1704, gave a house and lands in Bonsall, to two trustees, for the purpose of bringing up and instructing such poor children as they in their discretion should think most fit and convenient.

TURNOR'S CHARITY.—Elizabeth Turnor, wife of Edmund Turnor, esq. in 1737, gave lands to trustees, of the yearly value of £40. for the support and maintenance of a charity-school, formerly erected at Bonsall, by her grandfather, Robert Ferne.

The trust property consists of messuages and lands in Bonsall, Matlock and Tansley; comprising three houses, a corn-mill, 58 *a.* 3 *r.* 26 *p.* of land, which now lets for £98. 19*s.* 6*d.* The school premises, with a house and garden, is now occupied by the school-master, who receives £7. 13*s.* 6*d.* from Cragge's charity, and a salary of £40. a year. In respect of these emoluments, the school-master instructs 50 poor boys and girls in writing, reading, arithmetic and the church catechism, whom he admits as vacancies occur: 45 of the parish of Bonsall, and 5 of the township of Wensley and Snitterton. The children are furnished with bibles, testaments and spelling-books out of the rents; and such boys as are educated in this school (who are desirous) are apprenticed out, with a premium of £5. There is a surplus vested in the trustees of upwards of £500.

Annuities	2	18	0	Poor	
Gisborne, Rev. Francis...	5	10	0	Poor	In clothing	Will 1817, Deed 1818.

At Bonsall Upper Town resides John Harding, gent. who has made a large fortune in trade; he is descended from Mr. John Harding, living here in 1620. This family are famed for longevity: Mr. Harding is above 70; Robert Harding, his father, and grand-father, both lived to an advanced age; the latter being the son of another Robert Harding, living 1698.

The Baptist connexion have a neat chapel here.

BORROWASH, a village 5 m. E. of Derby, stands on the turnpike-road from Derby to Nottingham; it is chiefly in the parish of Ockbrook, and partly in the parish of Spondon. The Messrs. Towle have built a cotton-mill on the Derwent, and they employ many of the inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists have built a handsome chapel here on a plot of land given to them by the

Burghwash,

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Messrs. Towle. There is also an ancient water corn-mill on the Derwent at this place, which formerly belonged to Dale Abbey. The principal land owners are the Executors of the late John Rose Swindell, esq. and the Messrs. Towle.

BOULTON, a small village, township and parochial chapelry, 3 m. S. of Derby, situate on the right of the London road, from Derby, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, in the constablery of Alvaston and parish of St. Peter's, Derby. This township contained, in 1821, 32 houses, 34 families, and 168 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture.

Bolton,

The township or manor of Boulton consists of 742 *a.* 3 *r.* 24 *p.* which includes 98 *a.* of newly enclosed land; the land is principally meadow and pasture, of good quality, at an average rental of £2. per acre. At the time of the enclosure, land was given in lieu of tithes. The principal proprietors are Sir George Crewe, bart. who is lord of the manor, the Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, Mr. George Wootton, Mr. Henry Meakin, and Mr. Luke Pym, of Chellaston, John Chatterton, of Derby, gent. Henry Holdsworth, esq. Mr. John Coxen, Mr. Thomas Hall, Mr. William Williams, and Mr. Joseph Radborne, of Boulton, Rev. Henry Peach, of Derby and Langley hall, the Derby Canal Company, &c.

The land and buildings are valued with Alvaston. The parochial expenses (including all except the highways, which is about one shilling in the pound upon the valuation) is £112. 9*s.* 3*d.* per annum. The parishioners send their paupers to Shardlow House of Industry.

In Boletune, Levenot had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There is now one plough in the demesne, and two sokemen and three villanes have one plough. There are ten acres of meadow. Pasture, four quarentens long and three quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time 40*s. now* 30*s.* D. B. 319.

The family of Sacheverell possessed the manor at an early period. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Agards acquired a moiety of the manor by purchase from Shelly. It is now the property of Sir George Crewe, bart.

The church is a very ancient structure. The living is a curacy; it has been augmented by £400. subscribed and £400. Royal Bounty, and is now worth £130. per annum. In 1271, an agreement was made between Robert de Sacheverell, who claimed the patronage of Boulton as a parish church, and the Abbot of Darley; the former agreed to give up his claim for the consideration of 20 marks to be paid to him by the Abbot, and admitted Boulton to be a chapelry to St. Peter. It was further agreed that the Abbot should nominate and appoint a fit minister, who should have three ox-gangs of land, nine *sellions*, and 12*s.* rent, besides the small tithes. The inhabitants appoint their own minister, and the Rev. Henry Peach is the present incumbent.

Bowden Edge, or *Chapel Bowden*, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith; for particulars see that town.

BOYLSTONE, a rural agricultural village, township, constablery and parish, situate on the banks of a brook of the same name, that falls into the Dove, 7 m. S. E. of Uttoxeter, and 13 m. W. by N. of Derby (which is the post town) in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Castillar. This township includes the village of Harehill, and contained, in 1821, 59 houses, 62 families, and 330 inhabitants: 52 families are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 10 in trades or handicraft connected therewith.

Beilestune, Boyleston,

The parish contains about 1400 acres of good land, upon a substratum of red marl, sand and gravel; about one third is arable, the other two thirds meadow and pasture. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £2048. 1*s.* 8*d.* Land has been given to the rector in lieu of tithes. The farms are of a middling size, and the average rental is about £2. per acre. The average of seven years parochial expenses, including all payments except highways, is about £195. per annum. There is no house of industry, consequently the parishioners join Tutbury, in Staffordshire. The principal proprietors are John Broadhurst, and Henry Tatham, esqrs. who are joint lords of the manor; Mr. Robert Stone, of the Forest, co. Stafford, Rev. Thomas Gell, rector, Mr. John, Mr. George, and Mr. John Moorcroft, and Mr. Fearn. The

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land is drained and watered by Boylstone brook. There are two chapels, one the Wesleyan, and the other the Primitive Methodists, one men's club, consisting of 50 members, one endowed free-school, and one inn in the township.

In Boilestune, Godric and Levenot had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes and eight bordars having three ploughs and one mill 12*d. and six acres of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and half a mile broad. Value in king Edward's time* 40*s. now* 30*s. Roger holds it.* D. B. 307.

The manor of Boylstone has been held by many good families. At the Doomsday Survey it was part of the extensive possessions of Henry de Ferrars. Oliver de Ayncourt and Matilda his wife held a fourth part under a milltary tenure for 10*s.* rent. In 15 Edward I. Stephen de Grendon held one half of the manor under the Duchy of Lancaster, after Ferrars forfeited his lands, and left it to his daughter Joan. Roger de Ridware, who had married the other co-heiress of Reginald, held the other half. In 36 Edward III. Margaret Zouch died, and left Roger, the son of Roger de Saperton, her heir, half of the manor, and the advowson of the church, and Walter de Ridware held the other half. Ridware conveyed his part to John de Bassinges, whose heiress married Waldeshelf; one of the co-heiresses of the latter brought this estate again to the family of Ridware; the heiress of Ridware brought it to the Cottons. The latter family were in possession of the estate for several generations. In 21 Henry VII. Thomas Cotton, son and heir of Richard Cotton, esq. died and left Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, his half of the lordship. In 1609 Sir Humphrey Ferrars died seised of this portion of the manor. In 1664 the latter sold it to the Challoners: from the Challoners it passed by marriage to the Rev. Thomas Gilbert, who, in 1743, sold it to John Gilbert Cooper, esq. Mr. Gilbert repurchased it in 1746; and, in 1751, resold it to Henry Tatham, esq. who devised it to the Rev. Thomas Manlove, on the death of whose widow it again returned into the family of Tatham, and Henry Tatham, esq. is the present proprietor.

The other part of the manor passed from the Sapertons to the Agards. In 7 Eliz. Clement Agard, esq. died, and left his half of the manor to his son William, and it continued in that family until the reign of Charles II. when the male branch became extinct. It was purchased by John Gisborne, of Derby, esq. and his son John owned it in 1712. The family of Bates afterwards possessed this portion of the manor. Brownlow Bate, esq. sold this estate in 1764 to Mr. Broadhurst; and John Broadhurst, of Foston hall, esq. is the present proprietor.

In 26 Henry VIII. William, Lord Mountjoy died and left his son Charles, Lord Mountjoy, an estate here.

The parish church is an ancient and humble structure with a tower, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £49. and yearly tenths 12*s.* One hundred and five acres of land were given at the time of the enclosure in lieu of tithes, now let for about 30*s.* per acre. The Rev. Thomas Gell is the patron and rector.

Monumental Inscriptions.

In the nave of the chapel, on a flag—In memory of William Challoner, son of William, died 9th September, 1675, aged 45.

John Challoner, died 8th June, 1701, aged 31.

Thomas Chawner, late of Lees hall, son of John, son of Thomas, son of John; he died 30th March, 1775, aged 73. Elizabeth, his wife, died 3rd August, 1778, aged 72. They left issue eight sons and five daughters, John, Henry, Ann, Sarah, Thomas, Elizabeth, Anthony, William, Dorothy, Mary, George, Rupert, and Charles: these are all dead except Rupert, who is a surgeon at Burton upon Trent, and has a numerous family.

Herbert Croft, esq. late of the Six Clerks' Office, London, by his first wife, Elizabeth Young, of Midhurst, Sussex, he left issue four children, Herbert, Grace, Mary, and Richard; by his second wife, Mary Chawner, of Harehill, in this county, one child, Elizabeth; he died on the 7th of July, 1785, aged 67.

Rev. Carter Fletcher, B. A. patron and rector of this church, died 11th July, 1808, aged 76. Dorothy Fletcher, died 4th December, 1796, aged 56; and Sydney Wheetman, widow, died 21st December, 1805, aged 57: also of the grand children of his sister, Frances, wife of the Rev. Thomas Gell, M. A. rector of Edlaston, in this county, John Gell, died 12th April, 1815, aged 1 year, and Elizabeth Gell died 8th February, 1814.

Thomas Allsopp, rector of Boylstone 40 years, died in 1715, aged 75. Grace, his wife, died in 1714, aged 76.

Christopher Allsopp died 11th February, 1675.

Christopher Allsopp died 14th July, 1691.

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Charities.

Allsopp Thomas, rector of Hatherne ...	Lands	0 16 0	Poor in bread...	Died in June 1682.
Allsopp Thomas, rector of Boylstone...	Lands	0 16 0	Poor in bread...	Died in 1715.
Bayley	Lands	0 12 0	Poor in bread...	
Challoner William	£9.	Interest	Poor and church	Died in 1675.
Challoner Robert.....	£6.	Interest	Poor	Will 6th December, 1703.
Challoner John.....	.....	6 doz. of bread	Poor	Died in 1705.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds.	5 10 0	Poor in clothing	Will 1818.
Harpur John	.....	0 8 0	Poor in bread...	Will 22nd February, 1686.

Allsopps' charities are secured on land, now the property of ..... Clough, esq. Bayley's charities are secured on land, now the property of John Broadhurst, esq. Nothing is now known of the Challoners' gifts.

Boythorpe Manor, in Hasland, is the property of W. B. Thomas, esq.

BRACKENFIELD, Brakenthwayte, a village, chapelry and township in the parish of Morton and hundred of Scarsdale, 3½ miles W. of Morton; contained in 1821, 68 houses, 68 families, and 352 inhabitants. Of the 68 families, 50 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 18 in trade or handicraft. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2651. 12*s*.

In the reign of king John the manor belonged to the family of Heriz. In 1369 Sir Richard Willoughby held it under the Deincourts. It shortly after this became the property of the Revels, who resided at Ogston hall for many generations. The sisters and coheiresses of William Revel, esq. who died in 1706, married Richard Turbutt, esq. of Doncaster, and Sir Paul Jenkinson, of Walton, near Chesterfield, bart. The whole of this township and manor is now the property of William Turbutt, esq.

The ancient chapel, situate about three quarters of a mile from the village, is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was formerly served only once a month by the rector of Morton, but having been augmented by the Royal Bounty, it is become a distinct benefice, and has regular service weekly. It is not parochial, not having the right of sepulture or baptism; the minister is appointed by the rector of Morton.

BRADBOURN, Bradeburne, Bradbourn, a small village, constablery, township and parish, in the wapentake of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashbourn, 6 m. N. E. of the latter, and 5 m. W. of Wirksworth, is pleasantly seated on the N. bank of a small trout stream, and surrounded by limestone hills. The parish includes four chapelries and one township, of which the following table forms the enumeration, with the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811 and 1821, with the acreage and estimated annual value of each.

BRADBOURN PARISH.	POPULATION. 1801. *Persons.*	1811. *Persons.*	1821. *Houses.*	1821. *Families.*	1821. *Persons.*	*Acreage.*	*Estimated Annual Rental.*
Aldwark township	68	74	15	15	92		724 14 0
Atlow chapelry	137	159	34	34	197	1300	1589 1 0
Ballidon chapelry.....	80	92	17	19	102	1894	2382 10 0
Bradbourn vicarage	157	190	39	38	210	1550	3624 13 4
Brassington chapelry	560	650	148	149	689	4017	4662 10 0
Tissington chapelry and Lea Hall hamlet	455	484	74	77	496		5327 5 10
	1457	1649	327	332	1807		18,310 14 2

Of the 258 families in this parish and townships, 218 are employed in agriculture, 70 in trade or handicraft, and 65 in mining and various other pursuits.

The extent of the township of Bradbourn is about 1550 acres of good dairy land, chiefly limestone, divided among six proprietors, viz. Philip Gell, esq. the lord of the manor, who owns about 1250 acres, Rev. German Buckston, 260 acres, Thomas Denman, esq. 16 acres, Mr. John Buxton, 11 acres, Robert Hartshorn, gent. 11 acres, and the clergyman of Wetton church, 16 acres. The tithes are rated annually, and average about £100. per annum. The white tithes average about £30. per annum. The average rental is about 35*s*. per acre. The average of 8 years parochial expenses, viz. poor and county-rate and constables' accounts, is £135. and church-rate about £10. per annum. There is one water corn-mill and one public-house in the township.

In Bradeburne, Eluric had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now in the demesne two ploughs and twelve villanes: and four bordars have

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four ploughs. There is a priest and a church, and twelve acres of meadow. Coppice-wood three quarentens long and two broad. Value in king Edward's time £4. now 30s. D. B. 300.

The manor was part of Henry de Ferrars' lands at the Doomsday Survey, and was held under that family at an early period by the family of Caus or de Cauceis. After the fall of the Ferrars' family, this manor was held by the Bakepuzes. In the reign of king John, it was conveyed to Godard de Bradburne, and it continued in this family until the reign of Edward VI. In 1207, Roger de Bradburne held the manor of Bradburne, and lands in Hough and Offdecote. Henry de Bradburne, eldest son of Sir Roger, was executed at Pomfret, in 1322, for his adherence to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, when the manor passed to his younger brother, John, and his descendants. In 13 Henry VIII. Humphrey de Bradburne, esq. died, and left Hough and Bradbourn to his son John. In 23 Elizabeth, Sir Humphry Bradburne died, and left Hough and Bradbourn to his son William. Here was anciently a seat of the family of Bradburne, of whom the last Sir Humphrey lies buried under a handsome altar-tomb in Ashbourn church. His co-heir, Jane, marrying Sir Humphrey Ferrers, of Tamworth, was mother of Sir John Ferrers, who died in 1633, from whom this estate descended to the Baroness de Ferrers, who married George, Marquess of Townshend; the latter family sold this manor, in 1809, to Philip Gell, of Hopton hall, esq. for £85,000. and he is the present proprietor.

The ancient church has a Norman square tower, embattled, with sculptured heads round the string-courses. It is dedicated to All Saints. This church was given to the priory of Dunstable,* in 1205, by Sir Geoffrey de Cauceis, whose gift was confirmed by William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, as chief lord of the fee. It was appropriated to the priory in 1278, and a vicarage was endowed in 1330.

In 1608, the rectory was granted to Rogers and another, who sold most of the tithes to the several land-owners. In 1609, the rectory house and glebe lands were purchased by Mr. George Buxton, ancestor of the Rev. German Buckston, the present vicar. The living is a vicarage, of the clear value of £32. 3*s.* and yearly tenths, 16*s.* 4*d.* The present value is about £120. per annum. The Duke of Devonshire is the patron.

The font is ancient: and a part of an old cross, on which some rude figures are sculptured, is now converted into a gate-post. On one of the pews, which is said to have belonged to the Bradburne family, there are some curious carved heads, animals and grotesque figures, on the oak pannels, worthy of remark. The chancel is kept in repair by the owners of the white tithe. The windows have been ornamented with stained glass. In one of the chancel windows are the arms of Ferrars, *Argent*, a chevron, between three horse-shoes, *Sable*.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of Thomas Buckston, esq. who died in the year 1811, aged 87, many years captain in the Royal Marines, during which period he served in many engagements, and lived to be one of the oldest officers of his Majesty's service. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 50th regiment of foot, and was at the battle of Culloden, in 1745; a man warmly attached to his family and friends, charitable and religious in his principles and conduct. Elizabeth, his wife, died 27th August, 1810, aged 75.

In memory of Sarah, wife of George Buckston, esq. of this place, a woman of exemplary meekness and piety; she died 9th February, 1793, aged 75, leaving one son and one daughter; another son and daughter died in their infancy.

Here also resteth in humble hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of George Buckston, esq. whose truly christian piety and cheerfulness, together with a warm and benevolent heart, will long endear his memory to his surviving friends. He married Sarah, one of the co-heiresses of Richard Peacock, of Rodgley, and died 8th April, 1810, aged nearly 89.

John Buxton, of Ballidon, died 23rd August, 1783, aged 63; and Elizabeth, his wife, sister to Rev. Mr. Roe, died 12th February, 1806, aged 80.

John Buxton, of Ballidon, died 1st Mar. 1805, æt. 48.

* Lysons gives the following extract from the Chronicle of the Annals of Dunstable. "When the church was given to the priory, it had a rector and two vicars. In 1214, the Prior had a suit in the court at Rome, with the rector and vicars, with a view, as it is supposed, of displacing them. It was alleged, that Robert, the rector, was son of Godfrey, a former rector; that Henry, one of the vicars, was son of John, his predecessor, in one mediety of the vicarage; and that William, the other vicar, kept a concubine publicly, and went a hunting, forsaking his tonsure and clerical duties. When the church became vacant, the convent sent one of their canons, who resided at Bradbourn, under the name of a custos or warden, accounted with the priory for the profits, and provided for the cure of the church and its chapels, many years before the rectory was actually appropriated to the priory. The Prior kept a great flock of sheep in this parish, and in the Annals before referred to it is stated, that 800 died in the year 1243.

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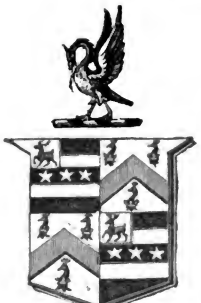
Charities.

Buxton George	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor
Gisborne, Rev. Francis...	Funds	5	10	0	Poor

Deed 31st December, 1655.
Will 1817, Deed 1818.

Pedigree of the family of BUCKSTON, *of Bradbourn, &c.*



ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Sable*, two bars, *Argent*, and three mullets, *Argent*, between the bars; on a canton, of the second, a buck, trippant, of the field, Buckston. 2nd and 3rd, *Argent*, between a chevron, *Gules*, three Peacocks' heads ..... Peacock.
CREST. A pelican vulning itself, *Or*.
MOTTO. Fructum habet Charitas.

John Buxton, of Buxton, in the county of Derby, anno 10 Elizabeth.

Note. John, son of John Buxton, granted his lands in Buxton to Henry Buxton and his heirs, by Deed, dated anno 4 Richard II. which was produced at the herald's visitation, in 1634: when John Buxton, of Buxton, grandson of William Buxton, below mentioned, entered and certified his pedigree.

William Buxton, of Buxton, son and heir, was father of Richard, father of John Buxton, who entered his pedigree at the visitation, in 1634. See the above note.

Anne, dau. of George Buxton, of Hobknowle.

Henry Buxton, of Bradbourn, co. Derby, esq. 2nd son.

..... dau. of ..... Beresford, of Newton Grange, co. Derby.

George Buxton, of Bradbourn, eldest son and heir, living, anno 1609.

Joan, dau. of Robert Woodward, of Kniveton, in the county of Derby.

Thomas Buxton, 2nd son.

Alice.

Henry, eld. son, died before 1609, S. P.

George Buxton, of Bradbourn, 2nd but eldest surviving son, heir apparent, 1609; died, 1662.

Margaret, dau. of Humphry Pegge, of Osmaston, in the co. of Derby.

German Buxton, of Kirk Ireton, co. Derby, 3rd son, died in 1665, leaving issue.

Millicent, dau. of John Buxton, of Carsington, in the co. of Derby.

Grace, married to John Gould, of Parwich, co. Derby.

Margaret, mar. to Edward Burton, of Long Eaton, co. Derby.

Henry Buxton, of Bradbourn, son and heir, aged 52 in 1672, and then had no issue.

Anne, dau. of Richard Wigley, of Wigwell Grange, co. Derby.

Mary, dau. of John Lowe, of Hasland, co. Derby; living, 1665; 1st wife.

German Buxton, of Tarden, and afterwards of Bradbourn, co. Derby; 2nd son.

Martha, dau. of William Ridge, of Marple, co. Chester.

Joan, mar. to John Watson, of Derby.

Sarah, mar. before 1670, to ..... Birds, esq.

Prudence, unmar. in 1670.

Elizabeth.

Patience.

Henry Buxton, of Bradbourn, died in 1721, aged 51.

Dorothy, dau. of Richd. Levinge, of Parwich, esq.

George Buxton, of Bradbourn, only son, died, June, 1732; aged 48.

Mary, eldest dau. and co-heir of Richard Stubbing, of West Broughton, co. Derby.

Richard, eld. son, died unmarried, æt. 18: bur. at Bradbourn, 6th Aug. 1724.
German, 5th son.
Dorothy.
Mary.
all died young.

*George, of Bradbourn, esquire, 2nd but eldest surviving son, died 8th April, 1810, aged nearly 89.

Sarah, dau. of Richard Peacock, of Rodsley, co. Derby, esq.: died 9th. Feb. 1795, aged 75.

Henry, 3rd son.

Elizabeth. dau. of John Longden, of Ashbourn, co. Derby.

Thomas, a capt. in the Royal Marines, 4th son; died in 1811, æt. 86.

Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Mould, of Appleby, co. Leicester; died 27th August, 1810, æt. 75.

Margaret, mar. Theophilus Browne, of Derby, apothecary.

Henry Browne, of Derby, esq. an eminent chemist.

Martha, mar. to Richard Mellor, of Wirksworth, co. Derby. surgeon.

Ellen, mar. to Robert Mellor, of Allsop-in-the-Dale, co. of Derby, gent. and had issue.

a

b

* This George Buckston altered the manner of spelling the name, from *Buxton* to *Buckston*, on the recommendation of his kinsman, Sir Richard Levinge, bart.

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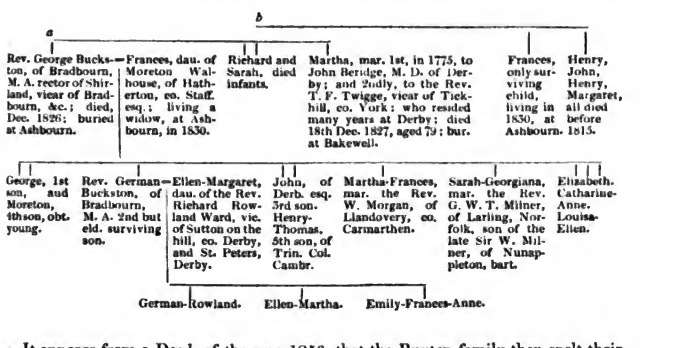

It appears from a Deed, of the year 1256, that the Buxton family then spelt their name de Bawkestone, and possessed the manor of Yolgrave, afterwards sold to the Duke of Rutland; they were originally settled at Buxton, but removed to Brassington in consequence of a marriage with the heiress of Lane; and about two centuries ago, from Brassington to Bradbourn. In the first edition of Camden's Britannia, in the margin, are the arms. Several of this family have been benefactors to the poor. In the mysteries of York, 3 Henry V. (1415.) one of this family, Mr. Thomas Buxton, walked in the procession as a principal person, and among those who had been sheriffs for that county. Some part of the family removed into Norfolk in the 12th or 13th century: and we believe Sir Robert John Buxton, of Shadwell Lodge, Norfolk, bart. is the representative of that branch. The Buxtons of Buxton are also, we believe, a branch of the same family; the late Dr. Buxton was a celebrated physician at Buxton, and his son, the present Mr. Buxton, practises as a surgeon there.

BRADLEY is a village, township, constablery and parish, seated in a valley 3 m. E. of Ashbourn, in the hundred of Appletree, and archdeaconry of Derby. In 1821 this parish consisted of 62 dwelling houses, containing 63 families, and 320 inhabitants. At the present time there are 60 dwelling houses, and 323 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture.

Braidelei, Bradeley,

The extent of the township is about 2800 acres of freehold land, a great part of which is of an inferior quality, divided among six proprietors. Godfrey Meynell, esq. the lord of the manor, owns 2715 acres, of which about 80 acres is woods and coppices; the Rector, glebe land, 55 acres; Thomas Hartshorn, esq. Mr. William White, Mr. William Thorneley, and Mr. Joseph Weston. The average rental is about 30*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2799. 15*s.* 9*d.* The annual amount of the rates collected for the use of the poor for the last seven years is £188. 10*s.* The paupers are sent to Brassington House of Industry. There is a Sunday-school, for both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions. There are no dissenting chapels, no friendly societies, and but one public-house in the parish.

In Braidelei, Aluric and Lewin had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. Eleven villanes and six bordars have there four ploughs and one acre of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 40*s. now* 30*s. This manor then belonged to Henry de Ferrariis.* D. B. 305.

The manor belonged to the Ferrars from the Doomsday Survey till the fall of that great family, when it became part of the possessions of the Duchy of Lancaster, under whom it was held, 21 Edward I. by Ralph de Shirley. In 4 Edward I. Ralph de Okeover held lands here. At a very early period it became the property of the ancient family of Kniveton. After the elder branch of the Bradley Knivetons became extinct, this manor passed to Sir Gilbert Kniveton, bart. of Mercaston, whose father

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had been created a bart. in 1611, and whose ancestors had been settled at Mercaston for several generations.* Sir Gilbert removed to Bradley, his son and successor, Sir Andrew, who had suffered much in his fortune by the civil war, sold Bradley, in 1655, to Francis Meynell, esq. alderman, citizen, and goldsmith of the city of London, in whose family it still remains; and Godfrey Meynell, esq. is the present proprietor, and lord of the manor.

The old hall at Bradley, the seat of the Knivetons, and afterwards of the Meynells, was pulled down many years ago, and stables and offices built for an intended new mansion. The late Hugo Meynell, esq. a noted fox hunter, father of the present Mr. Meynell, fitted up part of the stables as an occasional dwelling house, and it is now in the occupation of the Misses Meynell.

The church is an ancient structure with a square steeple, dedicated to All Saints. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £5. 19*s.* 9½*d* and yearly tenths 11*s.* 11¾*d.* The present value, arising from 55 acres of glebe land, &c. is about £270. per annum. Within the church there is a fine old circular gothic font. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron; and the Rev. William Skinner is the present rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In the chancel.

This tablet was erected to the memory of Emma Harriet Sgambelia, one who scarcely needs a monument to perpetuate her memory amongst those who knew her, and no marble can convey an idea of what she was to those who knew her not. She died 21st November, 1821, aged 9 years.

Near this place lies William Byrom, of Byrom hall, in the county of Lancaster, gent. he died 17th February, 1675. Also Thomas Byrom, gent. and Dorothy his wife, son of the above William Byrom; he died November 1, 1714, aged 62; she died 28th June, 1730, aged 78.

Francis Meynell, esq. citizen and alderman of London, was buried at Bradley on the 27th October, 1696.

Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Bradley, died in 1708.

Mrs. Meynell, wife of the above, died 19th May, ...

ARMS. Vairy, *Argent* and *Sable*, Meynell, in a scutcheon of pretence, 1st. Quarterly, *Argent*, a chevron between three escallop shells, *Sable*, 2nd, *Or*, three bars, *Gules*, 3rd as 2nd, 4th as 1st, for Littleton and Poyntz, Mrs. Meynell.

Charities.

Gisborne, Rev. John...	Funds	5	10	0	Poor, clothing
Walker John	Lands, &c.	1	0	0	Poor widows

Will, 1818.
Will, September, 1691.

The latter is paid out of lands in Turnditch, the property of Mr. William Statham.

The Pedigree of the ancient family of Meynell is given under Meynell Langley, therefore it will only be necessary to deduce this branch of the family from the time they became possessed of Bradley, in 1655. Francis Meynell, esq. sheriff and alderman of London, who purchased this estate, had three sons, Godfrey, Francis, and Richard, the two latter died without issue. The eldest son, Godfrey Meynell, of Bradley, esq. married twice: first, Margaret, daughter of George Vernon, esq. by whom he had no issue; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Edward Littleton, esq. by whom he had issue one son and one daughter: he was sheriff in 1681, and died in 1708. Littleton Poyntz Meynell, esq. the only son, married Judith, the daughter of —— Alleyne, of Barbadoes, esq. by whom he had three sons and two daughters. To his eldest son, Godfrey, he left an annuity of £100. but better provision was afterwards made for him by act of parliament, he married and left three daughters; the eldest daughter was wife of E. M. Mundy, of Shipley, esq.; the second daughter, Harriet, wife of Sir John Caldwell, of Castle Caldwell, bart.; and the third daughter, ——, wife of —— Bland, of Kippax, esq. To Hugo Meynell, esq. his second son, he devised all his estates. This gentleman was Member of Parliament for Lichfield, and high sheriff for co. Stafford in 1758: he married twice; first, Ann, the daughter of John Gell, of Hopton, esq. by whom he had one son, Godfrey;

* Wolley gives the following Pedigree of the Kniveton family: viz. Matthew Kniveton, of Bradley, married Elizabeth; had Henry, who married, 23 Edward I. Isabel, and had William, who, 9 Edward II. married to Isabel, and had Sir Henry, who, 5 Edward III. married Isabel, and had John, who was living 42 Edward III. this John married Catherine, and his son, Sir John, married Alice, and had issue Henry, who married, 10 Edward IV. Joane, and had Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield and had Richard, who married Ellen, and was living 27 Henry VII. and had then a son Richard, who married Katherine, and had Matthew, who married twice, first Katherine, daughter of Sir John Byron, 2ndly, Elizabeth, daughter of William Leigh, of Egginton, who had William, born 5 Edward VI. who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kniveton, of Mercaston, esq. and had Francis, who died without issue. The Arms of this family were *Gules*, a bend vairy, *Azure* and *Sable*.

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secondly, Ann, the daughter of Thomas Boothby Scrimpshire, of Tooly Park, Leicestershire, esq. by whom he had two sons, Hugo, and Charles. Godfrey Meynell, esq. the present lord of the manors of Bradley, Yeldersley, &c. married Susanna, the widow of —— Estridge, esq. by whom he had no issue Hugo Meynell, of Hoare Cross, esq. the second son, and half brother to the said Godfrey, married the Honourable Elizabeth Ingram, daughter and co-heiress of Lord Viscount Irwin, and had issue Hugo Charles Meynell, now of Hoare Cross, esq. Elizabeth, and other children, and died in 1801. Charles Meynell, esq. the third son, lived at the Grove, near Ashbourn; married Elizabeth, daughter of —— ——, and left issue. Hugo Charles Meynell, esq. married Georgiana, daughter of F. Pigou, of Hill-Street, Berkley Square, esq. and has issue several children. This gentleman was high sheriff for the county of Stafford in 1826.

Bradley Ash. See Broadlow Ash.

BRADSHAW EDGE, a township in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith. See *Chapel-en-le-Frith.*

Bradway, in Norton parish.

BRADWELL, a populous village and hamlet in the constablery and parish of Hope, in the hundred of High Peak, is situate in a deep valley, surrounded by high mountains, 1½ m. S. E. of Hope.

Bradewell.

In 1821, this village contained 234 houses, 238 families, and 1130 inhabitants; in 1828, these were increased to 1300. The chief of the inhabitants are supported by the mines, of which there are several good ones in the neighbourhood, belonging to the working miners. Agriculture, cotton-spinning and smelting of lead, furnish employment for about one-third of the families.

Bradwell brook rises in the hamlet, and runs through the village in a north-eastwardly direction to the village of Brough, where it falls into the Noe.

The extent of the township is 2220 acres of good grazing and grass land, including 718 acres of common, which was enclosed in 1806. The land is chiefly limestone; the valleys are rich and fertile, but the high land is rather barren. The farms are small, and the average rental is about 40*s.* per acre. The tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, and have been rated for four or five years at 4*s.* per acre. The land is divided among 93 freeholders; the Earl of Newburgh owns between 5 and 600 acres, George Hadfield, of Mottram hall, in Cheshire, esq. about 300 acres, Abraham Dakin, gent. about 250 acres, Isaac Hall, of Castleton, esq. has a good estate here, and Mr. Shepherdson has about 280 acres. The others are smaller proprietors.

The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £1818. 12*s.* 6*d.* The average of eight years parochial expenses is £333. 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The paupers are maintained in a work-house, at an average cost of 3*s.* per head. The pauper children are apprenticed to trades. The young people of both sexes generally marry at the age of 18. There are two friendly societies, consisting of 280 members, a Sunday-school at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, at which 300 children are taught, in a capital school-room, built by subscription, in 1828, and the school is supported by voluntary contributions. The Wesleyan Methodists have here a large and handsome chapel, and there are three other chapels for protestant dissenters, and six public-houses in the village. The King is lord of the manor; and the Duke of Devonshire, as lessee, holds a court here half-yearly. This manor was part of Peverell's lands after the Conquest. Leving had two carucates of land to be taxed when Doomsday Book was taken. An intrenchment, said to be Roman, is visible for many miles.

The Bagshaw Cavern, which we have already noticed at page 21, in the first part of this work, is worthy of inspection. A correspondent observes, that were a public road to go through this place, he has no doubt it would become the most celebrated cavern in the kingdom: and that it would vie with, if not exceed, the grotto of Antiparos.

About a quarter of a mile from the village there is a salt spring, which is worthy the attention of the faculty, as we believe the water has never been analyzed.

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BRAILSFORD, a village, township, constablery and parish in the archdeaconry Brailesford, of Derby and hundred of Appletree, is situate on the turnpike road from London to Manchester, 6 m. S. of Ashbourn, and 7 m. N. W. from Derby.

This parish includes the villages of Burroughs, Culland and Ednaston, and contained, in 1821, 132 houses, 155 families, and 724 inhabitants, now increased to about 760, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, and trades connected therewith. Lysons says, the parochial chapelry of Osmaston is in the parish of Brailsford.

The extent of the township is about 4000 acres of land, of various soils, some on a fine marl substratum, and some of a gravelly and peat nature, which is not so productive: a small brook waters a few meadows. The parish of Brailsford is divided among 22 proprietors, viz. William Evans, esq. the lord of the manor owns about 600 acres; the executors of the late John Rose Swindell, esq. (who has left two daughters) about 700 acres; the Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, lord of the manor of Ednaston hamlet, in which he owns about 660 acres; Edward Soresby Cox, esq. lord of the manor of Culland, of which he owns about 150, and 300 acres in Brailsford; John Harrison, of Snelston hall, esq. Ednaston hall farm, 295 acres; Miss Eliza Toplis, of Wirksworth, 295 acres; the Rector, glebe land, 60 acres; John Boden, esq. 200 acres; William Osborne, of Burrows hall, gent. 100 acres; the Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, 100 acres; Mr. Thomas Haynes, 105 acres; Mr. William Haynes, 63 acres; Mr. Thomas Holmes, 125 acres; Mr. Thomas Webster, of Mercaston hall, 92 acres; Mr. John Hulland, 80 acres; Henry Brough, gent. 67 acres; Mr. Bowyer, surgeon, and four other small proprietors. A few farms are from £200. to £400. per annum, and the rental of the land varies from 15*s.* to 45*s.* an acre. The tithes are rated by composition, the greater part is on lease, the lesser portion is rated annually. There is about 100 acres of wood and young plantations; one-sixth of the land is arable, and the other meadow and pasture.

The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £6859. 0*s.* 10*d.* The average of seven years parochial expenses is, poors' rate £300. county rate and constables' account £170. highway rate £70. and church rate £40. together £580. per annum. The paupers are sometimes sent to Alstonfield House of Industry. The pauper children are generally apprenticed to trades. There is a parochial, and one Sunday-school, at the latter about 60 scholars attend, who are instructed free, by voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. The Wesleyan Methodists erected a chapel here in 1821. There is one bridge, repaired at the expense of the county, and three public houses in the village. The roads have been much improved, under the direction of Mr. Mac Adam.

In Brailesford, Earl Wallef had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now in the demesne two ploughs, and twenty-four villanes, and three bordars have five ploughs. There is a priest, and half a church, and one mill of 10*s.* 8*d. and eleven acres of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and one mile broad. Value in king Edward's time* 60*s. now* 40*s. Elfin holds it.* D. B. 305.

The manor, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Earl Wallef. At the Conquest it was given to Henry de Ferrars, under whom Elfin, ancestor of the ancient family of Brailsford, held it. In 25 Edward I. Ralph de Bakepuze had this and other estates belonging to the Ferrars family, under some agreement, to cover them after Earl Robert's attainder, which lands were held by Henry de Brailsford, who was fined in the reign of Edward I. for refusing to be made a knight. About the year 1380, Sir John Bassett, of Cheadle, married the heiress of Sir Henry de Brailsford, and became possessed of the estate. Sir Ralph Shirley, by his marriage with the heiress of Bassett, of Cheadle and Brailsford, obtained the manor: he died about the year 1443, and left it his son, Sir Ralph, who died in 1469, and was buried at Brailsford, where the remains of his monument, with a mutilated inscription, are still to be seen; he held it under Duke Clarence, of Tutbury. This manor remained in the possession of the noble family of Shirley until within the last half century. Earl Ferrars sold the manor and several farms to Mr. John Webster, a banker in Derby: on his becoming a bankrupt, this estate was purchased of the assignees by

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William Drury Lowe, of Locko, esq. and has since passed by purchase to William Evans, of Allestree hall, esq. who is the present proprietor.

Over Burroughs hall and estate formerly belonged to the Bradburne family. Early in the seventeenth century it was sold to the Ferrers' family, who appear to have not held it long, for the family of the present possessor, William Osborne, gent. have been proprietors of it for nearly two centuries.

Culland, in 1498, belonged to the family of Shaw, afterwards to the Drapers. In 1683 Richard Draper, esq. died, and left this estate, consisting of 421 acres, to his three daughters. In 1709 Mr. George Newell, who had married a grand-daughter, became possessed of two-thirds, and afterwards of the remaining third, and sold the whole to John Port, of Ilam, esq. of whose descendant the major part was purchased by William Cox, esq. in 1794, and it is now the property of his eldest son, Edward Soresby Cox, of Brailsford, esq.

The manor of Ednaston, which had been given to the priory of Tutbury, by Robert, Earl Ferrars, the elder, was granted, in 1540, to Sir John Gifford, who, in 1542, conveyed it to Francis Shirley, esq. ancestor of the present noble proprietor, Earl Ferrers.

The ancient embattled tower church is a Norman structure; round the string courses of the tower are some rude sculptures, and in the chancel three stone stalls. Between the nave and the chancel is a round Saxon pillar, with an enriched capital; behind which there appears to have been a passage to a confessionary. In the centre of the chancel there are several alabaster flags, on two of which are effigies, in scroll lines, of knights in armour; and on a third, a priest in his vestments: the inscriptions are so effaced that only a few words of each can now be made out. Round the edge of one are these words, ... *Gentleman and Bailiff unto the Most Worshipful baronet Shirley, and Worsh-* ..... At the foot of another, *Rauf Shirley, esquire, and Dame Alice, his third wife, on whose sowles God have mercy.* Lysons says, this Sir Rauf Shirley, son of Ralph who died about 1443, was buried at Brailsford in 1466. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 19*s.* 2*d.* and yearly tenths 19*s.* 2*d.* and is now worth about £600. per annum. The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers is the patron, and the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, of Bath, is the present rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of John Poole, of London, merchant, died January, 1686.

Barnabas Poole, A. M. rector of this parish, died 6th December, 1698.

Elizabeth Poole, daughter of Mr. Barnabas Poole, clerk, and Elizabeth, his wife, died the 3rd day of September, 1698, aged 27. She left 20*s.* a year for ever to the poor of this parish.

Elizabeth, wife of Robert Draper, of Culland, gent. daughter of Richard Harpur, of Littleover, esq. and Elizabeth his wife. She died 22nd October, 1678.

Dorothy, the daughter of Robert Draper, of Culland, gent. and Mary his wife, died August, 1683.

Rev. Thomas Boultbee, A. M. rector of this parish 63 years, died 29th October, 1780, aged 92 years.

Mrs. Lucy, his wife, died 19th March, 1750, aged 54.

Elizabeth, their daughter, born 4th March, 1733, buried September, 1754.

Leaper Smith, esq. of Derby, died 19th November, 1803, aged 74.

Mrs. Martha, his wife, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Boultbee, A. M. died 6th January, 1810, aged 72.

Samuel Labonneille, 16 years rector of this parish, died 1714, aged 72.

Samuel Barbier, died 1704.

Hannah, Mary, and John, daughters and son of John and Ann Bagnold of Derby, viz. Hannah died 26th October, 1697, Mary, 7th November, 1702, and John, 1702.

Frances Soresby died 10th May, 1769, aged 16. Esther, her sister, the wife of Thomas Poyser, died 17th September, 1770, aged 22.

Ann Holden, relict of the Rev. Robert Holden, A. M. and daughter of Francis Burton, gent. and Ann, his wife, late of Ednaston, she died 16th April, 1786, aged 77. Francis Burton, of Ednaston, gent. died 9th October, 1742, aged 70. Ann, his wife, died 21st March, 1736, aged 57. Richard, their son, died 3rd June, 1745, aged 36. Mary and Francis died infants in 1740. John Burton died 29th December, 1708, aged 35: and Margaret Burton died 1779.

Robert Peach, died 6th July, 1761, aged 55: and Hannah, his wife, 14th November, 1802, aged 88.

Robert Hurdd died 12th February, 1776, aged 61: and his daughters Hannah, 9th November, 1776, aged 25; and Margaret, 25th February, 1769, aged 15.

A neat white marble tablet for

William Cox, of Culland, died 21st May, 1827, aged 85 years: Mary, his wife, died October 14, 1815, aged 79. Their six surviving children erected this tablet as a testimony of their filial and grateful affection.

To preserve the memory of one whose excellencies will never be forgotten, this marble records the name of Anne, wife of Thomas Cox, who died 28th May, 1807, aged 56 years.

Charities.

Labonneille, Rev. Samuel	£20.	Interest	Poor	Will in 1714.
Pole Elizabeth.....	£20.	Interest	Poor	Will in 1698.

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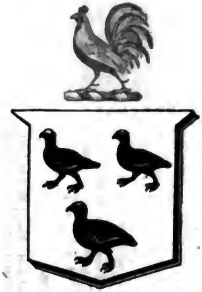
Pedigree of the family of COX, *of Brailsford, Culland, Derby, and Spondon.*



ARMS.—*Argent*, three Moor Cocks, *Proper*.
CREST.—On a wreath a game Cock, *Proper*.
MOTTO. Vigilantia Præstat.

— Cox, of Les Grange, co. Leicester.—

Thomas, had an appointment in the East Indies.

John, a barrister in London.

William, tutor to the Earl of Ferrers' family,— resided at Brailsford Parsonage.

William Cox, born about the year 1708, and died at the age of 42.—

William Cox, esq. purchased the manor of Culland in 1794.—Elizabeth, daughter of ..... Soresby, gent.
He was many years an eminent agriculturist, and died at Culland, 21st December, 1827, aged 85.

Edward-Soresby, of Brailsford, esq. lord of the manor of Culland, living 1830.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Nettleship, of Gainsborough, esq. living 1830.

William, died in America.

John, of Derby, esq. living 1830.

Mary, dau. of George Richardson, of Derby, gent. living 1830.

Thomas,— of Derby, esq. Lord of the Manor of Grindlow, living 1830.

Anne, dau. of the Rev. Jno. Lloyd, of Paston, Northamptonshire, obt. May 28, 1807.

Roger, of— Spondon, esq. living 1830.

Frances, dau. of George Richardson, of Derby, gent. living 1830.

Mary-Hannah-Jane.

Eliza-beth.—John Smith, of Gainsborough, esq.

William.

Mary-Charlotte.

Anne-Maria-Jane.

Richardson-William-Thomas.

Samuel-Walker-Geo.-Hen.-Richardson.

Frances.

John.

Maria, ux. of Henry Cox, esq.

Edward.

George, of Derby, eld. son.

Henry, of— Parkfield, Derby, esq.

Maria, dau. of John Smith, of Gainsborough, esq.

Edward, in Holy Orders.

Maria.—George Gawler, esq. Captain in the 52nd Regiment.

Eliza.—James Blythe Simpson, of Derby, esq.

Katherine.—Rev. Andrew Knox, of Birkinhead, Cheshire.

Mary Ann.—Rev. William Leeke, of Havant, Hants.

Jane.

John Henry.

Elizabeth.

Henrietta

Thomas.

George, Thomas, Maria, all obt. infans.

Julia.

Henry.

Mary.

Andrew.

John.

Sophia.

John-James.

Mary.

Eliza-Jane.

George-Blythe.

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The respectable family of Cox, in this county, claims descent from a family of the same name, residing, during the 17th century, at Itchington, in the county of Warwick, and at Lea Grange, in the county of Leicester. William Cox, of the latter place, entered and certified his pedigree at the Herald's Visitation in 1683, and alledged his arms to be three Moorcocks. His ancestor was Thomas Cox, of Nether Itchington, clerk of the crown, in the reign of Elizabeth, whose eldest son, John, was slain in the service of the Venetian Republic, and his youngest, James, fell a victim to his loyalty during the wars between Charles I. and the parliament. In looking over the more modern portion of the lineage, we find William Cox, tutor to the family of the Earl Ferrers, resident at the parsonage of Brailsford; and the late William Cox, celebrated for his agricultural pursuits and improvements, was grandson to that gentleman. The sons of this eminent agriculturist are now living in the town of Derby, and its neighbourhood, and are proprietors of great works of manufacture, besides being in possession of the manors of Grindlow and Culland, and considerable estates at Shirley Park, Brailsford, Spondon, Derby, and elsewhere.

The residence of E. S. Cox, esq. of Brailsford, is delightfully situate on an elevated site, overlooking a valley of great extent and beauty.

Bramley, in Eckington parish.

BRAMPTON is a pleasant rural village, 3 m. W. of Chesterfield; a township, constablery and extensive parish, in the hundred of Scarsdale and deanery of Derby.

Brantune,

The parish extends 5 m. by 3½ m. and comprises the township of Cutthorpe, the villages of Ashgate, Hall-cliff, Holy-moor-side, Brampton Moor, New Brampton and Wadshelf or Watchell, and the places of Wigley, Chander-hill, Lead-hill, Upper and Nether Loads, Somersall, Birley Grange, Broomfield, Hilltop, Frithnall, Pratthall, &c. and contained, in 1821, 393 houses, 434 families and 2317 inhabitants: but it appears this return only includes a part of the parish, for the number is now much greater; in 1801, there were 2047, and in 1811, 2260 persons; the great increase which has taken place within the last few years, is attributable to the extension of manufactories now carried on in the parish.—These consist of earthenware, iron-foundries, cotton-wick, tape, cotton-twist, &c. making of bricks and the working of collieries. About 70 families are employed in agriculture.

The extent of the township is 7920 acres of ironstone and coal land, of various soils, viz. old enclosures, 4571 *a.* 2 *r.* Commons, enclosed in 1815, 3348 *a.* 2 *r.*; the land is chiefly freehold, and is divided among about 50 proprietors, most of whom are named in the Directory part of this work. The largest proprietors are his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, William Melland, esq. John Gorrall Barnes, esq. John Dixon, esq. Miss Johnson, of Chesterfield, Messrs. Hewitt, Longson and Co. Messrs. Wright and Sons, Mr. John Wright, Mr. John Elliott, Thomas and James Shemwell, gents. the family of Wilcockson, viz. John, Alwood, Samuel, Edward, and William and Joseph, of Leadhill and Broomfield; the Watkinsons, &c. &c. The great tithes are leased to the Duke of Devonshire, who re-lets them to John Gorrall Barnes, esq. and Mr. Watkinson, and they charge the land-owners and occupiers about 2*s.* 2*d.* per acre. The small tithes are collected by Rev. Mr. Peach. The farms are small, the rental being from £1. to £3. but the average is about 28*s.* per acre. The poor-rate, county-rate and constables' accounts, average about £702. per annum; the church-rate about £65. and the highways are divided into three districts. The occupiers of land are required to do six days statute-duty for every £50. they rent, or to pay 1*s.* in the pound above that sum. The paupers are sent to Ashover workhouse, and the pauper children are apprenticed to trades.

The township is well supplied with numerous springs, and Linacre brook runs through a part of it. Linacre wood is about 120 acres.

There is one friendly society at Holy-moor-side; a Wesleyan, a Primitive Methodist and a Calvinist chapel. One Sunday-school at Pratthall, established by Mr. James Crowshaw; one at New Brampton and one at Brampton; these are supported by voluntary contributions; an endowed parochial school, and 15 public-houses in this parish.

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This village was the birth-place of the celebrated Dr. Linacre.

In Brantune and Wadecel, Wade had three ox-gangs and a half of land and four acres to be taxed. Land to half a plough. Walter has now in the demesne there, one plough and one villane: and three bordars having half a plough, and two acres and one perch of meadow. Wood-pasture, one mile and a half long and one quarenten and a half broad; value in king Edward's time and now 5s. 4d. Of that land, Walter vouches the king for his protector, and Henry de Ferrariis as the person who delivers seisin to him. In Brantune and Wadescel, Branwine had seven ox-gangs and four acres of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There is now in the demesne, one plough and three villanes, and one bordar have one plough. There are five acres of meadow. Wood-pasture, one mile and a half long and three quarentens broad; value in king Edward's time and now 10s. Ascuit holds it. This manor belonged then to Ascuit Musard. D. B. 315.

Two manors, after the Conquest, belonged to Ascuit Musard, and one to Walter Deincourt. At an early period, the two former became united, and were given by Henry II. to Peter de Brampton. Thomas, the son of Ralph de Brampton, took the surname of Le Caus about the year 1216. This family were lords of the manor of Caus or Caushall manor, until the extinction of the male line, in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV.; two of the co-heiresses married Ash and Baguley. Four-fifths of the manor was purchased by the Earl of Shrewsbury, in the reign of Elizabeth, and one-fifth then belonged to Ash. The family of Talbot sold it to the Earl of Newcastle. This estate was valued, in 1641, at £142. 4*s.* 8*d.* Having passed by heiresses into the families of Holles, Harley and Bentinck, it was included in an exchange made between the late Duke of Portland and the late Duke of Devonshire, and now belongs to the present Duke of Devonshire.

The manor, which belonged to the Deincourts, passed with Sutton to the Leaks, and was conveyed with it to the Clarkes; the Clarkes of Chilcote had a seat at Somersall or Summersall for many generations; another family, of the same name, resided at Ashgate, in this chapelry. Summersall is now a farm house, belonging to Miss Johnson, of Chesterfield, who purchased it from the Marchioness of Ormond, in 1826.

Ashgate is the property of John Gorral Barnes, esq. Wigley was the original residence of the ancient family of Wigley, of Wigwell. Linacre, formerly esteemed a subordinate manor, was the property and residence of the ancient family of Linacre. Robert Linacre, who died in 1512, was seised of Linacre hall and a manor in Brampton, held under the Earl of Shrewsbury. Birley-grange belonged formerly to the monastery of Louth. The Abbot and Convent of Rufford, Nottinghamshire, had lands in Brampton, which were granted by Henry VIII. to the Earl of Shrewsbury. Wadshelf, Wadescel or Watchell, which took its name from Wade, the Saxon owner, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, was given by the Musards to Beauchief abbey. These are all now parcel of the manor of Brampton.

An ancient mansion and estate in Brampton belonged to the family of Bullock. James Bullock was churchwarden of Brampton in 1658; the Jacksons inherited from the Bullocks and were succeeded by the Beresfords; this estate, after passing into the possession of several persons, was purchased by Mr. Dixon, of Whittington, about 1808; and the hall and estate, consisting of about 118 acres, is now the property of John Dixon, esq.

The ancient spire-church is supposed, by an inscription on one of the walls, to have existed as early as 1155. It seems to have been re-built and consecrated in the year 1253, by Brenden, Bishop of Ardfert, suffragan de Weser; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; but still continued dependent on the rectory of Chesterfield, which belongs to the Dean of Lincoln, the vicarage not being endowed until 1268. The Dean and the parishioners claimed a right of presentation or nomination to this chapel, which right was tried at the Derby assizes, in 1758, and the verdict was given in favour of the Dean, and a decree issued thereupon in the Chancery of the Exchequer. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, whose effigies are sculptured in rough gritstone. King Henry the Second gave it, with all its appurtenances, to the Cathedral of Lincoln. The tithes, amounting to about £150. per

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annum, are appropriated to the Dean of Lincoln, who appoints the perpetual curate. The living has been augmented by £100. given in 1723, by Godfrey Watkinson, esq. and £100. given by Dr. Godolphin, Dean of St. Paul's, and £200. Queen Ann's bounty. There are 10 acres of glebe land, besides the small tithes, making the value of the living about £120. per annum, besides surplice fees, which in this extensive parish are considerable. The Rev. William Peach is the present incumbent. There was formerly a chantry in this chapel, founded by Hugh Ingram, who probably married one of the co-heiresses of Caus.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In the nave of the church is a very curious sepulchral monument, apparently of the 13th century, which was discovered more than a century ago, on digging a grave, and is now placed upright against the wall of the nave. Within a quatrefoil, at the upper end of the stone, is the upper part of a female figure, holding a heart in her hands, sculptured in bas relief; at the other end, her feet and the lower part of her drapery appear as through an oblong opening. On one side of the quatrefoil is a cross-floree. On the flat side of the stone, the inscription appears to be cut in Lombardic capitals, as represented in the plate. Though the inscription is perfect, antiquarians have disagreed as to the person for whom it was designed. Lysons says, it is probable that it was for a person of no less consequence than Matilda, the heiress of the barony of Caus, who died in the eighth year of Henry III. Adam Wolley, esq. has put a quere to the accuracy of this suggestion: and observes, there was another family of the name of Caus, who were lords of the manor, or rather, of one of the manors of Brampton; it is therefore much more probable that this lady was the wife or daughter of one of that family, than that she was allied to the Baronial family of Le Caus, of Nottingham.

The inscription placed over the stone, 26th October, 1801, says, it perpetuates the memory of Matilda Le Caus, one of the family of Sir Thomas Le Caus, who, it appears by ancient records, was son of Ralph de Brampton, lord of the manor of Caushall, in this township, about the year 1216, in whose family it remained for more than 200 years.

Thomas, the son of Ralph de Brampton, took the surname of Le Caus, some time about the year 1216. This family were lords of the manor of Caus, or Caushall manor, in the township of Brampton, and were resident in Brampton until the extinction of the family in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. Of the family mansion of Le Caus, there is now no remains excepting a ruined barn; the site of the building may be traced. We are therefore more inclined to Mr. Wolley's opinion than Lysons, that the lady was wife to one of the proprietors of the manor: although Dr. Thoroton says, the custody of the forests of Derby and Nottingham belonged to the Baronial family of Caus, as appears in the Forest Book, by Matilda de Caus owing a fine. 4 Henry III. for seisin of the customary of the forests of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, which belonged to her by right of inheritance; this Matilda was the daughter of Robert de Caus, by his wife, a daughter of Robert Basset, and might be the same Matilda recorded on the monument. From the form of the letters, the head-dress, and other external marks of the stone, the date may be ascribed to the reign of Edward I. or Edward II.; hence it will appear, the stone is upwards of 500 years old. (The arms of Caus were per chevron, *Or* and *Gules*, three human hearts, counterchanged.)

There is a mutilated alabaster slab, for Philip —— probably a son of Ash, who married a co-heiress of Caus, who died in 1517.

Bassano's church-notes, taken about 1710, describes an ancient tomb of Haskanda Domina de Brampton (without date) and some memorials for the family of Jackson, who inherited from the Bullocks, and were succeeded by the Beresfords in the possession of an ancient mansion, now the residence of Mr. Dixon, viz.

Cornelius Jackson died in 1675; John Jackson, in 1691. Cornelius Jackson married the heiress of James Bullock; the heiress of Jackson married Henry Beresford, esq. who was buried at Brampton before 1710, but there was no memorial for him.

To the pious memory of those who are laid near to this spot.—

Nicholas Clarke, of Somersall, in the parish of Brampton, died in March, 1589.

1. Of Godfrey Clarke, gent. 80 years of age, one of the sons of Nicholas Clarke, formerly of Somersall, in this parish, gent.; and of his wife, Margaret, daughter of Oliver Dand, of Mansfield, gent. which aforesaid Godfrey, was buried on the 21st of March, 1634.

2. Of Jane, his wife, daughter of Michael Grundy, of Thurgarton, in the county of Nottingham, gent.: who was buried on the 10th of April, 1604.

3. Of Gilbert Clarke, esq. 60 years of age, who was the only son of the aforesaid Godfrey, and who was deposited in this sepulchre on the 24th of April, 1650.

4. Of Helen, his first wife, daughter and heiress of John Clarke, of Codnor, in this county of Derby, gent. who was buried on the 20th of March, 1643.

5. Of Grace, his second wife, one of the daughters of Peter Columbell, of Darley, in this county, esq. who was buried on the 21st of May, 1656.

6. Of Godfrey Clarke, esq. who, after the death of his younger brother John, at Oxford, was the only son of the aforesaid Gilbert, and was committed to this tomb in the 52nd year of his age, on the 2nd of November, 1670.

7. Of Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, in this county of Derby, soldier; who was the first wife of the said Godfrey, and mother of Gilbert Clarke, knt. and was buried 7th November, 1645.

8. Of Nicholas Clarke, the infant son, three years old, of the same Godfrey, and of his second wife, Elizabeth, one of the three surviving daughters and co-heiresses of Nicholas Frevile, of Hardwick, in the province of Durham, esq. and widow of Robert Byerley, of Hornby, in the county of York; which Nicholas Clarke, aforesaid, was here entombed on the 10th of May, 1661.

9. Of Jane, the only daughter and heiress of the same Robert Byerley and Elizabeth Frevile, who was

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the first wife of the above-mentioned Gilbert Clarke, soldier, to whom when she had brought forth her only daughter, Elizabeth, still living, she was deposited in this tomb in the 17th year of her age, on the 18th of May, 1667. The aforesaid Gilbert Clarke, now of Somersall, the only son and heir of the above-named Godfrey, knt. and husband of Barbara, daughter of George Clarke, of Watford, in the county of Northampton, lamenting, hath caused this monument to be erected. A. D. 1673.

Far. vitæ humanæ fulcrum, non nascitur agris,
Intereat semen ni cereale prius:
Vivitur ex letho; viventia cuncta vicissim
Orbe in terrestri corripit Orcus atrox.
Nulla, nisi in Cœlo, sincera est vita, benigno:
Qui vivit moritur; qui moriturque .....

Of which we venture to offer the following translation:

Bread, (staff of life) would not in fields arise,
But first the seed-corn in the furrow dies;
We live but out of death:—all that have birth,
Are by the dark grave snatch'd from off the earth.
None, but in Heav'n, can constant life obtain;—
We live to die, and die to live again.

Mural monument, on the south side of the chancel:

Beneath this stone, after a life placid and desirable to those who depended upon him rather than to himself, reposes Godfrey Clarke, of Chilleote, in this county, esq. the honour and delight not more of this district than of his country; for, in the public parliaments of the kingdom, to which he was more than once elected, by the unanimous approbation and vote of all men, he regarded that alone, and manfully contended that in every matter, those things which belonged to them, should be rendered to the king, to the church and to the state. That in private life, he was a man particularly worthy and amiable, was testified by his having in marriage the most accomplished Lady Catherine Stanhope, the eldest daughter of the Right Honourable the Earl of Chesterfield, a woman that exceeded all praise, with whom he lived in the indissoluble bond of mutual affection, which could not be separated even in death. In his friendships he was constant and faithful: in promoting the advantages of those belonging to him, he was particularly resolute and unwearied; this the public voice testified, as well as the gratitude of those, whose bereavement, in not one dwelling alone, he alleviated. His possessions he preserved and enlarged by his personal care, as he must ever acknowledge, who has caused to be erected this marble tablet, a small testimonial of his grateful mind, to his most estimable and most beloved uncle and second parent,—his heir and fraternal nephew, Godfrey Clarke, esq.

Godfrey Clarke, esq. died, March 25, 1734,
Hon. Lady Catherine Clarke, died, December 25, 1738.

Parish Registers.—The date of the first is 1658; James Hullock and Godfrey Watkinson, gents. churchwardens.

Charities.

There is in the parish of Brampton, a dwelling-house and a school-room adjoining the churchyard, which have been, as long as can be remembered, appropriated to the use of a school-master. An allotment, of half an acre, was awarded by the commissioners upon the Brampton enclosure, in respect of the school-premises. The following benefactions have been given for the maintenance of this school.

Akrode John	Rent charge	1 10 0	3 poor children reading Schoolmaster	Will 10th May, 1705.
Allotment	Land, 2r. ...	1 0 0		
Calton Peter.....	.....	0 10 0	1 poor child reading	Will 12th January, 1679.
Clarke, Sir Gilbert...	Rent charge	2 6 0	2 poor children reading and accounts.	Will 14th August, 1701.
Glossop Henry.....	Rent charge	1 0 0	2 poor children reading	Will 3rd March, 1748.
Heath Dorothy	£40.....	1 12 0	3 ditto	Will 4th October, 1793.
Sutton Robert.....	Rent charge	1 0 0	2 ditto	
Watkinson John	Rent charge	2 0 0	4 ditto	

In respect of the several benefactions above-mentioned, the master is bound to instruct 16 children free.

Akrode John	Rent charge	16 0 0	Schoolm. poor and minister	Will 10th May, 1705.
Andrew William.....	£20.	0 18 0	Poor in bread	
Belfit James.....	Rent charge	0 5 0	Poor	Will, 1727.
Boote Anthony	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will 22nd May, 1712.
Clarke, Sir Gilbert...	£200. 3 ½ cent. cons.	6 3 0	Minister, schoolmaster and poor	Will 14th August, 1701.
Donor	£40.			
Foljambe Godfrey ...	Lands	53 19 8	Poor	Will 24th February, 1594.
Gisborne, Rev. F. ...	Funds	5 10 0	Clothing	Will 1818.
Glossop Henry.....	Rent charge	0 10 0	Poor	Will 3rd March, 1748.
———	ditto	0 2 6	Parish clerk	Will 3rd March, 1748.
Hartley Henry.....	ditto	1 0 0	Poor	Will 5th April, 1592.
Millward George	£10.	Included in Akrode's rent charge.		
Shaw James.....	£40.			
Shaw James.....	Rent charge	23 12 6	Putting out appr. and poor	Will 5th May, 1630.
Stevenson Ann	£5.	0 5 0	Poor of Watshelf	Will, 1743.
Tomlinson Elizabeth	£600.	24 0 0	Poor	
Wilks George	£15.	Interest	Minister and Poor	This charity is lost.
Hibbert Joshua	£15.	6 13 6	Minister and poor	Will 7th August, 1721.
Kindar Richard	£10.		Minister and poor	
Memott John	£10.		Poor	Will 16th November, 1727.
Newbold Nathaniel	£20.		Minister.....	Will 9th June, 1729.
Tomlinson Samuel...	£5.		Poor	Will 22nd December, 1729.
Wileockson George	£30.		Poor	Will 29th January, 1718.

A house, garden, out-buildings and 6 *a.* 2 *r.* of land, now let for £6. 13*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

Sir G. Clarke's charity is divided as follows, viz. three-eighths to minister, three-eighths to school, and two-eighths to poor. Akrode's charity is laid out in land at Clay Lane. Foljambe's charity is derived from lands at Attenborough, co. Notts. and Ashover, co. Derby. Boote's, from lands at Prathall.

Mr. Robert More, of Clare hall, Cambridge, was ejected from Brampton. He was born at Nottingham. His first preaching was at Belper, in this county, where

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he staid about a year and then removed to Brampton, and was ordained by the classics at Wirksworth. After his ejectment, he suffered many ways for his nonconformity. Particularly, he was once indicted for not reading the book of Common Prayer, though it was not yet come down. In the time of Monmouth, he, with many peaceable ministers, and others, was sent prisoner to Chester castle. He was afterwards one of the pastors of the congregation in Derby, where he died in June, 1704, the last of the ejected ministers in this county. (*Calamy*, Vol. I. page 395.)

The first stone of the new church, dedicated to St. Thomas, was laid on the 2nd of February, 1830, by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the concourse of people from all parts was immense. An elegant procession, consisting of the children of the National and Sunday schools, the Benefit Clubs, the Freemasons, Corporate Body of Chesterfield, and the Gentry of the town and neighbourhood, with bands of music and colours, attended this ceremony. The Duke, on his arrival, proceeded to the Angel Inn, and breakfasted there with the Committee of management, and, after breakfast, was addressed at considerable length and eloquence by W. B. Thomas, esq. His Grace made a condescending reply, and proceeded to the ground at the head of a grand procession, which was superintended by Joshua Jebb, esq. After the stone was laid, Mr. George Muggleston adjusted it according to the Masonic order, and various coins were then deposited, together with a brass plate bearing the following inscription:

Hujusce Fani
In Sanctum Thomam Dedicati
Quod multis præclaris et probis viris subsidia ferentibus
Concilium Amplissimum Regiæ Majestatis Delegatorum
Ædificari curavit:
Illustrissimus Princeps Gulielmus Spencer
Dux Devoniensis
Marchio de Hartington
Nobilissimi ordinis Periscelidis Eques
Comitatus Derbiensis Præfectus
etc. etc.
Fundamina Feliciter Posuit
Quarto Non. Febr. A. D. MDCCCXXX.
Et Regni Georgii Quarti Regis Undecimo.
(Woodhead et Hurst Architectris.)

After which ceremony the Duke of Devonshire expressed his high satisfaction of the great increase in the population and importance of Brampton, which had arisen chiefly from a laudable spirit of enterprise, and had rendered the erection of the New Church absolutely necessary. The Rev. William Peach, curate of Brampton, offered up a short and appropriate prayer, which was followed by a pathetic address to the multitude, by the Rev. Thomas Hill, vicar of Chesterfield.

The church is intended to be a handsome pointed Gothic structure, with a low tower and projecting buttresses.

Pedigree of WATKINSON, *of Brampton, near Chesterfield.*

Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton, gent. living, 1658; then church-warden of Brampton.—

Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton, gent.—

Godfrey Watkinson, esq.—of Brampton, died .... aged ... sheriff in 1756.	Mary, dau. of .... mar. sett. dated 26th January, 1701.	Jane, born about 1665; mar. the Rev. Joseph Ferne, M. A. rector of Matlock. She obt. 8th Aug. 1714, aged 49. He, 7th April, 1717, aged 63, leaving issue.	Susanna, mar. Paul Webster, June, 1665, obt. March, 1679.

Godfrey Watkinson, esq. of—Newhouse, Brampton, eldson and heir. Will 29th April, 1746: proved, 1st December, 1757. Died, 26th October, 1757, aged 54.	Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Paul Schoolier, of Rowsley, gent. She re-married Captain Thomas Bourne, esq. of 76 foot. She obt. before Oct. 1776. He obt. 12th January, 1813, aged 83.	Paul, obt. infant before his father.	Mary, mar. at Brampton, 13th October, 1717, Nicholas Bright, of Chesterfield, gent. He obt. 10th May, 1732, æt. 40: and she obt. 5th Sept. 1766, æt. 68: had issue.

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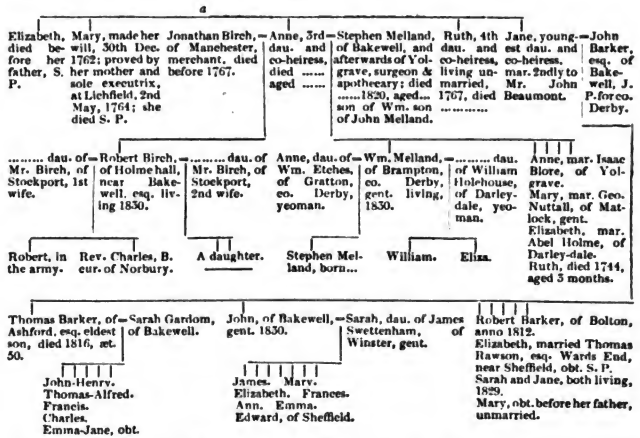

Brand, or *Brend*, in Hartington parish.

BRASSINGTON, a village, township, constablery and parochial chapelry, in the Brazinctune, parish of Bradbourn, deanery of Ashbourn, and wapentake of Wirksworth; it is situate in a deep valley, surrounded by limestone hills, 5½ m. N. E. of Ashbourn, 4 m. N. W. of Wirksworth, and 16 m. N. N. W. from Derby.

This village contained, in 1821, 148 houses, 149 families, and 689 inhabitants: now increased to about 750, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, mining, and the trades connected therewith, except a few females who figure lace.

The extent of the township is 4017 acres of good dairy land, chiefly meadow and pasture, on a limestone sub-stratum, divided among 168 proprietors; the land is principally freehold, but there is a small portion of copyhold. At the time of the enclosure, which took place in 1803, an allotment of 354 acres was given in lieu of tithes. Some land in this township is let for £3 an acre, and some for £1.: but as there is much occupied by the owners, it would be difficult to ascertain the average rental with accuracy; it may, however, be stated at 35*s*. an acre. The principal proprietors are the Trustees of the late Rev. P. Storey, who own the tithe farm, 353 acres; Philip Gell, esq. Grange Mill farm, &c. 300 acres; Bache Thornhill, esq. 250 acres; Robert Dale, esq. How Grange farm, 200 acres; William Charlton and George Gregory, gents. lords of the manor, 200 acres; Lord Scarsdale, 120 acres; Rev. German Buckston, 70 acres; Mr. Robert Spencer, 200 acres; Mr. William Alsop, 150 acres; Mr. Benjamin Gregory, 160 acres; Mr. Joseph Watson, 150 acres; Robert Millington, gent. 100 acres; Mr. George Toplis, 60 acres; Mr. John Prestwidge, 40 acres; Mr. William Hodgkinson, 40 acres; Mr. James Trueman, 30 acres. The remainder is in numerous small freeholds.

The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £4662. 10*s*. The average of seven years' poor-rate, &c. is £327. 14*s*. 8¾*d*. per annum. The paupers are maintained in the House of Industry, which is subscribed to by several other townships. The pauper-children are sometimes apprenticed to trades. There are but few protestant dissenters in this village, and they have no regular place of worship. There is an endowed parochial day-school; a Sunday-school, supported by the Rev. German Buckston and the inhabitants; one friendly society, consisting of about 125 members, and four victuallers in the township.

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There is a cave, called Harborough hall, situate about a mile from Brassington, on the road to Wirksworth, in the lands and near to the house belonging to Mr. B. Gregory, that will contain from two to three hundred people; and above it is a remarkable stone chair.

Near the road, leading from Brassington to Pike hall, is an ancient tumuli or barrow, called Mininglow, situate on a hill, now covered with a fine plantation. Mr. Pilkington, who in 1788 described this ancient monument, says, it is different to any he met with in the county. He found the higher part of the mound removed, and several of the vaults fully exposed to sight. The diameter was forty yards; and he supposed the vaults, carried round the circumference, were about forty in number. The vault he measured was between six and seven feet long, three wide and six deep; it consisted of only five stones, one on each side and end and the other for a cover: some a foot and some eighteen inches thick. At the time of the enclosure, a quantity of human bones were found on the moor.

The town is supplied with excellent water from a never-failing spring, formerly called Coole Well, now Green Well. The houses are chiefly limestone.

In Brazinctune, Siward had four carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now in the demesne three ploughs, and sixteen villanes, and two bordars have six ploughs and 30 *acres of meadow. Coppice-wood, three quarentens long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time £6. now £3.* D. B. 300.

There are two manors in Brassington; one belonged to Henry de Ferrers after the Conquest, and was held by Siward; after the fall of that noble family, it became a part of the lands belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster. Lysons says, it was given in frank marriage by one of the first Earls of Derby, to an ancestor of the Furnivals, from whom it passed, by female heirs, to the Nevilles and Talbots. In 19 Edward II. Stephen de Segrave died, and left an estate here to his son John. In 29 Edward III. Elizabeth de Montacute, widow of Thomas de Furnivall, who held it of the honour of Tutbury, died seised of it; and William, Earl of Salisbury, her son by a former husband, was her heir. In 32 Henry VI. John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of the manor, and left it to his son John, whose mother was eldest daughter and co-heir of Thomas Neville, who married Joan daughter and heir of William lord Furnivall. In 1628, on the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, it passed to his three daughters, married to William, Earl of Pembroke, Henry, Earl of Kent,* and Thomas, Earl of Arundel. The Earl of Kent, in 1639, conveyed one-third of the manor; and in 1640, Philip, Earl of Pembroke, being possessed of his mother's and the Earl of Arundel's share, conveyed the other two-thirds to Mr. William Savile. In 1749, his great grandson, John Gilbert Cooper, esq. sold it to Henry Coape, esq. of Duffield, on the death of whose grandson, it devolved to his cousin, Henry Sherbrooke, esq. of Oxton, in Nottinghamshire; in 1804, Robert Lowe, esq. purchased the manor of William Sherbrooke, esq. and has sold the land in parcels.

The King's or Duchy manor, was granted by Charles I. in 1630, to Charles Harbord, esq. and others; who in 1632, conveyed it to Edward and George Pegge and George Lees.

* *The Earl of Kent's Receipt, dated 10th May,* 1630.

Know all men, by these presents, that I, Henry, Earle of Kent, lord Hastings, Ruthin and Weisford have received and had of William Savile, gent. the sum of nyne hundred and fiftie pounds, of lawfull monie of England, in full consideration for the absolute purchase of the third part, in three equal parts to be divided, of the manors of Brassington, alias Brasson, in the county of Derby; and of all other the lands, tenements and hereditaments whatsoever, of me, the said Earle, and Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, my wife, in Brassington, alias Brasson, aforesaid, and Hognaston or elsewhere, in the towneshippe, libertie, chappelries, territories or presincks of Brassington, alias Brasson, and Hognaston or parish of Bradbourn, in the said county of Derby, contained and specifyed in certaine indentures of bargaine and sale, made betwixt me, the said Earle, and the said Countesse, my wife, on the one parte, and the said William Savile on the other parte, bearing even date, witnesse these presente, whereunto relation being had, more at large appeareth. Of which said sum of nyne hundred and fiftie pounds, and every parte thereof, I, the said Earle, doe, for me and my heires, executors and administrators, and every of us, exonerate, acquyte and discharge the saide William Savile, his heires, executors and administrators, and every of them, for ever, by these presents. In witness whereof, I, the saide Earle of Kent, have hereunto put my hand and seale, the tenth day of May, in the fifteenth yeer of the raigne of our gracious Soveraigne lord king Charles, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. A. D. 1639.

Indorsed—Henry Kent. Sealed and delivered in the presence of Richard Helme, F. Selden, Samuel Jackson, Clemence Saunders, Matthew Beressford, Henry Placket, John Rumbolt.

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John Buxton, of Brassington, by Will, 22nd June, 1699, (proved in October following, by his nephew, legatee and executor, John Buxton, of Ashbourn) gave his moiety of the manor of Brassington and all his messuages and lands there, to such issue as his testator's wife should then be with child with, and its heirs; and after death of such issue, to his said nephew, John Buxton, and the heirs male of his body; and for want of such issue, to his nephew, William Newton. Some years after John Buxton's death, Richard Buxton, but we cannot state with accuracy in what degree he was related to John Buxton, the donor; [probably son of John Buxton, the above devisee, in tail male] this Richard, by his Will, in 1722, devised this estate to his cousin, William Newton, for life; with remainder to his son, William Newton, in tail; and remainder to his younger son, Thomas Newton, in fee. William Newton, the father, died in 1725; and Thomas Newton, his younger son, died a minor in 1729. William Newton, the son, had three daughters, and after levying a fine in hilary term, 12 George II. he, by his Will, which was proved at Lichfield, in 1748, devised his moiety of this manor, and all his messuages and lands there, to his two youngest daughters, Elizabeth and Frances, in fee, as tenants in common; having, in a preceding part of his Will, given other lands to his eldest daughter, Mary; of these daughters, Mary, married Richard Hayne, esq. Frances, married William Locker, esq. now of Tillington, Staffordshire, and Elizabeth, died about 1780, unmarried, intestate, in consequence of which her share descended to her two sisters, as her co-heiresses at law. After the decease of Richard Hayne, Mary Hayne, his widow, (who died about 1802) devised her share of this estate to her son John for life, (who died about 1808) with remainder to her son Thomas, in fee; he becoming a bankrupt, William Locker, esq. purchased his share of his assignees, and thus became seised of the whole, which he sold in 1824 to William Charlton and George Gregory, gents. who hold a court twice a year.

The Gells of Hopton have had a considerable estate in this township ever since 7 Elizabeth; at which time, Ralf Gell, of Hopton, died, and left his son Anthony an estate here, which was in the possession of Sir Philip Gell, in 1712, and the same is now the property of Philip Gell, esq.

In 1620, the copyholders of the King's manor, in Brassington, had decreed for every ox-gang there, common of pasture for three-score sheep; and also in same proportion for all manner of cattle, in and upon throughout the heaths, wastes and moors, in and adjoining and belonging unto Brassington, aforesaid, commonly called by the name or names of Crowdale-stones, Harber-hall, Harber-hall back, Harber-hall barnes, Harber-hall dale, Harber-hall cliffe, Fyneing-dale, Mount-lowe, Mount-lowe back, Narrow-dale, Cannel-meare, Curst-moore, Gorse-beds, Clipper-lowes, Dackett-walls, Sorrest, Aston-hill, The Edges, Shining-cliffe, Senno-dale, Askalls, Askall-moore, Oat-seats, Hare-knowle, Myninge-lowe, Cat-seats, Callow-low, Jordaine-slack, Howell, Streete-knowle, Long-meere holes, Long-cliffe, Long-cliffe back, Duxton-edge, Pie-dale lowes, Many-stones, Elder-torrs hole, Round-low, Round-low botham, Rushie-mear, Picking-Pitts, Pie-dale hill, The Break, alias Breack, Long-dale, Waterfall-dale, The Dales, Smethda, alias Smeth-dales, the hill or parcel of ground above Brassington church, where standeth a rock or torr, called Ernestone, and a piece of land called the Greene, in which is a well, called Coole well.—The same decree regulates the steward's fees, for which see Wirksworth.

In 1620, the following persons compounded with the king's commissioners for the confirmation of their customary estates in Brassington: George Wilcocke, Richard Gratton, Edward Knowles, Rowland Alsop, Robert Smith, Henry Spencer, German Buxton, and John, his son, Richard Buxton, Thomas Toplis, George Buxton, John Tissington, Thomas Westerne, John, son of Andrew Lane, John Wright, Anthony Steeple, William Eaton, Richard Walton, and Ralph Charlton.

The ancient tower church is a Norman structure, dedicated to ———. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £10.; it has been augmented by £400. subscribed, £600. from the royal bounty, in 1812, by a parliamentary grant of £1200. in 1814, and is now worth about £170. per annum. The late Rev. P. Story, as impropriator, whose trustees are patrons of the chapel, had an allotment

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of 353 acres of land, given in lieu of tithes at the time of the enclosure in 1803. The Rev. German Buckston, of Bradbourn, is the incumbent.

The impropriate rectory of Brassington belonged to Robert Gale, citizen and vintner, of London, who, by his Will, bearing date 1612, charged this estate, and his estate in Claypole, in Lincolnshire, with the payment of £20. per annum to Christ's hospital; £20. to Corpus Christi college, Oxford, for six poor scholars, to be chosen by his immediate heir, Mr. Lacock, his heirs or assigns; £22. to Chippenham, in Wiltshire; £22. to the city of Lincoln; and £20. to the Vintner's Company. The rectory of Brassington belonged some time to the Bainbrigge family; from whom it passed by bequest to the Rev. Philip Story, late of Lockington hall, in Leicestershire.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On a board, elevated above the manor pew, in this church, is carved and painted the arms and crest of the family of Buxton, who formerly resided here.

ARMS. *Sable*, 2 bars, *Argent*, on a canton of the last, a buck trippant of the first.

CREST. On an helmet, a wreath, thereon a Pelican vulning itself, *Or*.

In the south isle is a stone in the wall, inscribed, Ann, daughter of German and Jane Buxton, (who died, December 23rd, 1674) gave 20*s*. per annum to the poor of Brassington.

In a seat in the middle aisle are mural monuments to the respectable family of Wilcock, of this place. Robert Wilcock, died 11th May, 1776, aged 76. Elizabeth, his wife, died 23rd May, 1770, aged 70; and their children, William Wilcock, died 15th July, 1793, aged 58; and Elizabeth Wilcock, died 4th May, 1757, aged 24.

Another memorial, for the eldest son and heir apparent of William Millington, of Hognaston, gent. by Margaret, his wife, sister and heiress of the last-named William Wilcock, viz. Thomas Millington, died 9th May, 1797, aged 32.

Charities.

Buxton John	Rent charge.	5	0	0	Put out one apprentice	Will 22nd June, 1699.
Buxton George	Rent charge.....	1	0	0	Poor	Deed, 1655.
Buxton German	Rent charge.....	1	10	0	Poor	
Dale Thurstan	Land, 1 *a*. 3 *r*. 0 *p*....	10	0	0	Schoolmaster	Deed 12th June, 1742.
Dale Robert.....	Land, 1 *a*. 3 *r*. 34 *p*.	3	3	0	Poor	Will 23rd August, 1744.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	5	10	0	ditto	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Mather Samuel	Rent charge.....	1	0	0	ditto	Date unknown.
Toplis ———	Rent charge.....	1	10	0	ditto	Date unknown, in 1786.

The schoolmaster, who is appointed by the owner of How Grange estate, for the consideration of the £10. instructs 12 poor children in reading, free.

The elder branch of the Buxton family removed from Buxton to Brassington early in the 17th century, in consequence of the marriage of Richard Buxton with the heiress of Lane, his son married a co-heiress of Ferne; Richard, his elder grandson, married the heiress of Jackson, and left only daughters. This family have been considerable donors to the poor, which agrees with their Motto, *Fructum habet Charitas*.

Brayfield, in Wirksworth.

Breach, in Denby.

BREADSALL is a very ancient village, a township, constablery and parish, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby. This small rural village is seated at the foot of a hill, which shelters it from the east winds, in the Derwent vale, 2½ m. N. E. from Derby. The parish is bounded on the E. by the township of Morley, on the N. by Horsley, on the N. W. by Little Eaton and Allestree, on the S. by Little Chester and Chaddesden and on the W. by Darley. This village has the advantage of being well watered by two small rivulets, besides the Derwent and the canal, and of good roads, which pass through the township. In 1821, there were 104 houses, 121 families and 544 inhabitants, now increased to about 600, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, the only manufacture being 25 framework-knitters; a few young women and children are employed at the Darley cotton-mills. Sir George Crewe, bart. holds a court here annually. There is one windmill and one inn in the township.

Breydeshall,

The extent of the township, including 1461 acres of waste and common land, enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1815–16, is 2377 *a*. 2 *r*. 34 *p*. partly on a marl and partly on a gravel sub-stratum. At the time of the enclosure an allotment was given in lieu of tithes. The land in the vale of the Derwent is excellent, but some of the high land is of inferior quality; the average rental is about 30*s*. per acre; it is tithe-free, and the parochial expenses are not considered heavy: the poor-

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rate, county-rate and constables' accounts, having averaged, during the last seven years, £243. and church-rate £20. per annum. The highways have of late years been heavy, this parish having three miles and three quarters of turnpike and seven miles of highways to keep in repair. The length of turnpike cost upwards of £1800. in four years. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2122. 2*s.* 9*d.* The township is divided between eleven proprietors, viz. Sir George Crewe, bart. the lord of the manor, owns about 1700 acres; Mrs. Darwin, the Priory estate, 110 acres; the Rector, glebe land, 453 acres; Mr. John Morley, 54 acres; Mr. Robert Walker, 39 acres; Mr. Thomas Walker, 9 acres; Mr. John Bailey, 7 acres; Edward Bailey, Thomas Rowland, Josiah Shepherd and Richard Turner, are small freeholders.

In Braideshale, Siward had, before the general survey, a manor, rated to the geld at five carucates, and the arable land was five carucates. There were, at the time of the Survey, in demesne, two carucates and twenty-one villanes: and seven bordars had eight carucates. One knight had one carucate. There was a church and a priest, and one mill of 13*s.* 4*d.* *and twelve acres of meadow. Wood-pasture eight furlongs in length and eight in breadth. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, and at the time of the Survey, the value was* £4.; *and at the latter period, Robert held it, of the fee of Henry de Ferriers.*

This manor was given by Wolfric Spott, Earl of Mercia, to Burton abbey, in the reign of Ethelred. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, it was possessed by Siward; and after the Conquest, by Earl Ferrers. At an early period the family of Dunne possessed it, of which family was Robertus de Dunne, who at or soon after the foundation of the Priory of Tutbury, was a considerable benefactor thereto, as appears by the confirmation Charter of Robert, the younger Earl Ferrers, his master. This Robertus de Dunne held two knights' fees in the county of Derby, of the family of Ferrers, in the time of Hen. I.; as did his son, in 12 Hen. II. William de Breydeshall is one of the witnesses to a Charter, without date, whereby William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, grants lands in Spondon to the church of St. Mary, in Stanley park, and is called William Dunne, of Breadsall, knt. in an old pedigree; but in what manner he was related to the persons of the same surname, before spoken of, we have not been able to discover. Robert de Duyn, by his Charter, without date, grants to Sampson de Duyn, his son, for his homage, the moiety of his manor of Breydeshall, within the village and without, in wood, in plane, in demesne and villainage, and with his men and villainage tenants and their sequels, and with the services and homages of freeman, in meadows, in pastures, in mills and waters and all other appurtenances without retention, except the advowson of the church of the manor, which was entirely to remain to Hugh, his son, and except the capital messuage, &c. To hold the premises so granted, to Sampson and his heirs, by his espoused wife, of Robert and his heirs, freely, quietly, peaceably, honourably, fully and entirely, in fee and inheritance for ever, by the service of half a knight's fee; and for failure of such heirs as are before described, the premises were to remain to Hugh (brother to Sampson) and his heirs. Hugh de Dunne is a witness, along with Robert le Vavasour (who was sheriff of Derbyshire in 20 Henry III.) to a Deed, without date, of Sir William Poyncond. And is also a witness with Hugh de Meynil, the said Robert Vavasour and others, to an Indenture, without date, between William le Foun and the Abbot and Convent of Darley, and is there styled a knight. This Hugh, who probably was the eldest son of Robert, had a daughter and heiress, Johanna, who carried one moiety of this manor, in marriage, to the family of Curzon, in which family it continued, until, by an heir general, it passed to the Dethicks, the last of whom had an only daughter and heiress, married to John Harpur, a younger son of the Harpurs of Swarkestone, and on the failure of the issue of this marriage, it came, by perquisition, to the ancestor of Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, in Derbyshire, bart. The division of the manor of Breadsall being before the passing of the statute, "quia emptores terrarum" the separate parts were considered as distinct manors, and as such are constantly described in the Inquisitions post mortem respecting it. The one part being called the manor of Bredsall Over hall, and the other, the manor of Bredsall Nether hall. That part which was granted

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to Sampson de Duyn, called the Nether hall manor, appears afterwards to have been held by the family of Ferrers: and in 25 Edward I. on the extent of the lands and knight's fees of Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, the king's brother (then lately deceased) John de Ferrers (son of the unfortunate Earl of Derby) and Richard de Curzon, held Breydessall of the Earldom of Lancaster by the service of one knight's fee, at which time, the annual value of it was £30. In 25 Edward III. Ralph de Bakepuze died, and held it by two knight's fees. In 4 Richard II. Henry de Chaddesden, archdeacon of Leicester, gave some lands here to the chaplain of St. Mary, of Chaddesden, singing mass. In 50 Edward III. it was found that Alianore, formerly the wife of Hostelletti Tressynges, and then deceased, had held a moiety of the manor of Breydesale, for the term of her life, of John de Ferrers, knt. (grandson of the before-named John de Ferrers) with remainder after her death to Robert, son and heir of John (the grandson) then in the king's custody, by reason of his minority, which moiety was held of John, Duke of Lancaster, as of his honour of Tutbury by knight's service. On the 14th of March, 14 Henry IV. Robert de Ferrers, knt. lord Ferrers, of Chartley, died seised of the manor of Breydesall, called Nether hall, held of the King, as of his Duchy of Lancaster, by knight's service, leaving Edmund, his son and heir, then aged 27 years and upwards. And 14 Henry VI. Edmund Ferrers, knt. lord Ferrers, of Chartley, died seised of it, leaving William Ferrers, his son and heir, aged 23 years and upwards. William Ferrers died without issue male, and so his estate came to his daughter, Ann, who married Devereaux. Soon after this, the Nether hall manor came to the possession of the lords Cromwell, of Tatteshall, in Lincolnshire, in 4 Edward IV.* The fine was levied of Trinity term, 3 Edward IV. between Thomas Tyrrel, knt. Thomas Byllyng, serjeant at law, and Richard Illingworth, plaintiffs, and Humphry Bourchier, knt. lord Cromwell and Johanna, his wife, one of the heirs, &c. Gervas Clifton, knt. and Matilda, his wife, another of the hers, &c. deforciants. And by Deed, roll under seals of Tyrrell and Byllyng, dated 11th July, 3 Edward IV. and enrolled, C. P. 12th November following. They released all right under the fine to Illingworth and his heirs, in the manor of Breydeshall, called the Nether hall, 400 acres of land, 508 acres of meadow, 220 acres of pasture, 2 acres of wood and 16*s.* rent, in Breydeshall. Richard Illingworth, the only person who appears to have taken any beneficial interest under this fine, was knight in parliament for the county of Nottingham, in the parliament held at Cambridge in the 25th, and in three several parliaments held at Westminster, in the 27th, 29th and 33rd years of Henry VI. He afterwards obtained considerable preferment in the law, being appointed chief baron of the exchequer the 29th of September, 3 Edward IV. in which office he continued until the 11th of the same reign, and was then a knight. He died 26th April, 16 Edward IV. seised jointly with John Fortescue and Thomas Curzon, his feoffees, of the manor of Braydeshall, called Nedyer hall, leaving Ralph Illingworth, his son and heir, aged 26 and upwards. Richard Illingworth, grandson of the Judge, left four daughters, his coheirs, one of whom became the wife of John Dethick, of Breadsall, esq. and brought to him the manor of Breadsall Nether hall, at which time the Upper and Nether hall manors were re-united, and have ever since so continued: which John Dethick and Mary Illingworth, left their estate at Breadsall Nether hall to their son, John Dethick, esq. who died, 2 Edward VI. and left it and an estate at Chaddesden to his son George, who died, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, and left it to his son, or brother, John, by Lama Bonnington, which John married Emma, daughter of Jasper Lowe, of Denby, by whom he had only Dorothea, who espoused Sir John Harpur, of Swarkes-

* Wolley says, in 15 Edward IV. Bradeshall was left by Margaret Fitz Williams to Hugh Macharel, her heir; and 16 Edward IV. Sir Richard Illingworth died, and left Breadsal Nether hall to his son Ralf, who died 13 Henry VII. and left it to his son Richard, who died 20 Henry VIII. and left it to his three daughters and coheirs, Mary, Alice, and the wife of John Dethick (who was son of John, the son of John, the son of John, the son of John, the son of William, who was the son of William Dethick, of Breadsal, who was the son of Sir William Dethick and Cecily Curzon, which Sir William was the second son of Sir Jeffrey, son of Sir William Dethick, of Dethick, in the time of Edward III. and which Cecily was the daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Breadsal, the son of Thomas, the son of Stephen, the son of Henry, the son of Richard, the son of Henry, the son of Henry Curzon, who married Joan, daughter of Hugh de Breadsal, son of William de Breadsal, temp. Henry III. as appears by a Deed of that reign, without date.)

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ton: on the death of the said John Dethick, in 36 Elizabeth, the manors of Breadsall Over hall and Nether hall, passed with his heiress into the Harpur family, together with presentation of the living, and they have ever since remained in the family, being now the property of Sir George Crewe, of Calke Abbey, bart.

Breadsall Priory.—This was the foundation of an ancestor of the Dethicks, who placed here some Friars-Heremites, in the reign of Henry III. and afterwards converted into a small priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. By an inquisition, taken on Friday next after the feast of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, 15 Richard the Second, on a writ of ad quod damnum, it was found, not to the damage of the King or any other, if he (the King) should enable Thomas Franceys, clerk, Henry Cotton, clerk, Thomas Wombwell and William Steynor, to give to the Prior and Canons of Breydesale park, 10 acres of land in Horestan; nor if he should enable Franceys, Cotton and Wombwell, to give to the Prior and Canons a cottage and 8 acres of land in Chaddesden and Spondon; nor if he should enable Robert de Kniveton, vicar of Doveridge, Thomas Wombwell, Thomas Walhouse and Thomas Wade, to give to them a cottage in Duffield, a toft and 20 acres of meadow and 10 of pasture, in Windley; nor if he should enable Franceys, Cotton, Wombwell, Steynor and John Rosell, to give them 2 acres of land in Breydesale; nor if he should enable John Hardy, of Morley to give them one bovate of land in Morley; nor if he should enable Robert de Ferrariis, of Chartley, knt. to give them a toft in Breydesale; nor if he should enable Wombwell, Walhouse, Wade and Henry Cook, to give them the reversion of an acre and a rood of copyhold land in Duffield; nor if he should enable the before-named Henry de Cotton to give them a messuage and one acre of land, in Derby; nor if he should enable Henry Barbour, of Derby, and Edmund Townley, to give them two messuages and two cottages, in Derby; nor if he should enable John Rosell, of Little Eaton, Cotton and Townley, to give them the reversion of a cottage in Derby, to hold to the Prior and Canons and their successors for ever, to pray for the good estate of Henry de Cotton, Robert de Ferrariis, John Hardy, Agnes, the wife of Stephen Cotiler, and Emma le Shepherd, whilst living, and for their souls, when dead, as also for the souls of Isabel Brassyngton, Richard Cusselyng, John Taillor, of Chaddesden, Agnes, his wife, Oliver de Barton, and Maud Atte-hall, of Derby.—In 3 Henry V. William Dethick gave to the said Priory, lands, &c. in Mugginton: which Priory and all its lands was seized by Henry VIII. at the general dissolution.

The Priory was valued at the dissolution at £10. 17*s.* 9*d.* yearly, and was granted along with other estates, 6 Edward VI. by the name of the manor of Breadsall park, and the site and capital messuage of the late Priory of Breadsall park, and the advowson of the rectory of Breadsall park (meaning the tithes of the Priory lands) to Henry, Duke of Suffolk and Thomas Duport, gent. and their heirs, to hold of the King, in capite, by the service of the 40th part of a knight's fee; and the Duke and the co-parcener had the same year license to alien to Thomas Babington, esq. who after keeping it a short time, had license of alienation (2 and 3 Philip and Mary) to Thomas Hutchinson, gent. In 1597 we find it the property of John Leake. It was shortly afterwards purchased by Sir John Bentley, knt. counsellor at law. On his death, in 1622, it became the property of his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, married to Sir Gervase Cutler. Mary, the daughter of Sir Gervase, married Sir Edward Moseley, bart.: after the death of Sir Edward, the son of the latter, it passed to Sir Edward Moseley, of Hulme, knt. whose daughter brought this estate to her husband, Sir John Bland, of Kippax park, Yorkshire, bart. Sir John, his son, sold it, in 1702, to Thomas Leacroft, gent. who, in 1703, sold it to Andrew Greensmith, of Wirksworth, whose great-nephew, Herbert Greensmith, esq. was possessed thereof at his death, in 1788: but being under contract for the sale of it to Mr. Samuel Beard, his uncle (who died before him) the devisees of Mr. Greensmith have since conveyed it to Mrs. Hannah Beard, widow of Mr. Beard, and Mr. Herbert Greensmith Beard, Nevill Fallows Beard, Mrs. Salmon and Miss Beard, four of his children. In the year 1799, the late Erasmus Darwin, esq. of Derby, purchased it. Mr. Darwin died soon after his purchase, having bequeathed the Priory to his father, the well-known

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physician and poet, who, after his son's death, removed to Breadsall, where he spent the last years of his life, and died, April 18, 1802.

Breadsall Priory stands on a pleasant elevated site, surrounded by grounds irregularly broken; a venerable oak still remains on the estate, and conveys an idea of the ancient grandeur of the park when the monks inhabited the priory. A small rivulet which runs past the priory supplied several fish-ponds formerly. On the east side of the present mansion stood the chapel. On laying the foundations for the improvements made by the late Dr. Darwin, several stone coffins were discovered. The priory is the residence of Mrs. Darwin.

The ancient church is a Norman structure, with a tower, terminated with a handsome octagon spire, dedicated to All Saints. There are three handsome stone stalls, and a compartment for the holy water in the chancel. The living is a rectory; its clear value in the king's books is £28. 2*s*. 8*d*. and yearly tenths, £2. 16*s*. 3½*d*. The present income, derived from 453 acres of glebe land, &c. is about £650. per annum. Sir George Crewe, bart. of Calke Abbey, is the patron, and the Rev. Henry R. Crewe, is the present rector.

A list of the Rectors of Breadsall.

A. D.	Presented by	A. D.	Presented by
1510 William Dethicke ...	John Dethicke, esq.	1679 Samuel Bold, jun. obt. 1700	John Harpur, esq.
1577 John Walton.....	Bishop upon Lapse.	1700 Gilbert Mitchell, M. A.	{ Rt. Hon. Countess of Bellamont.
1631 Charles Wardor ..... George Hulme	John Harpur, gent. John Harpur, gent.	1738 John Clayton, M. A.	Henry Harpur, esq.
1641 John Hieron	Sir John Gell, bart.	1774 Walter Fletcher, A. B.	Sir Hen. Harpur, bart.
1662 George Hill	John Harpur, esq.	1795 John Dewe, A. M.	Sir Hen. Harpur, bart.
1667 Samuel Bold, sen. ...	John Harpur, esq.	1830 Rev. Henry R. Crewe	Sir Geo. Crewe, bart.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

In the chancel, on the ground, within the rails.—Gilbert Michell, A. M. late rector of this church, died October 28th, 1758, aged 67.

Without the rails.—Here lieth the body of Frances Michell, wife of Gilbert Mitchell, rector of this parish, and one of the daughters of S. Beaumont Dixie, of Market Bosworth, in the county of Leicester, who died 16th April, 1705, aged 42.

John Clayton, M. A. late rector, a good man, died 15th July, 1774, aged 67.

Walter Fletcher, late rector, died in 1795, aged 65. He was a diligent pastor, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and a benevolent honest man.

Benjamin Hundell, some time of Stoke Newington, in the county of Middlesex, gent. died 8th April, 1725, aged 72. Anne, his wife, died 16th January, 1726, aged 67.

North side.—In memory of Erasmus Darwin, son of Erasmus Darwin, by Mary, his wife, the daughter of Charles Howard. He was born at Lichfield, Oct. 11th, 1730, and died at Derby, December 29th, 1799. To great abilities in his profession of the law, he joined the probity of ancient manners, with the elegance of modern ones: was strongly attached to his friends, cordially beloved by them, and sincerely lamented.

While Time's strong arms with mighty scythe erase
Art's cumberous works and empires from their base,
Each transient hour its sickle time employs,
And crops the sweet buds of domestic joys.

South side.—Erasmus Darwin, M. B. F. R. S. born at Elston, near Newark, 12th December, 1731; died at the Priory, near Derby, 18th April, 1802. Of the rare union of talents, which so eminently distinguished him as a physician, a poet and a philosopher, his writings remain a public and unfading testimony. His widow has erected this monument in memory of the zealous benevolence of his disposition, the active humanity of his conduct, and the many private virtues which adorned his character.

In the south aisle, on a raised tombstone, is the following inscription: Here lyeth the body of Roger Morledge, who departed this life the 25th January, being aged above 74 years, Anno Dom. 1680.

In the church, carved on a pew door, are these arms. *Or*, 4 pales, *Gules*.—Dune, and several other shields.

Here lyeth the body of Reginald Pyndar, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife. She departed this life the 24th day of October, in the year of our Lord God, 1678, being aged about 75; and he, the 19th of May following, 1679, being aged 82 years and 24 days.

Charities.

The School-house was built at the joint expense of Sir H. Harpur, bart. and the parishioners, in 1788, on the waste belonging to Sir Henry Harpur, lord of the manor.

The Rev. John Clayton, rector of Breadsall, in 1745, left the sum of £200. for teaching the poor children of the said parish to read and say their catechism; it is now increased to £346. 18*s*. 4*d*. which sum is vested in 3 per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, the interest of which is £10. 8*s*. per annum. In consideration of this sum, the schoolmaster instructs sixteen boys and girls, free.

Anne Johnson, of the parish of St. Sepulchre, London, hath given a close of land, known by the name of Bastead Orchard, containing 8 *a*. 3 *r*. 17 *p*. with the appurtenances, unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Breadsall; and they

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are required from time to time to pay the rents, issues and profits, unto and amongst such poor widows who have been the wife of one husband, and who are of the age of sixty years. Each widow receiving the rent for one year only, and so on successively; and in case there should be no such widow living within the said parish, it is to be distributed amongst such poor fatherless girls as shall be then living. The present income is £10. per annum.

Anthony Walker, late of Breadsall, did by his Will, dated 15th November, 1714, give and devise one parcel of land, called Stone Barks, lying in the liberty of Darley, leading to Matlock, in this county, unto the poor of Breadsall, for ever, to buy twelve twopenny loaves, to be distributed every Sunday throughout the year to twelve of the poorest people, such as the churchwardens and overseers should think proper; and also directed that what spare money, remaining in the churchwarden's hands, should once in the year be distributed to sick or lame people in the said parish; the use of it to be paid yearly. The property belonging to this charity is 14 *a.* 0 *r.* 28 *p.* of land, now let for £24. per annum.

John Bailey left in his Will £20. to the poor of Breadsall; the use of it to be paid yearly.

John Walton, rector, in 1600, gave £40. to the succeeding rectors, churchwardens, and most substantial men in the parish, in trust, for the best benefit and relief of the poor of Breadsall.

William Keen gave £30. to the poor.

John Hieron, a puritan divine of some note, born at Stapenhill, where his father was vicar, was presented to this rectory, by Sir John Gell, in 1644, and continued to possess it till he was ejected for non-conformity in 1662. After a short residence in some other parts, he removed, in 1668, to Loscoe, where he died in 1682, and was buried at Heanor. He was esteemed an able biblical critic, and abridged Pole's Synopsis, but published only one volume of Sermons, and a theological work. He appears to have meditated a Parochial History of Derbyshire, for which he made considerable collection from records, now in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, esq.

Pedigree of the family of DARWIN, *of Cleatham, Co. Lincoln, Elston, Notts. and Breadsall Priory, Co. Derby.*

ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, on a bend, *Gules* (cottized, *Vert*) three escallop shells, *Or*, Darwin. 2 and 3, *Sable*, a chevron, *a. a. a.* between three Storks' heads erased, *Argent*, Waring.

CREST. A Demi-Griffin segreant, *Vert*, holding in his claws an escallop shell, *Or*.

MOTTO. Cave et Aude, Beware and Dare.

William Darwin, of Cleatham, co. Lincoln, died 1644. — Mary, widow of Thomas Small, and daughter of ..... Healey.

William Darwin of Cleatham, co. Lincoln, born 1620. — Ann, dau. of Erasmus Earl, of ....., sergeant at law, born 1634.

Thomas Darwin.

Erasmus Darwin, of Hull, born 1659, died 1736. — Elizabeth, dau. of Hugh Mason, of Hull.

William Darwin, of Cleatham, esq. eld. son, born 1655, died 1682, æt. 28, buried at Elston, Notts. — Anne, dau. and heiress of Robert Waring, of Welsford, co. Lincoln, born 1664, died 1722.

John, born 1661, died same year.

Richard, born 1663, died unmarried.

Anne, born 1664, mar. Hen. Rands, of London, had issue, and died 1745.

a

b

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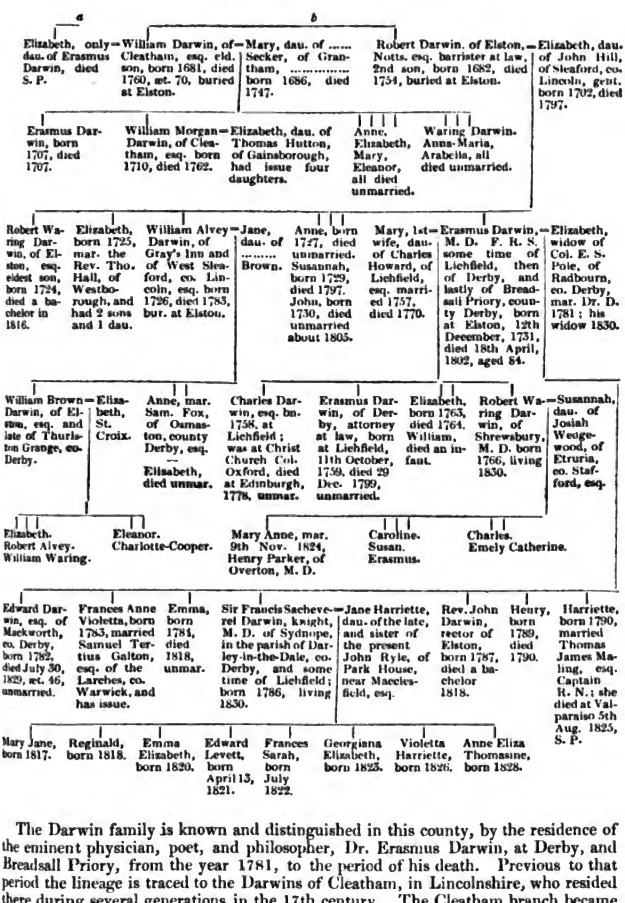

The Darwin family is known and distinguished in this county, by the residence of the eminent physician, poet, and philosopher, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, at Derby, and Breadsall Priory, from the year 1781, to the period of his death. Previous to that period the lineage is traced to the Darwins of Cleatham, in Lincolnshire, who resided there during several generations in the 17th century. The Cleatham branch became extinct, in the male line, by the death of William Morgan Darwin, who had issue, four daughters. Robert Darwin, the uncle of William Morgan, was a barrister at law, and settled at Elston, near Newark, Nottinghamshire: he was the father of the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin. The Life of that great ornament to the literature and physiology of the country will be found in the Biographical portion of this Work; it will be sufficient to say, in this place, that Dr. Darwin rose rapidly to eminence at

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Lichfield, where he settled about the year 1756, at the age of 24, as a physician. His studies in natural philosophy were extensive, and his relaxations were poetic compositions highly enriched by fancy and the powers of diction. His astonishing work, entitled Zoonomia, which treats of the Laws of Life, will ever be read with earnest attention by those who seek for nature untrammelled by the bondage of superstition. The freedom with which it is written has deterred many from its pages, but the bold truths asserted in those pages are daily gaining ground among philosophical students. The Doctor's poetry is splendid, and his descriptions are elaborately accurate, but it is the poetry of a philosopher, and there is a deficiency of that sensibility which ought to engage the heart and affection, as well as the mind and admiration of the reader. Still there are sublime and interesting passages which are equal to similar portions of any other author whatever. As a physician, the fame of Dr. Darwin was so great during his lifetime, that he was sought for in distant counties, and it remains as the highest testimony of his utility. The present eminent physicians, Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, of Shrewsbury, and Sir Francis Sacheverell Darwin, M. D. of Sydnope, in this county, may be said to rival the medical reputation of their illustrious father. The existing members of the family are numerous.

Breadsall old hall, what remains of it, is now converted into a public house. This ancient mansion stands opposite the church, and exhibits a specimen of the halls of our forefathers, when pointed gables, projecting bow-windows, and half-timbered houses was the fashion of the day. Some of the ancient furniture is preserved on the premises, and consists of the hall table, which is of oak, on massive carved pillars, some other carved oak tables, oak screens, &c. all black with age. The ivy creeps up the walls, and hangs luxuriantly around the ruined mansion.

Braidestune, Breason,

BREASTON, a village, township, constablery and parochial chapelry, 1 m. S. of Risley, and 7 m. E. of Derby, in the parish or soke of Sawley and in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch.

In 1821, there were in this village 109 houses, 117 families and 579 inhabitants, about half of whom are supported by agriculture and the other half by trade or handicraft. There are 50 or 60 framework-knitters in this township. The Nottingham canal passes near to the village.

The extent of the township, including 300 acres of common or waste land, enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1757, is about 1400 acres of good land, divided among 42 proprietors; the principal of whom are the Rev. John Hancock Hall, the lord of the manor, who owns about 120 acres; William Charlton, esq. of Chilwell, 140 acres; Dr. Attenborough, of Nottingham, 180 acres; Mrs. Bonsall, 140 acres; Burton school, 110 acres; Alexander Foxcroft, esq. 30 acres; Joseph Stevens, gent. 80 acres; Joseph Jerram, gent. 60 acres; Mr. Newton, of Draycott, 60 acres; Mr. Whyman, baker, of Derby, 50 acres; Mr. Chappell, 49 acres; Mr. Hides, 33 acres; Mr. Harriman, 30 acres; Miss Wallis, 30 acres; Messrs. Benjamin and Edmund Jowett, 30 acres; Dr. Madan, tithe farm, 22 acres; and the remainder, from 2 or 3 to 25 acres. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2310. 13*s.* 4*d.* The average rental is about 35*s.* per acre. The parochial expenses, including poor and county rate, salaries, constables' accounts, church-rate, &c. taking the average of eight years, is £413. 7*s.* per annum. The inhabitants pay to Shardlow House of Industry, and send their paupers to that house.

There are three male friendly societies, consisting of 124, and one female, consisting of 94 members. One Primitive Methodist chapel and three victuallers in this township.

In Braidestune, Levenot Sterre had three ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There is now in the demesne one plough: and two villanes have five oxen, a plough, and three acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 10*s. now* 4*s. Herbert holds it. This belonged to Henry de Ferraris. In Braidestune, one ox-gang of land to be taxed. Land to one ox. It is waste, and renders a pair of spurs (II Calcaria.) There is one acre of meadow. Gilbert de Gand has there two carucates of land, one mile long and three quarentens broad. This manor belonged to Geoffrey Alselin. In Braidestune soke, Ulf Fenise had two carucates of land to be taxed. In*

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Braidestune, Legulf and Lewin Cilt had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to Fulk, a vassal of Roger de Busli, has there five villanes and two ploughs, and ten acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 40s. now 20s. This Ligulf had half a carucate of soke, which Fulk de Lusoris has taken from (interceptane super) Gilbert de Gand. This manor belonged to Roger de Busli. D. B. 308, 317, 322, 324.

In 9 Edward III. Robert de Sallow died, and left his Son Robert an estate in Breaston. In 38 Edward III. Robert died, and left William the same; who dying 12 Henry IV. left it to his son George; the latter died in 5 Henry V. and left this estate to his grand-daughter, Agnes; she died 3 Edward IV. and left her estate here to her kinswoman and heir, Agnes, wife of Thomas Pilkington. In 14 Henry VI. Ralfe Macherell died, and left his estate here under the Lord Zouch, and another under William Fitz William, by grant of John Marshall, canon of Lincoln. In 10 Henry VIII. Thomas Babington left his son an estate here. In 36 Henry VIII. John Powtrell left his son Thomas an estate here; which Thomas died, 4 or 5 Philip and Mary, possessed of the same, and left it to Walter Powtrell; the latter died in 1598, and left it to his son Thomas, under John Willoughby, esq. In 37 Elizabeth, Ralfe Barker left an estate to William, his son. Michael Willoughby, esq. purchased the manor from the Babington family in the reign of Elizabeth. Early in the 18th century, Mrs. Grey was the largest proprietor; since which time it has been much divided, and the Rev. John Hancock Hall is the present lord of the manor.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a plain structure, and until it was consecrated, in 1826, the inhabitants buried their dead at Little Wilne. The living, valued in the king's books at £40. has been augmented by £200. subscribed, £200. royal bounty, and by a parliamentary grant of £1080. The minister receives the rental of 14 acres of land, now let for £28. per annum; £40. from the school property, and the interest of the £1080. The Earl of Stamford is the patron, and the Rev. John Hancock Hall the present incumbent.

Charities.

Charlton John. and Jerram Charles, by deed, 8th April, 1715, gave £100. to be laid out in land, for the use of the poor. With the above sum, land was purchased at East Bridgford, co. Nottingham, consisting of 8 acres, now let for £10. per annum.

Brentwood Grange, in Staveley parish.

BRETBY, a small rural pleasant village, hamlet, constablery, and chapelry, 2¼ m. S. of Repton (to which place it is a chapel of ease) and 10½ m. S. W. by S. from Derby, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley. In 1821 there were 54 houses, 57 families, and 302 persons, which are now increased to 60 houses, as many families, and 320 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture.

Bretebie,

The extent of the hamlet is about 1550 acres of land, of various soils, divided into farms of 150 acres each; the park contains about 500 acres, and is well stocked with deer. The tithes are included in the rental. The parochial expenses average about £300. per annum. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1821. 17*s.* 6*d.* There is a school for boys, and one for girls, supported by the Earl of Chesterfield and the inhabitants. The Earl of Chesterfield is the sole proprietor.

The manor belonged to Algar, Earl of Mercia, before the conquest, and was left by him to Edwin, his son, who, having fought against the Conqueror, and being slain, his estates fell into the hands of William I. and was part of the royal demesne of the crown. At an early period it became the property of the Earls of Chester, and passed with a part of the manor of Repton to the family of Segrave. In 1291 Nicholas de Segrave had a charter of free warren; his son John was the king's lieutenant in Scotland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn. In 1295 he was summoned to parliament as a baron, and five years afterwards had the king's license to castellate his mansion at Bretby. The castle and manor belonged to Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, and second son to Edward the First, from whom it descended to the Mowbrays, Lords Mowbray and Dukes of Norfolk. In the reign of Richard II. Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, died seised of the manor and castle of Bretby. It afterwards came by inheritance into the family of Berkeley. In 15 Henry

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VII. the second Duke of Norfolk, divided with Maurice, surviving brother of William, Marquess of Berkeley (who died without issue) the lands which fell to them by right of their descent from the co-heirs of Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. The manor of Bretby was part of the moiety which was allotted to the Marquess. Thomas, Lord Berkeley Mowbray, died possessed of it in 39 Henry VIII. In this reign Jane, grand-daughter to Sir Michael Stanhope, married Henry, Lord Berkeley. In 1569 Henry, Lord Berkeley, demised the manor and castle for forty-one years to Thomas Duport; and Lysons supposed the heiress of the latter married Mr. John Mee, who was the lessee in 1585, when the Berkeley family sold their interest in the manor and castle, and conveyed them to Edward Scarling and Lawrence Wright in trust for Sir Thomas Stanhope, for the sum of £2500. In 1815, on the death of Philip, the late Earl, the manor and estate descended to George Augustus Frederick, the present Earl.

We extract from the topographer, published in 1790, the following notice of Bretby: "As we approach the side of Bretby park from Ashby, we lose much of the woody shades, that, till lately, hung around. Lord Stanhope, in his father's life time, here cut down a fine wood upon his estate, called *Newhall Springs*, and the Earl of Chesterfield has since robbed his beautiful park of most of its venerable ornaments. We, however, stop to contemplate the fate of this once noble but deserted place. A large avenue from the park gate leads from this road about half a mile to the site of the house, which, when standing, was magnificent. Here stood a magnificent old mansion, which, as report says, was built by the famous Inigo Jones, and probably it was by that master, from the style of architecture, which we remember to have seen when it existed, ten years ago, as well as from examining it, as still preserved in a bird's-eye view, engraved by I. Kip, in the '*Nouveau Theatre de la Grande Bretagne.*' It was probably built by the family, after their house at Shelford, in the county of Nottingham, was ruined by the parliament army.

"The house consisted of a long but narrow body, with wings of about the same dimensions; the tops of the latter were circular, but the gables on the roof of the former were more varied. The court was protected by massy iron gates, through which you passed, on a flag pavement, to a portico on the ground floor. This led to a hall and large staircase, painted and hung with many excellent paintings. The rooms were, for the most part, magnificent, with painted ceilings, rich tapestry, and noble pictures.

"Beyond, at right angles with the east wing, was an admirable chapel, finished in 1696; the architecture was Grecian, or of the Ionic order, very light and handsome. Within was a rich lining of cedar, the altar-piece, of Italian marble, was remarkably fine; there was also an organ in the gallery; and at the east end of this chapel stood a very large and venerable cedar, which is still remaining."

Mr. Wolley, in his Manuscript History of Derbyshire (1712) speaks thus of Bretby: "The seat of the Earl of Chesterfield is situate in the midst of a large park, well wooded, and stored with several kinds of deer, and exotic beasts; there are several fine avenues of trees leading to the house, which is of stone, though not of the modern architecture, yet very regular, convenient, and noble, with a very curious chapel, and very good outbuildings; but the gardens, fountains, labyrinths, groves, green-houses, grottoes, aviaries, but more especially the carpet-walks, and situations of the orange-trees and water-works* before the marble summer-house, are all noble, and particularly curious and pleasant, suitable to the genius of the owner, Philip Stanhope, the third Earl of Chesterfield, who has also been the chief contriver of them, who now, about 80 years of age, retains a great deal of that vigour and capacity which

* The water-works were began to be constructed in 1684, and finished in 1702, most probably by the same artist who constructed those at Chatsworth. They consisted of numerous jets-d'eau, one of which, from a dragon's mouth, was thrown to the height of fifty feet. On the east side of the house was an oblong piece of water: in the centre of which was a lofty pedestal, supporting a statue of Perseus; from the sides of the pedestal issued numerous jets-d'eau. The orangery was very extensive, its large and lofty trees all growing in the natural soil, the conservatory having a lofty roof, and sides of glass removeable in the summer. These gardens appear to have been preserved complete, with the water-works, &c. until 1780, when they were destroyed with the house.

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has hitherto rendered him the glory of the nation. The gardens were disposed after the plan of *Versailles*, in the old grand style, with terraces, leaden images in the shape of wild beasts, fountains, &c."

"The park, though not very extensive, was formed by nature, with much variety to please; a deep glen divided the eastern side, down which winded a chain of fish-pools; the swells on every side were clothed with fine timber, until the American war caused them to be felled. In the other parts, long avenues of elms and chestnuts filled the scene. To the north-east, Repton-shrubs, that glorious wood, which still retains its greatness, seemed a continuance of the same park, and highly ennobled the scenery. A little west of the north rises that charming feature, called Bretby Mount, an object seen from most parts of the country. Such is the mutilating power of a few years, that where we before wandered amidst the finest shades, trees are now but thinly scattered; and where we might behold a magnificent edifice, adorned with noble paintings and all the richest ornaments of the times, now scarcely a relic is discovered; the materials being all sold, and only a small house erected for the steward. This, however, was the celebrated scene of the Count de Grammont's visits to the beautiful Countess of Chesterfield, in the time of Charles II."

The late Earl of Chesterfield was persuaded, in his youth, by an artful steward, to pull down this splendid old mansion and chapel, as being in a dangerous state of decay, though it was afterwards proved to have been very substantial. Its demolition, which took place in 1780, was sincerely regretted by the late Lord, who was ever after much attached to the place, and for some time inhabited a small house, erected by the steward out of the materials of the old house, until he built the present splendid mansion.

The castle, according to tradition, was standing in the reign of Elizabeth; the site is still discernible near the church.

The chapel, with the tithes of the chapelry, were parcel of the rectory of Repton, which belonged to the priory at that place. This grant was confirmed by John, archbishop of Canterbury, 13 Kal. April, 1279. It passed with one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Port, to the family of Hastings, and probably was brought into the Stanhope family by the marriage of the first Earl of Chesterfield with a daughter of Francis, Lord Hastings. The living is a donative, in the gift of the Earl of Chesterfield, and the Rev. John Chamberlayne is the present incumbent, and chaplain to the Earl.

The late Earl and Countess of Chesterfield supported a school for thirty boys, and another for thirty girls, in which the children were clothed and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic. These schools are still kept up, and are chiefly supported by, the Earl of Chesterfield.

The following Masque, written by Sir Aston Cokayne, was presented here on the twelfth night, 1639.

THE PROLOGUE.

To be spoken by whom the Masquers shall appoint.

To you, great lord, and you, most excellent lady,
And all this well-met, welcome company,
Thus low I bow: and thank that you will grace
Our rude solemnities with such a presence.

The *Lar familiaris* of the house being proud of so much and great company, and glad of their free and noble entertainment, appears to congratulate the hospitality of the lord and lady, and speaks these lines.

Better than I could wish! Superlative
To all relations, not examples now!
I've known the household Gods of *Rome* and *Greece*,
And all the good Penates of famed *Troy*,
Heard what they could triumph in, of their fates;
Tell jovial stories of the frolick *Greek*,
And the great banquets of fam'd *Ilion*;
Have been inform'd of Egypt's glorious feasts
To entertain the courtly *Anthony*:
Yet was there or necessity or pride,
Or empty prodigality in all.
Here is a course steer'd even and voluntary;

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And I rejoice, as much as *Ganymed*,
Olympus Nectar, and *Ambrosia*-keeper.
Here I grow fat with plenty of all sorts
That either seas, or land, or air can yield;
And here I live, as well admir'd as envi'd
By all the *Lares* of all other places,
For there's a constancie in my delights,
A blest *Elysium*, where I do not want
The tythe of any wish I ever thought.
The proudest *Lares* of the greatest princes,
May boast of state and languish in a noise,
Whilst here I live secure, and do enjoy
As much of every thing, but fears and dangers.
And may it last while fate attends on time,
Untill the supreme deities of heaven
Think you too worthy to adorn the earth,
And mean to fix you glorious stars in heav'n:
And while there's air but to receive a sound,
May your names busie it to speak your praise.
Continue ever matchless, as you are
A pair without compare, and but a pair.

A *Satyre*, invited by the loudness of the music, and the perpetual concourse of people, to inform himself to what end all tended, comes boldly in, and meets the *Lar Familiaris*.

Sar. What means this bold intrusion?
Lar. Friend, forbear;
Tho' I was born i' th' woods, and rudely bred
Among the salvages, I have a mind
Aspires the knowledge of great princes courts,
And to what end aimes all this jollity
In yours as well as others palaces.
Lar. Dost thou approach to censure our delights,
And nip them in the bud? *Satyre*, take heed,
We'll hunt you hence through all the woods and launs,
And over all the brooks thine eyes have seen.
Sat. You threaten more perhaps than you can do:
What art?
Lar. I am this Palace Deity.
Sat. I wish thou wert a servant unto *Pan*,
Or any God that doth frequent the fields.
Lar. So would not I, I'm better as I am.
Sat. Thy ignorance bewitches thee to this:
Thou liv'st among all fears, all noise, all care,
While I walk merry under heaven's bright eyes.
We in the fields are free from any sin
Against th' almighty deities of heaven:
We know no law but nature's; do not tremble
At princes frowns; have neither fear nor hope;
And are content; a state the Gods exceed not.
You languish in a perpetuity
Of thoughts, as unconfin'd as are your ends;
You truly lavish all your faculties
In getting covetous wealth, which we contemn.
Your sleeps are starting, full of dreams and fears;
And ours as quiet as the barks in calms.
The youthful spring makes us our beds of flowers,
And heaven-bright summer washeth us in springs,
As clear as any of your mistress's eyes:
The plenteous autumn does enriche our banquets
With earth's most curious fruits, and they unbought:
The healthful winter doth not pain our bones,
For we are armed for cold, and heat in nature.
We have no unkind loves in meads or fields,
That scorn our tears, or slight our amorous sighes.
Nor are we frantic with fond jealousie,
The greatest curse *Jove* could inflict on's queen,
For all her curious search into his life:
We in the woods esteem that beast the stateliest
That hath his head the richliest spread with horns.
The golden age remains with us, so fam'd
By your *Athenian* and *Roman* poets.
Thus we enjoy what all you strive to get,
With all the boundless riches of your wit.
Lar. Satyre! when I but say th' art ignorant,
My flourishing boast is answered at the full.
Sat. But I desire a larger way.
Lar. And take it.
Canst thou compare the rags of nackedness
Before the studied dressings of these times?
And canst thou like a cold and stony cave
Before the perfum'd beds of palaces?
Admire the melancholy falls of waters
Or whistling musick of th' inconstant windes,
The chirping discord of the wanton birds,
Above the angel-voices of our ladies,
And th' exquisite variety of musick,
Order'd to thousand several instruments?
Content to eloy thy homely appetite
With crabs and slows, and nuts, and rude mixt herbs,
Before the stately banquets of the great?
How canst thou like beasts inarticulate voices
Above the heav'n-given eloquence of men?
Forsake the woods (fond *Satyre*) and but try
The unthought difference 'twixt them and us.
The hills are fit for beasts; converse with men,
And thou wilt never like thy cause again.
Sat. Thou almost do'st perswade me: but then I
Shall leave mine old, and honest company.
Lar. Thy new ones shall exceed them. Here's a butler
Will give thee wine as rich as is thy blood.
And here's a cook will clothe thy bones with flesh,
As rich as was young *Jason's* golden fleece.
Sat. Well: I will live with thee.
Lar. And welcome, *Satyre*.
Sat. Spite of the fates, and Grecia's best protector,
I'll be *Achilles*, and o'ercome thy *Hector*.
Lar. A resolution worthy thy *Sylvanus*.
Sat. But for my last farewell unto the woods
I'll shew you a wild dance of nimble *Satyres*:
For we do dance as much as they that live
In princes courts, and tissue palaces.

First Song.

You Satyres that in woods
Have frozen up your bloods,
Advance yourselves and shew
What great *Pan's* men can do;
Appear.
Here you had need beware,
And move as swift as air:
These are not sylvan swains,
But courtly lords and dames.
Sit here.

THE ANTIMASQUE.

Satyres, rudely, but decently attired, stuck with flowers, and bay's-chaplets on their heads, come in, and dance as many several antics, and in as many several shapes, as shall be necessary. Being ready to depart, two excellent youths, in rich apparel, come striving in together; to whom the *Lar* speaks.

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Lar. What do you mean (sweet boys) to interrupt
Our sports? I pray you leave your wrestling thus,
And do not strike your skins, too soft for blows.
1st boy. He would outrun me, and be kist before me.
2nd boy. And he leave me among these dreadful *Satyres*.
Lar. Whence come you?
1st and 2nd boy. We both were left i'th' woods, and tempted by
Such things as these to live abroad with them.
Lar. What would you have?
1st boy. I would go to my father.
2nd boy. And I unto my mother.
Lar. Who is your father?
1st boy. The ever honour'd *Earl of Chesterfield*;
Worthy of all his titles by his vertues;
And full of noble thoughts. A great maintainer
Of our great-grand-father's vertue, hospitality:
The feeder of the poor; whose gate's so open,
It doth not need the office of a Porter:
Whose house is now *Delphian Apollo's* seat:
For he's the patron of all arts and wit.
Lar. And who is your mother, pretty one?
2nd boy. She is the Countess to that noble lord:
A lady worthy more than earth can give her;
Rich in those vertues make her sex admir'd:
A fair exceeder of the best examples
That *Greek* or *Roman* stories e'er produced:
Goddess of *Tame*, of *Anchor* and of *Trent*.
She's such an one as hath none equal to her,
And therefore you may very easily know her.
Lar. I know them both, and honour'd in my knowledge:
Sweet youth! you'd is your father, kiss his hand:
And that (fair little one) th' unequal'd lady
You asked for: go, and beg a kiss of her.

Here the Lord of the house gives his hand to his son, and the Countess kisses her son. Then the *Satyre* speaks to his companions.

Sat. Fellows, since you have done, farewell; I'll leave you
And all the rural pastimes of the woods:
I like this noble company so well,
That I hereafter here intend to dwell.

The Anti-masquers depart; then the *Lar familiaris* speaks to the *Satyre*.

Lar. Now (Satyre) I will let thee see how far
The palace-pleasures do exceed the woods.

The *Lar* leads the *Satyre* to a curious bower, all deckt with the best and finest flowers of the season: and opens a wide entry into it, where sitting upon pleasant banks, full of the sweetest herbs and delicatest flowers, he discovers the Masquers: then presently invites them forth with this song.

Second Song.

It is unfit we should be dumbe
When beauties like to those of heaven
To grace our mirths are hither come,
And help to make our pleasures even.
Then let us dance, and let us sing,
Till hills and dales with echoes ring.

Now it is fit our souls should know
No thought but what is full of pleasure;
That we our sorrows should out-go,
And tread them down in every measure.
Then let us dance, and let us sing, &c.

'Tis mirth that raiseth up the mind,
And keeps diseases from the heart;
Sports harmless never were inclin'd
To cherish vice, but to divert.
Then let us dance, and let us sing, &c.

Here the grand Masquers come forth, the ladyes drest like the ancient goddeases: then the *Lar* speaks to the *Satyre*.

Lar. *Satyre*, sit, and observe awhile alone:
For I do mean to mix with these in dance.

Here they dance what, or as many set-dances as they please, the Masquers being men and women, or only women; when they have danced all they intended, the *Lar*, or one of the Masquers, invites the spectator-ladyes with this song to join with them.

Third Song.

Come ladyes, rise, and let us know
Now you have seen, what you can do;
Hark how the musick doth invite
All you to solemnize this night:
Then let the sounds that you do hear
Order your feet unto your ear.
O rise! rise altogether,
And let us meet;
Musick's divine, and well may joyn
Our motions rude unto a sweet.

The figures of the Majick Art
We'll equal in a better part:
Judicial Astrologie
Cannot cast such an one as we:
Add but your skill (as we desire)
And we'll keep time to *Phœbus'* lyre.
O rise! rise altogether,
And let us meet,
Musick's divine, and well may joyn
Our motions rude unto a sweet.

Here all the company dance what they please, and while they please; when they

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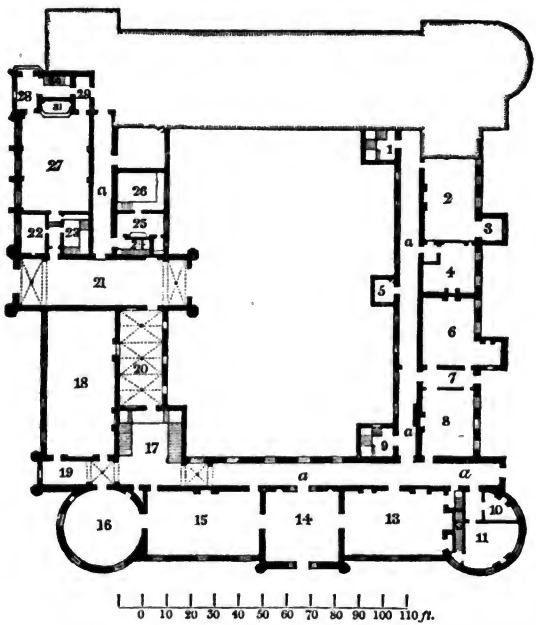
leave, the *Lar*, or one of the Masquers, sings this to the spectator-ladyes, as they go from them.

Fourth Song.

Ladyes, enough; we dare not
Tempt you to more than this;
Now may your servants spare not
To give each of you a kiss:
If we were they you should have them
To recompense your pain:
Oh happy they that gave them,
And may give them again!
'Tis late; good night: go sleep, and may
Soft slumbers crown your eyes 'till day.

This being sung, the Masquers, the *Lar familiaris* and the *Satyre*, go to the arbor, which closes on them.

Ground Plan of Brethy House.



No. of Refer.

1. Staircase to the Rooms on the North East front.
2. Servants' Hall, 34 *ft.* by 21 *ft.* with Steward's Room on 1st Chamber Story, and Bed Rooms above.
3. Powdering Closet, with Bed Rooms above.
4. Butler's Pantry, 21 *ft.* by 18 *ft.* 6 *in.* with Housekeeper's Room and Bed Rooms above.
5. Plate Scullery, with Bed Rooms above.
6. Library, 26 *ft.* 6 *in.* by 21 *ft.* with Bed and Dressing-Rooms on both Stories above.
7. Lobby and Entrance.
8. Old Breakfast Room, with Bed and Dressing-Rooms above.
   Note.—This is part of the old buildings, and has not yet been taken down.
9. Staircase. This is used as the best Staircase until the Grand Stairs are completed.
10. Lord Chesterfield's Dressing Room, } with the late Earl's
11. Lord Chesterfield's Study, } Apartments above.

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Drawn by T. Moore

Engraved by Josiah Steele

To the most honorable potent and truly noble George Granville earle
Earl of Chesterfield one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to George II and William IV
This South West View of **BRETBY HOUSE**, is Dedicated with Gratitude and
Submission by his Lordships most devoted and obliged humble Servant
Stephen Glover

No. of Refer.

12. Private Stairs to the late Earl's Apartments and Nurseries, with strong Closet under.
13. Dining Room, 38 *ft.* 6 *in.* by 25 *ft.* 6 *in.* Lady Chesterfield's Apartments over, and the Nursery Bed Rooms, &c. above.
14. Entrance Hall or Vestibule, 28 *ft.* square, with Ladies' Drawing Room (now used as a Billiard Room) above, and the Nursery Dining Room over.
15. Drawing Room, 42 *ft.* 6 *in.* by 25 *ft.* 6 *in.* The best Bed Room, with two Dressing Rooms above, and the same over.
16. Saloon, 31 *ft.* in diameter, with Bed and Dressing Rooms above.
17. Grand Stairs, unfinished.
18. Library, 56 *ft.* 8 *in.* by 26 *ft.* 6 *in.* unfinished. The Earl of Chesterfield's Dressing Room, Sitting Room and Bed Room above.
19. Cabinet or reading Closet, with Staircase above.

No. of Refer.

20. Corridor or Entrance, unfinished.
21. Entrance Gateway, for Carriages to drive under. Rooms above, all in an unfinished state, 62 *ft.* by 18 *ft.*
22. Porter's Lodge.
23. Staircase.
24. Stairs to Room over Bath.
25. Dressing Room, with Bath in ditto.
26. Cold Bath.
27. Chapel, 51 *ft.* by 27 *ft.*
28. Lobby and Entrance to Chapel for Tenantry.
29. Vestry.
30. Stairs to Gallery.
31. Altar.

Note.—The whole of the Building, from No. 17 to 31 is in an unfinished state; and the offices to the north are not yet built.

a. a. a. a. Corridors and Passages.

W. MARTIN, Architect and Builder, *Sept.* 1828.

Bretby house, the principal seat of the Earl of Chesterfield, is a noble modern, castellated gothic mansion, embattled, surrounding a spacious quadrangular court, which had been several years building prior to the death of the late Earl, in 1815, since which time the building has not been continued. This mansion, at present unfinished, was designed by Sir Jeoffrey Wyatville and Mr. Martin, the Earl's architect, and built under the direction of the latter gentleman. The site is an elevation in the centre of a beautiful deer park, enriched with plantations and shady groves of chestnut, beech and other ornamental timber, together with a variety of picturesque scenery, unequalled for its extent. A small trout stream rises in the Pistern hills, and meanders through a deep glen; this, in its course, supplies several fish-ponds. The portion of the house which is finished comprises the principal suite of rooms; these are most elegantly fitted up, and splendidly furnished agreeable to modern taste. The dimensions of the rooms, and particulars given with the accompanying plan, will convey a correct idea of the magnitude and conveniences attached to this noble structure. The extensive gardens are on the north side of the mansion. On the east side of the house is preserved a fine cedar of Lebanon, which probably is the oldest tree of the kind in the kingdom. It was planted in February, 1676–7, as appears by the gardener's bill, still in the possession of the Earl of Chesterfield. According to Evelyn, the cedar had not been introduced into this country in 1664. The Enfield cedar was planted about the same time as that at Bretby; those in the physic gardens at Chelsea, in 1683. The Bretby cedar is 13 feet 9 inches in circumference.

This illustrious family, which at the present time enjoys three seats in the House of Lords, and one baronetage, is said to derive its name from the town of Stanhope, in the county of Durham. In the reign of Henry III. Sir Richard de Stanhope had an estate in the north; and his son, of the same name, was lord of Estwyche, in Northumberland, and mayor of Newcastle. He obtained a grant of a third part of the town and fishery of Paxton, in Scotland, from Edward III. on account of his services against the Scots. Sir John Stanhope, the son of the lord of Estwyche, acquired the manor and mansion of Rampton, in Nottinghamshire, by marriage with the heiress of Stephen Maluvel, who was likewise, by her grandmother, heiress to the estates of Sir John de Longvilliers. This elder branch of the Stanhopes resided for several generations at Rampton; and during the wars of the Roses, they took part with the House of Lancaster. Sir Edward Stanhope was an eminent commander, in the reign of Henry VII. and one of the principal who vanquished John, Earl of Lincoln, at the battle of Stoke, near Newark, which was fought in behalf of the impostor, Lambert Simnel; and also against lord Audley, in 1497, when the Cornish rebels were defeated at Blackheath: where, for his valour, he was knighted in the field. He was knight of the body to the King, steward of Wakefield, and sheriff of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, and died in 1511. The grand-daughter of Sir Edward, by his eldest son Richard, was Sanchia, the sole heiress of the elder branch

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of the family. She married John Babington, esq. and the manor of Rampton has remained in that family and the Eyres ever since.—The second son of Sir Edward was Sir Michael Stanhope, who, during the reign of Henry VIII. obtained a grant of the manor of Shelford,* which was parcel of the monastery dissolved there: he obtained also the advowson of several churches and estates in no less than twenty parishes. In the reign of Edward VI. he was appointed chief gentleman of the bed-chamber. The Duke of Somerset, protector of the realm, had married his half-sister, Anna, the daughter of Sir Edward, by Elizabeth, daughter of Fulke Bouchier, lord Fitzwarren; and Sir Michael was committed prisoner to the tower with the Duke, and afterwards participated in the contentions of that period, until in 1552 he was beheaded on Tower hill, on the same day with Sir Thomas Arundel.—From Sir Thomas Stanhope, the eldest son of Sir Michael, the Earls of Chesterfield have derived their descent.—Sir Philip, who was the grandson of Sir Thomas, was created Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, in 1616, and in 1628 he was by Charles I. created Earl of Chesterfield. When the civil war broke out between the King and the Parliament, the Earl garrisoned his house at Bretby, which was stormed and taken by Sir John Gell, at the head of four hundred musketeers. During these wars, two of the sons of the Earl perished in the Royal cause.† In March, 1643, the noble Earl himself was taken prisoner, and died in prison, after a confinement of thirteen years, in the 72nd year of his age.‡—Philip, the second Earl, was the grandson of the first: he was instrumental in bringing about the restoration, and was made chamberlain to the queen of Charles II. He was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son. The celebrated Earl of Chesterfield (Philip Dormer) was the eldest son of the third Earl. His lordship was ambassador from this court to Holland on various occasions, and was regarded as an intelligent statesman. As lord-lieutenant of Ireland, his conduct was estimable and conciliatory. His lordship was also principal secretary of state in 1748. As a wit as well as a politician, this talented nobleman was much admired; and his letters to his natural son, however objectionable they may be in some points, display the man of the world and the elegant writer.

The fourth Earl having died without legitimate issue, the titles and estates fell into the possession of a younger branch, who are descended from Arthur Stanhope, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in the county of Nottingham, the eleventh son of the first Earl of Chesterfield.—Philip Stanhope, the great-great-grandson of Arthur Stanhope, was the fifth Earl. His lordship was greatly distinguished by his attention to agricultural improvement. He died in 1815, leaving an only son, George Augustus Frederick, the present and sixth Earl, then ten years of age. This spirited young nobleman stands high in the esteem of the Monarch, who has appointed him one of his chamberlains, and promises well to maintain the honour and dignity of his illustrious ancestors. The family estates consist of about 10,000 acres in Nottingham-

* Henry the Eighth, by letters patent, 29th of his reign, granted the monastery of Shelford, with 254 acres of land, the advowsons of several churches, and all other appurtenances to the same belonging, to Michael Stanhope, esq. and Anne, his wife, and the heirs male of Michael. This grant was enlarged by a subsequent one in 31 Henry VIII whereby the manor of Shelford, the advowsons of several other churches in the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln and Derby, and estates in no less than twenty parishes are added to the former. Many of these still remain in the descendants of the first grantee, since that time ennobled by the earldom of Chesterfield.

† The Priory had been converted into a dwelling-house, and continued to be the residence of some part of the Stanhope family until the reign of Charles I. During the troubles of those times, it was made a garrison for the King, under the command of Philip, son of the then Earl of Chesterfield, who lost his own and the lives of many of his soldiers in the defence of it. The Parliamentarians took it by storm, October 27, 1645, and burnt the greatest part of it to the ground. Out of its ruins a pretty large house was built in the year 1678, which still remains, but presents nothing to arrest attention or gratify curiosity. It is supposed, that after the destruction of Shelford manor, the head of this distinguished family settled in Derbyshire, and built the noble mansion described in the text at Bretby; which mansion, through the artifice of a steward, in the early life of the late Earl, was in the year 1780 totally destroyed.

‡ *From a manuscript volume, in the collection of Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, esq.*

Die Lune, 1 Martii, 1646.

Ordered upon the Question by the Commons assembled in Parliament, that Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, shall have the allowance of five pounds per weeke allowed him out of his own estate for his support: and the Committee of the several counties where his estates lie, are to take notice hereof and yield obedience thereunto.

H. ELSYNG, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

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Saunchia, sole heiress.

John Babington, esq. a younger son of Sir Anthony Babington, of Dethicke, co. Derby, ancestor of Sir Benjamin Babington, of Rothley Temple, co. Leicester, bart.

Sir Thomas Stanhope, of Shelford, co. Nottingham, knt. died 1596, bur. at Shelford: sheriff for Notts. in 1574, and for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, in the same year.

Margaret, dau. and co-heir of Sir John Port, of Etwall and Cubley, knt.

Eleanor, first dau. wife of Thomas Cooper, of Thurgarton, co. Nottingham, died 10th October, 1640, bur. at Shelford.

Sir Edward Stanhope, of Grimston, 2nd son, M. P. for co. of York, &c. temp. Elizabeth.

Susan, dau. and co-heir of Thomas Coleshill.

Anne, 2nd dau. wife of John Hotham, of Scarborough, co. York, esq. married 2, 1707: 3rd wife.

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Sir 3rd s tired Mani Marc 1718, at S 14th 1770, ried.

Elizabeth, only child, mar. to Welbore Ellis, esq. died S. P. bur. at Shelford, Aug. 8. 1761.

John, 4th son, born 5th, and baptized at St. James's, Westminster, 17th Jan. 1704–5, died unmar. 3rd Dec. and was buried at Shelford 15th December, 1748, aged 42.

Charles, 5th son, born 6th, and bapt. Sept. 1708, at St. James's, Westminster, died unmarried, and was bur. at Shelford, 27th Feb. 1735.

Henry, born 16th, and baptized at St. James's, Westminster, 23rd Aug. 1690, bur. there 25th of the same month.

Gertrude, born 15th. and bapt. at St. James's, Westminster, 27th February, 1696-7. mar. in 1724, to Sir Charles Hotham, of Scorbrough, co. of York, bart.

Elizabeth, born 23rd Nov. and bapt. at Saint James's, Westminster, 7th December, 1705, married Samuel Hill, of Shenston, co. Staffird, esq. died in 1721, S. P.

John Stanhope, eld. son, bapt. at St. Peter's, Nottingham, 19th Sept. 1744.

Charles, 2nd son, bapt. at St. Peter's, Nottingham, 5th February, 1745, a Lieut. in the 40th regmt. of foot, died at Cork, 6th Aug. 1767.

Thomas, 3rd son, bapt. at St. Peter's, Nottingham, January 17, 1748, buried at Shelford, 19th April, 1749.

Michael, 4th son, bapt. at St. Peter's, Nottingham, July 21, 1750.

Artl son, at ter's ting Nov 8, 1

Philip, 1st son, died an infant, buried October 17. 1751, at Saint Olives, without the walls of York.

Anne, dau. of Robert Thistlewaite, D. D of Norman Court, Hants. married 16th September, 1777, died 20th October, aged 40 years, and buried 2nd November, 1798, leaving an only daughter.

Philip Stanhope, only surviving son, 5th Earl of Chesterfield, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, K. G. &c. born at Mansfield, co. Nottingham, 10th, and baptized there 28th November, 1755; mentioned in the late Earl of Chesterfield's will as his heir at law, and the person to whom his in his 60th year.

Henrietta, 3rd dau. of Thomas Thynne, the first Marquess of Bath, born 16th November, 1762, married 2nd May, 1799, died 31st May, and was buried at Shelford, 11th June, 1813. This lady was a lineal descendant from Mary, dau. of Henry VII. and widow of Louis XII. by her 2nd husband, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, through the families of Grey, Seymour, Finch, Thynne, Worsley and Carteret.

Harriet, born April 9, 1788, died 22nd November, 1803, in the 16th year of her age, and was bur. at Shelford 27th Nov. unmar.

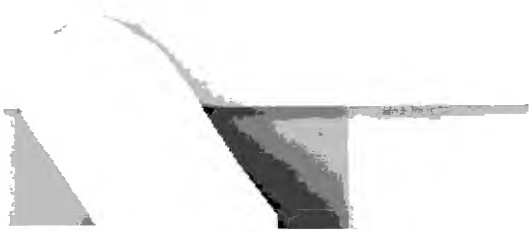
George Stanhope, 6th Earl of Chesterfield, born 23rd May, 1805.

Anne-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Cecil Weld Forrester, Baron Forrester, of Willey Park, co. Salop, by Katherine-Mary, 2nd dau. of Charles, 4th Duke of Rutland, married at Willey Park, 26th October, 1830.

Elizabeth, born November 16, 1802, died 2nd Nov. 1828, bur. at Shelford.

Georgiana, born 15th Feb. 1805, married 14th Nov. 1820, died at Blythe Hall, co. Warwick, 11th, and bur. at Shelford 25th Aug. 1824.

Frederick esq. only Frederick, John, 2nd of Delawar



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shire, 6,200 in Buckinghamshire, and 6,350 in Derbyshire. To his lordship the author is indebted for much condescension, and for the donation of the accompanying plate of Bretby house.

Bretton, in Eyam parish.

Brightgate, in Bonsal parish.

Bridgetown, in Darley and Ashover.

BRIMINGTON, a village, township, constablery, and parochial chapelry in the parish and deanery of Chesterfield and hundred of Scarsdale. This village is pleasantly seated on a hill about 2 m. N. E. from Chesterfield, on the Worksop road. In 1821, there was 127 houses, 130 families, and 629 persons. Of the 130 families, 35 was chiefly employed in agriculture, 73 in trade or handicraft, and 22 variously.

Brimintune, Briminton,

The township consists of 1148 *a.* 1 *r.* of old enclosed, and —— *a.* – *r.* – *p.* of unenclosed, ironstone and coal land, divided among several proprietors, the principal of whom are, D' Ewes Coke, esq. who owns the ancient hall, John Meynell, esq. the Tapton Grove estate, in right of his mother, the daughter of Avery Jebb, esq. Lucas Maynard, esq. John Richard Cox, esq. Messrs. James and John Greaves, John and Anthony Heywood, John Lingard, John Wainwright, &c. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2373. 11*s.* The county rates average about £52.; church rate £80. and poor's rate, &c. £—. per annum.

The manor was a berewick to Newbold when the Doomsday Book was compiled. Geoffrey, son of William de Brimington, gave, granted, and confirmed to Peter, son of Hugh de Brimington, one toft, with the buildings, and 3 acres of land in the fields there, with twenty pence yearly rent, which he used to receive of Thomas, son of Gilbert de Bosco, with the hostuages and services, reliefs and escheats, rendering yearly to him and his heirs a pair of white gloves, of the price of a halfpenny, at Christmas, for all services. The manor passed successively into the families of Breton, Laudliam, and Foljambe. In 1800, Mr. Foljambe, deputy clerk of the peace for the West Riding of York, sold it to John Dutton, of Chesterfield, esq. the present owner.

The church is a handsome, plain, modern structure, rebuilt in 1808; the tower had been built in 1796 at the expense of Joshua Jebb, esq. The living is a curacy, valued in the king's books at £10. It has been twice augmented, by lot, in 1735, £200. and in 1753, £200. by royal bounty £400. and by subscription in 1762, when the sum of £500. including Queen Anne's bounty, was laid out in the purchase of an estate in Ashover; and by a parliamentary grant of £1200. The vicar of Chesterfield is the patron, and the Rev. Thomas Field, of Chesterfield, is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of
Thomas Challenor, who died 18th December, 1751, aged 77. Mary, his wife, 21st June, 1751. Thomas, their son, 23rd March, 1772, aged 68.

Henry Audsley, late vicar of Chesterfield, died 4th December, 1723.

Thomas Heywood, died 30th March, 1797. Mary Heywood, his wife, 26th September, 1807.

John Heywood, died 8th February, 1823, aged 77. Mary, his wife, 22nd October, 1823, aged 65.

George Heywood, died 14th March, 1781, aged 70; Hannah, his wife, 24th April, 1785, aged 73; George, their son, 25th February, 1795, aged 49.

John Walker, died 25th February, 1822, aged 67.

Here lies this our witty pretty creature,
The gift of God to us by nature;
His pleasant words and winning looks,
Are noted in our inmost thoughts;
Although his death does grieve us sore,
We mourn for him who weeps no more.

Charles, son of William and Elizabeth Scales, who died March 3, 1771, aged 4 years and 7 months: also William Scales, who died 25th November, 1795.

Thomas Knowles, who suffered the penalty of the law at Derby, for forgery, 5th September, 1800, is buried in the church-yard.

Charities.

Brailsford Elizabeth.....	Rent charge	0	5	0	Poor.....	
Foljambe Godfrey	Lands, &c.	11	15	10½	Poor.....	Will 24th February, 1594.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	5	10	0	Poor, clothing	Will 1818.
Jebb Joshua	Rent charge	5	0	0	5 poor women	Will 5th March, 1794.

Tapton Grove, in this chapelry, a charming seat, built by the late Avery Jebb, esq. is the property of John Meynell, esq. now in the occupation of Charles Wake, esq.

Brislingcote, in Winshill.

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BROADLOW, or BRADLEY ASH, consists of two farm-houses, and 405 acres
Bradelawe, of land, in the parishes of Ashbourn and Thorpe, 3 m. N. of Ashbourn, and was part of the king's lands at the time of Doomsday Survey.

The manor was parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was held by the Cokayne family. In 37 Henry VIII. George Beresford held lands here. In 1608 it was granted, with other estates, to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for lands in Hertfordshire. In 1613 the Earl sold it to Dame Judith Corbet, widow of William Boothby, citizen of London, by whose bequest it passed to her grandson, Sir William, who was created a baronet in 1660. On the death of his son, Sir Henry, the second bart. without male issue, the estate passed, in 1727, to Thomas Boothby, of Tooley park, Leicestershire, cousin and heir of Sir Henry. For several generations this was the chief seat of the Boothby family, who had here a good old stone house and a fine park walled about. In 1754, the Boothby family sold this estate to Mr. Nicholas Twigge and two other persons, soon afterwards Mr. Twigge became the sole proprietor, from whom it descended to his grandson, the Rev. Thomas Francis Twigge, late of Derby, who devised it to Francis Thornhagh Foljambe, esq. son of John Savile Foljambe, esq. and Spendlane estate to William Bourne, esq. of Hull.

The old mansion was pulled down in 1795, and the out-buildings were converted into two farm houses.

Brockhurst, in Ashover parish.

Brookfield, in Hathersage parish.

BROUGH and SHATTON, two small villages forming one hamlet, in the parish
Scetune, and constablery of Hope, and hundred of High Peak, contains 19 houses, 19 families, and 93 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture, and at the cotton mills of Messrs. Pearson and Co.

Brough is situate 1 m. E. from Hope, on the banks of the river Noe. We have already noticed this village as being formerly a Roman station. A gold coin of Augustus Cæsar's was found here about 30 years ago, in the Halsteads, by Mr. Samuel Sidebottom. The camp was at the place called the Castle, near the junction of two small streams, named the Noe and the Bradwell. According to tradition, William Peverell had a house at Brough; and that a bloody battle was fought near Winhill and Losehill, by two armies which encamped thereon, but when, or by whom, is not known. It does not appear on examination that there have been any fortifications on them more than some ditches; and whether these were used for fences or a slight temporary defence, is not known. About the year 1778, on removing a heap of stones to the eastward of Winhill pike, an urn, made of clay, badly baked and of rude workmanship, was found under them. The urn stood on the surface of the ground, the top covered with a flat stone, and over it the heap of stones was rudely piled up in the form of a hay-cock.

Brough and Shatton hamlet contains 458 *a.* 2 *r.* 22 *p.* of old enclosed, and about 522 *a.* 3 *r.* 21 *p.* of unenclosed gritstone land. The enclosed land is rather flat, and the soil is fertile; the river Noe runs down the north side of it; the farms are small; the average rental is about 35*s.* per acre; the tithe belongs to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; hay is rated at 4*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The average poor and county rate, and constables' accounts is £66. 19*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The highways and church rate are collected separately. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land, including Offerton,* is £1046. 16*s.* 10*d.* The principal proprietors are, the Earl of Newburgh; Robert Needham, esq.; Messrs. Thomas Bagshaw, of Shatton; Robert Middleton, of Brough; John Middleton, of Manchester; Benjamin Pearson and Co.; Joseph Taylor, of Barmoor Clough; —— Cockayne, of Sheffield; —— Greaves, of Eccles; George Robinson, &c. The Duke of Devonshire, who, as lessee under the crown, holds a court annually at High-low. There is one water corn-mill, two cotton-mills, one county bridge, and one public-house in the hamlet.

Brough mill belonged to the family of Strelley in the reign of Edward III. who

* Offerton ancient enclosure is 367 *a.* 3 *r.* 22 *p.* Shatton, Brough, and Offerton, unenclosed commons are 872 *a.* 3 *r.* 21 *p.* of which Offerton is supposed to be entitled to about 300 acres.

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held it by the service of attending the king on horseback whenever he should come into Derbyshire, carrying a heronor (or heron falcon); if his horse should die in the journey, the king was to buy him another, and to provide two robes and *bouche* of court.

BROUGHTON, CHURCH, a village, township, constablery and parish, in the Broctune, hundred of Appletree, and deanery of Castillar, is situate about 1 m. S. of Barton Park, and 10 m. N. W. from Derby. The parish includes the village of Sapperton, situate 1 m. W. and contained, in 1821, 100 houses, 110 families, and 536 inhabitants. Of the families, 83 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 13 in trade or handicraft, and 14 variously.

The extent of the township is about 2000 acres of good land on a red marl substratum, chiefly meadow and pasture, about one sixth arable: the farms are large, at an average rental of 30*s*. per acre. The tithes are fixed by a modus for one half of the parish at 9*d*. or 10*d*. per acre. The average of seven years parochial expenses, including church rate, highways, salaries, &c. is £361. 12*s*. 3*d*. The paupers are sent to Tutbury Workhouse, in the township of Hatton; the pauper children are apprenticed to trades; the agricultural labourers receive from 10*s*. to 12*s*. weekly; fourteen or fifteen are employed in house-row-work. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2802. 3*s*. 1*d*. The principal proprietors are the Duke of Devonshire, lord of the manor of Broughton, who owns 659 *a*. 0 *r*. 29 *p*. John Harrison, esq. lord of the manor of Sapperton, 600 acres; John Crompton, esq. Henry Yates, esq. William Wilks, gent. the Rector, glebe land, 82 acres, Messrs. Joseph, John, and Thomas Salsbury, John Stretton, sen. Thomas Dilkes, James Hanson, and Thomas Johnson. There is one endowed day school, a Sunday school at the church, and one at the Primitive Methodist chapel, supported by voluntary contributions.

In Broctune, Uluric had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There is now one plough in the demesne, and ten villanes and two bordars have here three ploughs, eighteen acres of meadow, and four acres of pasture, D. B. 304.

In Sapertune, Godric and Lewin Cilt had one carucate of land to be taxed. Land to twelve oxen. Five villanes have now there one plough. Wood-pasture three quarentens long and two broad. Value in king Edward's time and now 20s. Roger holds it. D. B. 303.

The manor of Broughton, after the conquest, belonged to the family of Ferrers; under whom it was held by military tenure by Aluredis de Solney. Robert de Ferrers, the elder, gave it to the priory of Tutbury; under whom Sir Robert Plompton, knt. held lands here, 20 Edward IV. In 1552, Edward VI. granted it to Sir William Cavendish, and it is now the property of his descendant, the Duke of Devonshire.

The manor of Sapperton was part of Ferrers land. In 9 Richard II. it belonged to Sir Walter Blount, in which family, the lords Mountjoy, of Barton Park, it long continued. In 9 Henry VIII. John Sapperton died and left Hellen, his daughter and heiress, an estate at Mackley, Sapperton, Scropton, Foston, and Sapperton Lees. In 7 Elizabeth, Clement Agard, of Foston, esq. left this manor and Scropton to his son William, in which family it continued until the year 1675, when Charles and John Agard, esqrs. the last of the male line, sold the demesne of the manor and the ancient hall to Adam Wolley, of London, merchant,* a branch of the family of Wolley, of Marston on Dove, who left it to his son Adam, whose daughter and heiress brought it to Thomas Yates, esq. ancestor of Henry Yates, esq. who now resides at the hall; but the estate was sold some years ago. The late Edmund Evans, esq. purchased the estate and manor, and it is now, through his daughter and heiress, the property of John Harrison, of Snelston hall, esq.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a handsome structure with a square tower terminated by a low spire. In the chancel are three stone stalls, and a compartment for the holy water. The rectory was given by Robert de Ferrers to the priory of Tutbury. The benefice is now a vicarage, endowed with the great tithes, which, with 82 acres of glebe land, amount to about £270. per annum. It is valued in the

* Uncle to Mr. Wolley who wrote the Manuscript History of Derbyshire.

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king's books at £17. 10*s.* and yearly tenths 13*s.* 4*d.* John Broadhurst, esq. is the patron, and the Rev. John William Jones is the present vicar.

Charities.

In 1745 the freeholders, by a subscription, erected and endowed a charity-school. The Duke of Devonshire was the principal benefactor. In 1775, the commissioners under the enclosure act awarded lands for the maintenance of the school, viz. 19 *a.* 0 *r.* 16 *p.* which is now let for £30. per annum. In consideration of this sum the schoolmaster is to teach twenty poor children, within the said manor, in useful learning, free. The Duke of Devonshire, John Crompton, esq. Mr. William Wilkes, and the Vicar, are the present trustees.

There are 12 *a.* 0 *r.* 7 *p.* of land, now let for £18. per annum, left for the repairs of the church, and, after providing for such repairs, the surplus to be given to the poor. No part of the rents has hitherto been distributed to the poor, though the expenses of the repairs of the church have not, upon an average, exceeded £5. per annum. The Commissioners of Charities are of opinion that the residue, after providing for the repairs of the church, ought to be distributed to the poor.

Jackson Henry.....	Land at Roston	0	10	0	Poor, in bread	Will, 25th June, 1690.
Meynell Lydia	.....	0	10	0*	Poor	
Wolley William	Rent charge	1	0	0†	Poor	Will, 1728.
Ditto	Rent charge	2	0	0†	Vicar	

* This donation is now lost, nothing having been received in respect thereof for many years.
† These sums are paid out of the estate belonging to John Harrison, of Snelston hall, esq.

Broughton West, in Sudbury.

Brownside, see Chinley.

BRUSHFIELD, a small village, township and constablery in the chapelry of Brightrithfield, Taddington, in the parish of Bakewell, and hundred of High Peak, contains 7 houses, 7 families, and 40 inhabitants, who are employed in agriculture.

The manor, at an early period, was divided into moieties, one of which was given by Robert, son of Waltheof, to the Abbey of Rufford, the other was successively in the families of Monjoye and Blount. Henry the VIIIth. granted the moiety that belonged to Rufford Abbey to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. The co-heiresses of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, conveyed it in 1628 to Sir William Armine. In 1658, Lady Armine sold it to the Bradshaws, of whom it was purchased four years afterwards by the Earl of Devonshire. The extent of the manor is 658 *a.* 3 *r.* 2 *p.* and roads 1 *a.* 3 *r.* 6 *p.* and it entirely belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £396. 10*s.*

BUBNELL, a village and township in the chapelry and constablery of Baslow, Bobenhall, and hundred of High Peak; contained, in 1821, 18 houses, 19 families, and 96 inhabitants, who are employed in agriculture.

Bubnell hall, formerly a seat of the Bassetts, of Blore, and afterwards of the Copwoods, who obtained it by marriage, is now a farm house.

The hamlet was a berewick to Aisseford, and belonged to the king at the time of the Doomsday Survey. In 6 and 11 Edward I. Gilbert le Fraunceys was possessed of the hamlet. In the reign of Henry VI. John, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of it. The extent of the hamlet is 2403 acres of gritstone land, of the estimated annual value, including the buildings, of £1223. 5*s.* 10*d.* It is now considered as part of the manor of Baslow, belonging to the Duke of Rutland.

Bugsworth, see Chinley.

Bull Bridge, in Crich.

Bullhurst, in Muggington.

Burley, in Duffield.

BURNASTON, a village and township in the constablery and parish of Etwall, Burnalfestune, about 1 m. S. E. of it, and in the hundred of Appletree; contained, in 1821, 29 houses, 29 families, and 148 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture.

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In Bernulfestun and Berewardescote, Gamel had ten, Aluric two, Elric two, Ledmer one, Leving one ox-gang; in the whole two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne, and eight villanes and one bordar have four ploughs. There are thirty-six acres of meadow, and an equal quantity of coppice-wood. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 30s. D. B. 312.

The manor was held under the noble family of Ferrers until their fall, when it became part of the estates of the Earl of Lancaster; and was held in 1290 by Roger, son of Walter de Chambreis; in 1297 by William de Henmore. In 1370 John Bakepuze held a knight's fee. In the reign of Henry IV. the Bonnington family possessed this manor and Barrowcote. In 24 Henry VIII. Henry Bonnington, esq. left it to his son Francis, who died 4 Edward VI. and left it to his son William, who died 11 Elizabeth and left it to his son Francis. In 1672 Ralph Bonnington, esq. is supposed to have sold the royalty to Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwall. It was inherited by his grandson, Samuel Cheetham, esq.; devolved afterwards to the Cottons (descended from a co-heiress of Sleigh) and is now vested in Mrs. Green Cotton, of Etwall hall. The land is chiefly the property of Mrs. Green Cotton, Mr. William Pendleton, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. Robert Stone, &c. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1193. 7*s*. The high ground adjoining Egginton heath, on the south side of the township, is but indifferent land.

Charities.

Charities to Burnaston, see Etwall. The poor of this township is entitled to the third of the interest of £100. now £5. per annum, and to a share of a rent charge of £4. paid to the schoolmaster of Etwall, for the instruction of poor children.

Burrows, in Brailsford.
Burrows, in Langley.
Burton Mills, in Stapenhill.
Butt Houses, part of, in Hartshorn.
Butterley, in Ashover.

BUTTERLEY, in the parish of Pentrich, 1 m. N. of Ripley, and 2 m. S. of Alfreton, has long been celebrated for its extensive iron works, established here nearly half a century ago, by the Messrs. Wright. The works are now carried on under the firm of Messrs. Wright and Jessop, who employ in their various works nearly 1500 men, and twenty-six steam-engines, with a power of 700 horses. We have noticed these works at page 231, in the First Part, under our Chapter on Commerce, therefore it is only necessary to say here, that castings of any required weight, such as iron bridges, steam engines, pipes, &c. are furnished from this establishment.

The manor belonged to the Abbot and Convent of Darley, who had two parks in the parish of Pentrich, viz. one at Butterley, and one at Hartshay, in the reign of Edward I. Butterley park belonged to the same families as Codnor, viz. Bardolf, Grey, Zouch, &c.; a place famous for a good coal delph, and belonged to Baptist Trott, esq. early in the 18th century. The site of one of the parks. though long since disparked, retains the name. The manor was granted to Sir William Cavendish, and has passed with that of Pentrich.

The family of Horne had, for some descents, an estate, with a park and a capital mansion, called Butterley hall, where they resided. William Horne, esq. died, in 1747, at the age, as it is said, of 102. His eldest son, William Andrew Horne, esq. was, in the year 1759, at the age of 74, executed at Nottingham, for the murder of an illegitimate child, in the year 1724, by exposing it under an hay-stack, at Annesley, in Nottinghamshire. Charles Horne, his brother, who was the principal evidence against him, survived until the year 1784, when he died at an advanced age; being the last of the family. Edward Thomas Warren, esq. his sister's son, took the name and arms of Horne, by sign manual, the same year, in pursuance of the will of Captain Edmund Horne, of the royal navy, brother of the above Charles, who died in 1764, inherited of the Butterley estate, which he sold about the year 1790, to Francis Beresford and Benjamin Outram, esqrs. It is now the property of John Wright, of Lenton house, Nottinghamshire, esq.

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Pedigree of the family of WRIGHT, *of Nottingham and Lenton.*

ARMS.—*Sable*, on a chevron, *Argent*, three Spears' heads, *Gules*, in chief, two Unicorns' heads erased, *Argent*, maned and horned, *Or*, in base, on a pile of the last, issuant from a chevron, a Unicorn's head erased, *Sable*.

CREST.—A Unicorn's head erased, *Argent*, horned and maned, *Or*.

John Wright, esq. a Captain in Colonel Walley's regiment of horse; he also raised a company in Colonel Hutchinson's regiment, 1643; born 1614, died 1683. — ..... dau. of ..... Moseley, esq.

Thomas Wright, of Nottingham, esq. born 1660, died 28th November, 1730, aged 70. — ..... dau. of ..... Rotherham, esq.

Samuel Wright, of Nottingham, merchant, born about 1697, died Feb. 15, 1753, aged 56, S. P.

Ichabod Wright, of Nottingham, esq. Banker, born about 1700, died 2nd Sep. 1777, aged 77.

Elizabeth, only child of John Wildbore, (by Mary, dau. of Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, gent.) mar. about 1720, died 6th Oct. 1782, aged 82.

Mary, eldest dau. died Nov. 9, 1713.

Sarah, mar. Benjamin Rickards, of Nottingham, grocer, mar. sett. dated 28th Nov. 1734: left issue, John, Samuel and Mary.

John Wright, of Nottingham, esq. eldest son, died 17th December, 1789, æt. 66. — Anne, dau. of Jn. Sherbrooke, of Nottingham, esq. died March 5, 1792, æt. 70.

Mary, eldest dau. mar. Sir Robert Cunliffe, of Acton Park, co. Denbigh, bart. had issue, Sir Foster Cunliffe, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaretta.

Elizabeth, died unmar. February 20, 1800, aged 71. Hannah, died 23rd August, 1824, aged 86.

Thomas Wright, of Nottingham, esq. 2nd son, died July 20, 1790, aged 65: mar. Mary, dau. of John Smith, of Nottingham, esq. she died 19th May, 1817, aged 79.

Sam. Wright, of Hull, merchant, 3rd son, died December, 1803. — Mary Nevile.

Samuel Wright, of Colston Bassett, co. Nottingham, esq. eldest son, mar. 15th July, 1788, Lady Anne, dau. of George William, Earl of Coventry. — 2nd wife.

John Wright, of Lenton, co. Nottingham, esq. 2nd son, born 1758, liv. 1830, an eminent Banker, and principal proprietor of Butterley iron works, &c. — Elizabeth, dau. of Francis Beresford, of Ashbourn, esq.

Mary, living 1830, unmarried. Elizabeth, mar. Philip Gell, of Gate House, Wirksworth, esq. marriage sett. 25th and 26th of July, 1780.

Anne, died S. P. Sarah, mar. Rev. Pendock Neale, of Tollerton, Notts.

Charlotte, mar. John Edward, of Ireland, esq. Lucy, mar. Samuel Banks, esq.

Julia, only child and heiress.

John Wright, jun. esq. eldest son, of the Hon. died at Naples. — ....., dau. John Byng.

Francis, 2nd son. Marcus, 3rd son. Charlotte. Anne. Elizabeth. Fanny.

The respectable family of Wright came into notice early in the 17th century. John Wright aided the endeavours of the most well-meaning of the parliamentary officers, Colonel Hutchinson, who wished to secure a government in which freedom might be enjoyed without fanaticism or licentiousness. Mr. Samuel Wright, the great grandson of the parliamentary officer, was an eminent merchant, at Hull, but from his elder brother, John Wright, esq. of Nottingham, the present possessors of the Butterly works are descended. The county and country are highly indebted to the enterprise of a family who have held these works, and have immensely improved them during the last fifty years.

Butterley hall is a capital mansion, pleasantly seated on an elevated site, in the occupation of William Jessop, esq. a celebrated engineer and agriculturist.

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BUXTON, a celebrated watering-place, is situate near the N. W. extremity of the county, in a deep hollow or valley on the banks of the romantic river Wye; long. 1° 50′ W.; lat. 53° 5′ N.; 34 m. N. N. W. from Derby, by way of Ashbourn; 38 m. by way of Belper, Cromford, Matlock and Bakewell (by the new road which passes along the banks of the river Derwent, through a valley of great picturesque beauty, considered by most travellers one of the finest drives in England) 25 m. S. from Manchester, 6 m. S. W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 7 m. N. W. from Tideswell, 12 m. N. W. from Bakewell, 21 m. N. from Ashbourn, 24 m. W. from Chesterfield, and 160 m. N. N. W. from London. It is a market town, township and parochial chapelry, partly in the parish of Hope, but principally in the parish of Bakewell, in the constablery of Chelmorton and hundred of High Peak. In 1821, the number of houses, which are chiefly built of stone and washed over, were 184, occupied by 188 families and 1036 inhabitants. Of the 188 families, 115 were returned as being engaged in agricultural pursuits, 57 in trade and handicraft, and 16 professionally, &c.

Bawkestanes,

The principal dependence of the inhabitants is more upon the crowds who assemble here during the bathing season than on any regular employment. It is computed that the public and private lodging-houses will accommodate from twelve to fifteen hundred persons at one time, besides the resident inhabitants. Several shops for the manufacture and sale of fluor spar and marble ornaments are established in the town, and the elegant repository of Mr. Hall, for these articles, and that of Messrs. Bright and Sons, for hardware and jewellery, attracts the visitors.

The diamonds procured in the neighbourhood may be seen here in great variety. They are made up in handsome ornaments, such as rings, brooches, and various articles of jewellery.

There is a weekly market, on Saturday, for corn and provisions; and four fairs during the year, held on February 3rd, April 1st, May 2nd, and September 8th, for sheep, cattle, horses and pedlery, obtained by grant in 1813.

The township of Buxton is bounded by Chelmorton on the south, Hartington Upper Quarter and Fairfield west, and Fairfield to Topley Pike, in Taddington, south-east. The Wye divides the townships of Buxton and Fairfield, and part of the offices belonging to the crescent stands in the latter.

The township includes Cowdale, King's Sterndale, and Staden, and consists of 748 *a.* 3 *r.* 28 *p.* of old enclosed, and 977 *a.* 3 *r.* 25 *p.* of new enclosed land; the enclosure, under an Act of Parliament, was completed in 1774. The land is limestone, and principally meadow and pasture. The tithes of hay, corn, wool and lamb, belong to the Duke of Devonshire, who re-lets them, and the occupiers compound with the takers. The land is divided among 19 resident and 7 non-resident proprietors; the principal of whom are His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who owns nearly the whole of the buildings in the town, and upwards of 1000 acres of land in the township; George Goodwin, esq. Samuel Barker and Thomas Buxton, gents. Messrs. William and Ralph Birch, William, Joseph and George Swann, John Bennett, William Cotterell, Robert Nall, sen. and jun. Joseph and John Turner, George Hobson, John Ward, George Wood, Joseph Vernon, Thomas Cooper, William Dawson, —— Ensor, —— Turner, —— Farmer, Mrs. Pott, and Mrs. Ann Finney. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £5810. 4*s.* 2*d.* The average of five years' parochial expenses, including poor, county rate, constables' accounts, and the repairs of the by-ways, is £505. and the church rate about £42. per annum. The parishioners join Middlewich House of Industry, where the paupers are sent at a cost of 2*s.* per week each. There are two men's clubs, one endowed parochial school, one Sunday school at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, maintained by the voluntary contributions of the society, one Calvinist chapel, three bridges, two across the Wye, and one across Hogshaw brook, which are repaired at the expense of the county, and fifteen Inns in the township.

Buxton is parcel of the king's manor of the High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. His Grace holds a court annually.

Antiquarians have disagreed as to the derivation of the name. Dr. Jones, one of

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the earliest writers concerning Buxton, conjectures the name to be derived from the stags, or bucks, taking soyle there when wounded, whence it was called, by the foresters, Buckstand. And as the place formed a part of the king's great forest of the Peak *(Picus)* which was certainly well stocked with deer of various kinds, the conjecture is ingenious. Mr. Gough traces the name from *boc*, and *coxit;* that is, the warm springs among rocks; and Dr. Pearson thinks the name may have originated from the German bockstein, or the English stein-bock, or wild goat. The pronunciation of the word Bockstein certainly comes nearer the name as written in Doomsday Survey, viz. Bawkestanes.—These are the vague conjectures of antiquarians. They would have found a more simple derivation from the Saxon word, which gives us the word *bucket*, and from which a basket of linen carried to be washed was called the *bucking-basket*. The *Buck* or *Bucking Stanes*, meant simply rocks that were frequented, as they are now, for the purposes of *bathing*.

The antiquity of this now fashionable watering-place has been clearly proved by the most renowned antiquarians. That its warm springs were known to the Romans, is evident from various concurring circumstances. Several ancient roads concentrate at this place, particularly two great military roads—the one connecting Manchester with Little Chester, and the other running from Middlewich and Congleton to Brough, near Hope, in the Peak, and thence to York and Aldborough. The latter, called the *Bathway*, or *Bathomgate*, was traced by the late Dr. Pegge; the former is known in different parts of its course by the appellation of *High Street, Street Fields, Street Lane, &c.* Dr. Gale, as appears from a manuscript of his, quoted in Gough's Additions to the Britannia, by Camden, placed the Aquis of Ravennas at Buxton. Specimens of Roman workmanship have been discovered here. Bishop Gibson mentions a Roman wall cemented with red plaster, close by St. Anne's well, where are the ruins of the *ancient bath*. This wall was taken down in 1709, when Sir Thomas Delves, a Cheshire gentleman, in memory of a cure he had received by virtue of the waters, erected a small stone alcove over the well. Some capacious leaden cisterns, and various articles, apparently Roman, were discovered in digging the foundation. In 1781, at the time the building of the crescent commenced, the shape and dimensions of the ancient bath was found to be thirty feet from east to west, and fifteen in a contrary direction. The spring was situate at the west end, and at the east there was a flood-gate to let out the water; this bath was about seven yards from the present bath-room. The wall was built with limestone, covered on the outside with a strong cement; the floor consisted of a composition of lime mixed with coarse sand saturated with blood; near one end a cavity was formed in the floor resembling the figure of a boat.

Though the remote appropriation of the Buxton waters is apparent from the above circumstances, neither the Saxon or Monkish annalists furnish any testimony, as to their having been in use in the middle ages. It seems probable, however, notwithstanding the wild, bleak, barren region in which it is situate; a region, inhabited by wild beasts, and subject to depredations of every description, in a thinly inhabited district; that they never were entirely deserted; though we have no certain record of their having obtained a high degree of reputation prior to the sixteenth century, when Dr. Jones, an eminent physician, living at King's Meade, in Derby, gave them celebrity by publishing a treatise on the beneficial qualities of the Buxton waters. It appears, when this curious work, entitled, "*Buckstone's Bathes Benefite*," issued from the press, in 1572, the waters were then in high repute, and the place of considerable resort. The first convenient house for the reception of visitants was erected a short time previous to this publication, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building now called *The Hall*, a part of which belonged to the old fabric. This, in the verbose manner of that age, Dr. Jones described as follows:

"Joyninge to the chiefe springe betwene the river and the bathe, is a very goodly house, foure square, foure stories hye, so well compacte with houses of office beneath, and above, and round about, with a great chambre and other goodly lodgings to the number of thirty: that it is and will be a bewty to behelde, and very notable for the honorable and worshipfull that shall neede to repaire thither, as also for other. Yea, the porest shall have lodgings and beds hard by for their uses only. The baths also so beutified with seats round about; defended from the ambyent ayre: and chimneys for fyre, to ayre your garmentes in the bathes syde, and other

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necessaryes most decent. And truely I suppose that if there were for the sicke, a sanctuarie during their abode there, for all causes saving sacrilledge, treason, murther, burglary, rape, and robbing by the hyeway syde, with also a lycense for the sicke to eat flesh at all tymes, and a Fryday market weekely, and two fayres yeerely, it should be to the posterities, not only commodiouse, but also to the prince, great honour and gayne." It seems that the hall and baths had not long been constructed, and that other improvements were then in contemplation. Dr. Jones speaks of a "phisicion," (probably himself) to be "placed there continually, that might not only counsayle therein, how the better to use God's benefyte, but also adapt theire bodyes making artificiall bathes, by usinge thereof as the case shall requyre, with many other profitable devyses, having all things for that use or any other, in a redinesse for all the degrees as before it bee longe it shall be scene of the noble Earle's own performing." To the gentlemen, Dr. Jones recommends as exercise, bowling, shooting at butts, and tossing the wind ball. "The ladyes, gentlewomen, wyves, and maydes, maye, in one of the galleries walke; and if the weather bee not agreeable to theire expectacion they may have in the ende of a bench eleven holes made, into the whiche to trowle pummetes or bowles of leade, bigge, little, or meane, or also of copper, tynne, woode, eyther vyolent or softe, after theire owne discretion, the pastyme Troule in Madame is termed. Lykewise men feeble, the same may also practise in another gallery of the newe buyldinges." *Buckstone's Bathes Benefyte*, which cureth most grievous diseases.

This building occasioned the waters to be much more resorted to than heretofore by all ranks of people. Mary, Queen of Scots, being at that time in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth his Countess: the Earl, by the permission of Queen Elizabeth, reluctantly obtained, visited Buxton four times with his illustrious prisoner.* In one of these visits this heroic and ill-fated princess applied to Buxton, Cæsar's verses upon Filtria, with some alteration.

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrabere nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whose fame thy milk-warm waters tell,
Whom I, perhaps, no more shall see, farewell.

We find the queen's favourite ministers, Leicester and Burleigh,† among the noble visitors at Buxton.

* Her first journey to Buxton appears to have been in the year 1573: Lord Shrewsbury, speaking of his application for permission to repair to Buxton wells for hur health, speaks thus, in a letter to Sir Francis Walsingham. "Whereas she hath put her Majestie in mynde of hur jorney to Buxton well, and you refarre to my consyderacion the convenyence and meteness thereof; and what nede she hath of that bane; and if hur jorney theddar be nedeful and fytte, then howe it may be done convenyently; and thereof I to sartefy hur Majestie, I can saye lyttell of the state of hur boddy: she semes more helthfull now, and all the last yere past, than before: she hath very myche used baning wt yerbes nowe of late, as she hath done other yers: what nede she hath of Buxton well I knowe nott further than I have here wryit: my L. Treasrar knowth Buxton and the contray theraboute; therfor I refarre the fytnes of hur jorney theddar to his L.'s consideracion, and my L. L. and othars of the councell, as shall plees the Q's Majestie to direct: I shall carry and kepe hur safely here and there alyke." *Lodge's Illustration of British History*, vol. ii. p. 109.

The following instructions from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Shrewsbury, will show how loth the Queen was to give her permission, and with what caution her first visit (and of course equal caution was observed in all subsequent visits) was conducted. "Her Majesty is pleased, that if your L. shall think you may wt out perill conduct the Q. of Scotts to ye well of Buckston, according to her most ernest desyre your L. shall so doo, using such care and respect for hir person, to contynew in your chardg, as hytherto your L. hath honorably, happily, and avisably doone: and whan your L. shall determyn to remove wt the sayd Q. thythar, it wer good yt as little forknolledg abrode as may conveniently be gyven; and nevertheless, yt for ye tyme yt she shall be ther, yt all others, being strangers from your L. company, be forbydden to come thyther duryng ye tyme of ye sayd Quene's abode there. And this I wryte because her Maty. was very unwyllyng yt she should go thyther, imagening yt hir desyre was ether to be the more sene of strangers resortyng thyther, or for ye achevingof some furder enterprise to escape; but on the other part I told hir Maty, if in very dede hir sickness wer to be relevyed thereby, hir Maty could not in honor deny hir to have ye natrall remedy thereof; and for hir savety, I knew your L. wold have sufficient care and regard; and so hir Maty commanded me to wryte to your L. yt yow might conduct hir thyther, and also to have good respect to hir." Aug. 10, 1573. *Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 111. The Queen of Scots was at Buxton again in 1576. *Ibid.* ii. p. 149.

In a letter to Lord Burleigh, without date, which was written after her second visit to Buxton, alluding to some false reports which had been made to the Queen, the Earl of Shrewsbury says, "Touching the doubtfulnes her Mate should have of me in gyvyng the Scotes Q. lybarte to be sene and saluted; suerly, my L. the reportars thereof hethe done me grete wronge: In dede at her fyrst beinge there, ther hapenyd a pore lame crepell to be in the lowar ..... unknowne to all my pepell that garded the plase, and whan she hard that there was women in the ..... she desiered some good gentylwoman to gyve her a smoke; wherupon they putt one of ther smokes out of a hole in the walle to her, and so soone as it came to my knolege, I was bothe offended wt her, and my pepell for takeyng any lettarr unto her; and after that tyme I toke such ordar as no pore pepell cam unto the house durying that tyme; nether at the seconde tyme was ther any strangar at Buxtons (but my one pepell) that sawe her, for that I gave such charge to the contrey about, none should come in to behold her." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 247

In 1580, we find that the Earl of Shrewsbury went to Buxton a third time with his charge. The Earl, in a letter to Lord Burleigh, dated Aug. 9, 1580, says, "I cam heddar to Buxtons wt my charge, the 28 of July. She hadde a harde begynnenge of her jorney; for whan she shuld have taken her horse, he started asyde, and therwith she fell and hurte hur lake, weh she still complaines off, nottwithstanding she applyes the bathe ons or twyse a daye. I doo strictly obsarve hur Maties commandment, wrytten to me by yor L. in restreyninge all resorte to this plase; nether dothe she see, norr is scene to any more than to hur owne pepell and suche as I appoynt to attende: she hathe nott come forthe of the house synce hur cumynge, nor shall nott before hur departynge." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 239. The remainder of this letter complains of an abatement of the allowance for the Queen of Scots' provision, by which it seems that, besides the many inconveniences and distresses which attended his odious and burdensome office, he was incurring a considerable pecuniary loss. It appears that the

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Buxton now became a place of considerable resort for all classes, both for health and pleasure, and it was found necessary to increase the buildings for their accommodation. We find, by the legislative enactments in the 39th of Elizabeth, that the itinerant migrations of the poor were restrained, and they were more closely confined to their parishes. In a clause in this Act it is provided, that, the poor, who, from disease or infirmity, might have occasion to resort to Bath or Buxton, should have relief from their several parishes, and a pass from two magistrates, fixing the period of their return: this provision clearly shows the high estimation in which the Buxton waters were held at this period, and evinces a solicitude to guard against vagrancy and begging, that appears to have been prevalent at that time.

The antiquity of the baths at Buxton has already been mentioned in the first part of this work; and it seems probable that they were not deserted during the Saxon and Norman periods of history. There is, however, no record of their having obtained any high degree of reputation until the sixteenth century. Shortly previous to the publication of Dr. Jones, which we have already mentioned, a convenient house for the reception of visitants had been erected by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building, now called the hall. In 1670, a new and enlarged edifice was erected on the same spot, by William, the third Earl of Devonshire. This building has subsequently been greatly improved, and is now one of the principal hotels for the reception of company. Within it are the baths.—The baths, tepid by nature, are six in number: one public and two private for gentlemen, and the same, for ladies. There is also the charity bath.—The new hot baths were constructed upon a plan devised by the late Mr. Charles Sylvester, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. These baths are lined with Italian marble and porcelain tiles, and the water, naturally in temperament 78° Fahrenheit, may be raised to any degree of heat, by the action of steam.—The waters of Buxton are considered to be of particular service in cases of bilious cholic; and are said to restore the tone of the stomach after diarrhœas and dysenteries, and to have been found of great use in the cure of diabetes. They are also celebrated for the cure of rheumatic complaints; and in cases of paralysis, they have been preferred to those of Bath. The waters are considerably lower in temperament than those of Bath, but are higher than those of Matlock or Bristol. The almost invariable temperature of the water, as it rises in the baths, is 82° Fahr. but sometimes, according to the observations of Dr. Pearson, it has been a quarter of a degree lower. From the analysis of that gentleman, who was one of the earliest and most successful enquirers into the chemical character of these waters, there are $15\frac{3}{4}$ grains of sediment in one gallon, viz. carbonate of lime, 11·5 *grs.*; sulphate of lime, 2·5 *grs.*; muriate of soda, 1·75 *grs.*

Earl of Shrewsbury was at Buxton again with his illustrious charge in 1582, (*Ibid.* ii. p. 271.) and this seems to have been the Queen of Scots last visit to Buxton.

We find that in 1576, the Queen so ordered her progress, that she might remain twenty-one days within sufficient distance of Buxton for the Earl of Leicester to have the Buxton waters brought to him daily, the physicians having resolved that wheresoever the Earl of Leicester was, "he must drynke and use Buxtons water twenty dayes together." (*Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 150.) In 1577, the Queen writes a letter of thanks to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, for accommodating the Earl of Leicester with lodgings at Buxton, discharging his diet, and presenting him with a very rare present.

It appears that Lord Burleigh had been at Buxton (probably more than once) before 1573. See *Lodge*, vol. ii. p. 109.) He was there again in 1575, when Queen Elizabeth became jealous of him (though her favourite and trusty minister) as favouring the Queen of Scots, and supposed that the reason of his going thither was, that he might the more readily hold intelligence with her by means of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 131. In 1577, he went again to Buxton with the Queen's permission.

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, is a letter from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, who, it appears, had recently been at Buxton, the letter being dated "From Buxton in your chamber," July 31, 1577. The following is an extract: "Your Lordship, I think, desyreth to heare of my estate, which is this: I cum hither on Sunday last at night, took a small solutive on Monday; began on Tuesday, yesterday I drynk of the water to the quantity of 3 pynts at 6 draughts; this day I have added two draughts, and I drynk 4 pynts, and to-morrow am determyned to drynk 5 pynts, and mixt with sugar I fynd it potable with plesure even as whey. I meane not to bath these 8 dayes, but wyll contynew drynking 10 dayes. Here are in company, Mr. Roger Manners, for whose company I hartily thank your Lordship, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Thomas Cecill, my Lady Harrington, Mr. Edmunds, with sondrye others. The wether is dry, but yet cold with wynds.

By a letter from the Earl of Sussex, dated Aug. 7, 1582, it appears that the Buxton water was by some drunk in still larger quantities than Lord Burleigh used it. "The water," says he, "I have drunke liberally, begynning with thre pynts, and so encreasyng dayly a pynt I come to 8 pynts, and from thens descendyng dayly a pynt till I shall ageyne reterne to 3 pynts, weh wil be on Thuradye next, and then I make an ende." *Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 282.

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Medicinally, these waters seem entitled to the appellation of a mild, saline mineral: they are perfectly pellucid, and owing, very probably, to the presence of azotic gas, they are devoid of that vapid taste, so observable in common water, when heated to the same temperature.

The able and intelligent surgeon to the Buxton-bath-charity (Mr. T. J. Page) to whose excellent observations on the Buxton waters we are much indebted, states, that "the more obvious effects of these waters are those of a mild, stimulant and tonic; increasing, in a remarkable degree, the strength and energy of the nervous system. Their salutary effects on the digestive organs are not less conspicuous; restoring tone to the debilitated stomach, and often regulating the action of the intestinal canal and urinary organs, after every other means have failed." The same gentleman interdicts the use of them "during the actual existence of any undue determination of blood to particular organs; during the existence of all febrile and inflammatory action; and in all visceral obstructions." In the "Observations on Buxton Waters" by Dr. Denman, we find these waters considered as more actively remedial than they have been by other persons esteemed to be. He, however, dissuades from the use of them in all inflammatory and feverish complaints, and limits the quantity to be taken, in cases where the use of them may be efficacious, to a moderate portion. "In common," he observes, "two glasses, each of the size of the third of a pint, are as much as ought to be drunk before breakfast, at the distance of forty minutes between each; and one or two of the same glasses between breakfast and dinner will be quite sufficient." With respect to bathing, he recommends for invalids, the time between breakfast and dinner as the most proper; and directs that the prescribed or usual exercise, should be taken before going into the bath; the water never to be drunk immediately previous to bathing.—Mr. Page gives the following five rules, with respect to bathing. 1st. To go into the bath about the middle of the day. 2nd. To go into the bath when the body is warm. 3rd. To go in with the feet first. 4th. To remain in the water, at first, but a very short time. 5th. To bathe in alternate days, or to miss every third day. Persons who resort to the Duke's houses have the exclusive privilege of bathing before nine o'clock.

St. Anne's Well is a chaste little building, of the Grecian order, in front of the south-west wing of the Crescent. Here the water is usually taken; it is conveyed by a pipe into a white Italian-marble basin; the well-women, who are always in attendance, serve it out to the visitants. Close by this building is a double pump, from which both cold and warm water is obtained; this was formerly regarded as one of the wonders of the Peak, but later discoveries amongst the wonders of nature, have, with the great progress of science, lessened the importance of them.

Centuries ago, the chapel of St. Anne, the tutelary saint of these hot springs, was hung round with the crutches of those who had come infirm and lame to try the sanative powers of these waters, and had returned "leaping and rejoicing." A zeal for reform destroyed these reliques, which were supposed to have a tendency to perpetuate error and delusions. The following letter, addressed to lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII. is an interesting and curious document as connected with the history of Buxton, and illustrative of the complacent subserviency of some of the principal families in that reign.

"*Right Honourable and my inespecial Good Lord.*

"According to my bounden duty, and the tenor of your Lordship's letters lately to me directed, I have sent your Lordship by this bearer, my brother Francis Bassett, the images of Saint Anne of Buckston, and Saint Andrew of Burton-upon-Trent, which images I did take from the places where they did stand, and brought them to my house within forty-eight hours after the contemplation of your said Lordship's letters, in as sober a manner as my little and rude will would serve me. And for that there should be no more idolatry and superstition there used, I did not only deface the tabernacles and places where they did stand, but also did take away crutches, shirts, and shifts, with wax offered, being things that allure and entice the ignorant to the said offering; also giving the keepers of both places orders that no more offerings should be made in those places till the King's pleasure and your Lordship's be further known in that behalf.

"My Lord, I have locked up and sealed the baths and wells of Buckston, that none shall enter to wash there till your Lordship's pleasure be further known; whereof I beseech your good Lordship that I may be ascertained again at your pleasure, and I shall not fail to execute your Lordship's commandments to the utmost of my little wit and power. And my Lord, as touching the opinion of the people and the fond trust they did put in those images, and the vanity of the things, this bearer can tell your Lordship better at large than I can

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write, for he was with me at the doing of all this, and in all places, as knoweth good Jesus, whom ever have your Lordship in his precious keeping.

"Written at Langley with the rude and simple hand of your assured and faithful orator, and as one and ever at your commandment, next unto the King's, to the uttermost of his little power.

"WILLIAM BASSETT, KNIGHT.

"*To Lord Cromwell.*"

Buildings. The Crescent is a magnificent pile of building, erected about half a century ago, by the command of the Duke of Devonshire, from the design, and under the superintendence of John Carr, esq. an eminent provincial architect. The building is situate in a valley on the banks of the river Wye, and cannot be seen to advantage until you are close upon it; its erection was dictated by a spirit of munificence, and it is executed in a style of grandeur as if designed for the residence of a prince. It consists of three stories; the lowest one is a rusticated arcade, forming a beautiful promenade, which extends the whole length of the front, and is 7 feet wide within the pillars, and 11 feet high. An elegant balustrade skirts the front and ends of the fabric: the span of which is 316½ feet. The divisions between the windows over the piers of the arcade, are formed of fluted Doric pilasters, that support the architrave and cornice, the triglyphs of the former, and the rich planceer of the latter have a striking effect. The termination above the cornice is formed by another balustrade, that extends the length of the building, in the centre of which are the Devonshire Arms, neatly carved in wood. In the space between the windows runs an enriched string course. The span of the Crescent is 200 feet, and each wing measures 58 feet 3 inches. The floor of the arcade is raised considerably higher than the gravelled area, between which, communications are formed by several flights of steps. Each wing of the Crescent contains an hotel; that to the east being the Great Hotel, that to the west the St. Ann's Hotel; in the centre is the Centre Hotel, and one private lodging-house (which is the St. Ann's Hotel lodging-house) the lower front rooms of which are converted into shops. The assembly-room forms part of the Great Hotel; it is an elegant and well-proportioned apartment, with a rich projecting cornice, and various appropriate and beautiful ornaments; the length of this room is 75½ feet, the width 30 feet, and the height 30 feet. The number of windows in the whole Crescent is 378. It is built with gritstone obtained near the spot, and faced with fine freestone, procured from a quarry about two miles distant.

The stables at the back of the Crescent, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire's Hotels, are supposed to be the handsomest in Europe, these constitute a fine range of buildings; their style of architecture happily corresponds with the grandeur of that noble edifice. They are situate on a gently rising ground, forming on the outside an irregular polygon, but having a circular area within, sixty yards in diameter; round this is a covered gallery, or ride, where the company take exercise on horseback when the weather renders shelter necessary; the ride, inside the circus, is 160 yards round; on one side of the stables is a spacious repository for carriages. These buildings, like the Crescent, were constructed at the charge of the Duke of Devonshire, who is said to have expended the sum of £120,000. in completing the whole.

The Hall Bank is a range of buildings on the hill opposite the Hall, and from their elevation may be esteemed the most pleasant in Buxton.

The Square is a plain substantial building, having an arcade which communicates with that of the Crescent, thus making a covered walk of considerable extent.

The new church is an elegant structure of freestone, of the Tuscan order, erected at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, on a pleasant and convenient site, south-west of the crescent. The east front has large columns, supporting a massive pediment, in the execution of which, very large blocks of stone have been used; the masonry is excellent, and the building has altogether an air of substantial grandeur; the interior is elegantly finished, and in a style that is extremely chaste. All the angles of the edifice are rusticated with huge blocks of stone. The west end is ornamented with an elegant tower, and the whole building is very properly surrounded by a broad pavement that is brought close up to his wall. The church, dedicated to St. John, stands in the township of Fairfield, in the parish of Hope. It was opened for divine service on the 9th of August, 1812. By an Act of Parliament, 51 Geo. III.

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the patronage of this chapel, and that of Baslow, was given to the Duke of Devonshire; and in lieu of this patronage, lands, of the value of £95. per annum, and the patronage of the vicarage of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, are given to the vicar of Bakewell. In 1728, Mr. John Needham gave £200. in aid of Queen Anne's bounty. The living, a peculiar, in the diocess of Lichfield and Coventry, valued in the king's books at £5. has been augmented by £400. subscribed, royal bounty £400. and by a parliamentary grant of £800. The Rev. George Trevor Spencer is the incumbent.

The old church at Buxton, a very mean building, is now converted into a schoolroom. It formerly contained a statue of St. Anne, to whom, the superstition of former times attributed the miraculous power of performing all the cures that the medicinal qualities of the water had effected. This object of superstitious veneration was destroyed at the Reformation: since which time, the waters have been found to possess all those healing powers that were attributed to the Saint. After the Reformation, the church was dedicated to St. John; the ostensible object of this change of the patron saint from St. Anne to St. John, was for the purpose of removing the superstition that clouded the minds of the lower classes of the community. The removal of the cause was certainly calculated to effect that intention, yet the change did not entirely eradicate the remembrance of St. Anne; so prone was human nature to superstition, that it still clung to its object, and the name of St. Anne was kept appended to the well. Although the name is continued, the superstition has long since vanished away.

Monumental Tablets in Buxton old Church, which is now converted into a school room.

To the memory of the Hon. Robert Hamilton Lindsay, who died 3rd November, 1801, aged 39 years.

William Wallace, of Liverpool, merchant, who died here November 2, 1788, in the 64th year of his age. His life was useful and honourable, and his death deeply lamented.

John Leedham, of Buxton, obt. 30th December, 1797, aged 45. He was a sincere friend and good companion.

William Cheetham, of Buxton, obt. 16th February, 1806, aged 67; Martha, his wife, 12th May, 1802, aged 60; and three of their children, William, Maria, and Harriet; William obt. 22nd June, 1780, aged 8; Maria, 3rd January, 1801, aged 19; and Harriet, 14th February, 1804, aged 22.

James Hall, of Buxton, obt. 21st May, 1808, aged 53. Mary Hall, his wife, obt. 15th January, 1815, aged 60.

Charities.

BUXTON SCHOOL.—On a brass plate in Buxton chapel there is the following inscription, bearing date in 1674.

Benefactors to the town of Buxton for the uses under expressed.

	£.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. William, Earl of Devonshire	50	0	0
Mr. Richard Holland, of the city of Bristol	100	0	0
Mr. Henry Wilshaw, £100. received only	80	0	0
Mr. Arthur Slack £40. Richard Shalleross, esq. £5.	45	0	0
Mr. John Harrison £10. Mr. John Wilshaw £5.	15	0	0
Mr. Ralph Needham £5. Mr. Edward Lomas £1.	6	0	0
Those of the chapelry of Buxton gave	4	0	0
	£300	0	0

With which sum of £300. the donors above named have purchased £15. per annum in fee, clear of all charges, viz. £12. for the schoolmaster of the said town teaching Latin, English, and writing; £2. 10*s.* for repairing the highways from Buxton Butts, &c. and 10*s.* to be spent by the trustees.

The property of the charity consists of 35 *a.* 1 *r.* 4 *p.* of land, situate at Buxton and Hartington, now let for £64. 1*s.* 6*d.* and interest of £712. 11*s.* 8*d.* Navy 5 per cent. stock, now £748. 4*s.* 3*d.* New 4 per cents. making the whole income of the charity £94. per annum.

The Rev. George Mounsey was appointed master in 1817, and, with the assistance of an usher, who is nominated and paid by himself, instructs, on the National System, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, all the poor children (usually about 120) of the chapelry of Buxton, free.

Rev. Francis Gisborne left, by his will, in 1818, in the funds, £5. 10*s.* per annum, for clothing, to be distributed to the poor of the chapelry.

Buxton Bath Charity. The origin of this charity we are not enabled to trace. In

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the reign of Elizabeth, a similar institution seems to have had the support of the wealthy who visited the place at that period. It appears from Dr. Jones, "Buckstone's Bathes Benefit," already quoted, that, in 1572, there was a fixed rate to be paid by all persons resorting to the waters, towards a fund, one-half of which was for the physician, the other for the benefit of poor bathers. "Alway, provided the day of your coming thither be noted before you enter into the bathes, and the day of your departure, with the country of your habitation, condition, or calling, with the infirmityes or cause you came for, in the regyster booke, kept of the warden of the bathe, or the physician, that there shall be appointed, and the benefite you receyved, paying fourpence for the recording, and every yeoman besides twelve pence, every gentleman, 3*s.*; every esquier, 3*s.* 4*d.*; every knight, 6*s.* 8*d.*; every lord and baron, 10*s.*; every viscount, 13*s.* 4*d.*; every erle, 20*s.*; every marques, 30*s.*; every duke, £3. 10*s.*; every archbishop, £5.; every bishop, 40*s.*; every judge, 20*s.*; every doctour and sergeant at lawe, 10*s.*; every chauncellor and utter-barrister, 6*s.* 8*d.*; every archdeacon, prebendary, and canon, 5*s.*; every minister, 12*d*; every ducches, 40*s.*; every marquesses, 20*s.*; every countes, 13*s.* 4*d.*; every barones, 10*s.*; every lady, 6*s.* 8*d.*; every gentlewoman, 2*s.*; and all for the treasure of the bathe, to the use of the poore, that only for help do come thither, the one halfe; the other to the physician, for his residence."

The annual reports of this valuable and well-conducted charity, now lying before us, for three successive years, is a convincing proof of the extent and utility of this benevolent and unostentatious institution; established for the relief of the poor, resorting to Buxton for the benefit of the bath waters. This charity is principally supported by a trifling contribution from the visitors; whenever any new comers arrive, either at the inns or the principal lodging houses, immediately after dinner, a subscription-book is introduced, in which those who are charitably disposed insert their names, and pay 1*s.* each towards the relief of those who suffer the double affliction of pain and poverty.

This little donation, as Mr. Rhodes justly observes, "blesseth him that takes, and those who give; it purchases the gratifying privilege of recommending a person to the charity. On his or her admission, a letter (post paid) to the Secretary of the Charity, stating the nature of the complaint, age, character, and circumstances of the patient, receives a reply from the Secretary. Other patients are admitted on bringing a certificate from the minister of their parish and medical attendant, vouching for their being proper objects of charity. The sums received from the one shilling subscription, from private donations, and from the handsome collections made after two sermons preached for the benefit of the establishment during the season, are considerable.

By the provision of this valuable institution every invalid duly recommended, has the advantage of medical advice, medicine, and the use of a bath, which is exclusively appropriated to this purpose; together with an allowance of 5*s.* weekly for three weeks, if standing in need of such pecuniary aid. A charity, conducted on such liberal principles, and furnished with such abundant evidence of its utility, possesses strong claims to the support of the wealthy part of the public.

Extract from the Annual Reports of Receipts and Expenditure of the Charity.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

From the 4th of September, 1826, to the 3rd of September, 1827.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due from the Treasurer on the 4th of September, 1826	234	5	11
Collected at the church	79	13	2
A fine for an assault	3	0	0
Private donations to the 3rd of Sept. 1827.	80	12	0
General subscriptions to ditto	202	2	0
One year's interest on Mrs. Downs's legacy, to Midsummer, 1827	5	0	0
The late Miss Bower's Legacy	4	10	0
	£609	3	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Expended in allowance to 454 patients	313	0	0
Printing, advertisements, &c.	16	16	3
Medicines	38	3	0
Incidental expenses	24	19	8
Balance	216	4	2
	£609	3	1

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It appears that eight hundred and fifteen patients have been admitted within the above-mentioned period, of which were cured or much relieved, 704; relieved, 40; no better, 13; remain on the books, 58; total, 814. Three hundred and sixty-one additional patients received relief in medicine and the baths, but no pecuniary assistance.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

From the 4th of September, 1827, to the 1st of September, 1828.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Balance due from the Treasurer on the 4th of September, 1827	216	4	2
Collected at the Church	67	5	2
Two fines	5	5	0
Private donations to the 1st of Sept. 1828	102	18	6
General Subscriptions to ditto	196	12	6
Subscription for life	10	0	0
One year's interest on Mrs. Downs's legacy, to Midsummer, 1828	3	10	0
	£601	15	4

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Expended in allowance to 414 patients	322	10	0
Printing, advertisements, &c.	22	7	2
Medicines	37	16	0
Incidental expenses	20	15	6
Balance	198	6	8
	£601	15	4

It appears that eight hundred and eight patients have been admitted within the above-mentioned period, of which were cured or much relieved, 686; relieved, 45; no better, 13; remain on the books, 64; total, 808. Three hundred and ninety-four additional patients received relief in medicine and the baths, but no pecuniary assistance.

Scenery.—Within the last half century, the neighbourhood of Buxton has been much improved by cultivation and plantations, judiciously arranged on the adjacent hills, by the command of the Dukes of Devonshire. The present noble Duke, following the example of his illustrious father, is continually adding to the rides, walks and plantations in the vicinity. The serpentine walk commences opposite the square, winding beautifully on each side of the Wye. The walks are well laid out, the cascades and bridges have a good effect, and the trees, which are shooting into beauty, render it a delightful spot. The more recent improvements on St. Anne's Cliffe were designed by Sir Jeffery Wyattville, and render that hill a highly ornamental pleasure ground, harmonizing with the classic architecture of Carr. A series of terrace walks, one above another, sweep in a circular direction, to agree with the convex form of the hill, and communicate with each other by flights of steps at each end and in the centre of the different walks. Numerous seats are placed on the walks for the accommodation of the company, and beautiful vases ornament the whole. If the exquisite taste and munificence of the present owner of Buxton is continued, this fashionable place will become, in a few years, equally celebrated for its sylvan scenery as it is for the salubrity of its air and the efficacy of its waters. Half a century ago, Buxton was described as being situate amidst the most dreary and cheerless scenery in the Peak of Derbyshire; and the country as exhibiting one wide extent of hopeless sterility. To the admirers of rock scenery, the neighbourhood of Buxton affords ample scope for the imitative powers of the most enthusiastic artist; for the effusions of the most brilliant poetic fancy; and for gratification to all who admire the beauties of nature in her wildest garb. To the mineralogist it offers many a rare and beautiful fossil; but to the botanist it is a source of incalculable delight: for there is scarcely a plant indigenous in Britain which may not be found on the mountains or in the valleys. To the angler, the pellucid waters of the Wye and the Dove furnish the beautiful finny tribe of trout and grayling, so celebrated by Cotton and Walton. To the sportsman, during the shooting season, the extensive moors belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby, abounding with grouse, partridges, snipes, dotterell, plover, &c. have their attraction.

The Races at Buxton, we believe, are permanently fixed for the Wednesday and Thursday subsequent to the first Sunday after Trinity.

A subscription pack of harriers are kept in the neighbourhood, and the chase in this mountainous district forms a striking and pleasing contrast to those gentlemen who have followed this diversion in low countries. Thus it will appear that Buxton

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is a place of resort for pleasure as well as for health. The amusements of Buxton generally commence in June and end in October. Besides those already noticed, we may add billiards, plays, assemblies, and the card-room. The balls are held in the Assembly-room, at the great Hotel, and are well attended. The dress balls are on Wednesday nights; the undress on Mondays and Fridays. An elegant card-room, adjoining the assembly-room, is open every night. The subscription to the ball and card-rooms is one guinea: but if a family subscribe, the charge is one guinea each for the two first, and half a guinea each for the rest of the family. The subscription to the news-room for the season is six shillings.

An excellent band of musicians attend, by command of the Duke of Devonshire, who supports them.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, a small theatre is opened, neatly fitted up, and frequented by a respectable company of comedians.

The natural curiosities in the neighbourhood, generally visited by the company, are *Poole's Hole*, about one mile to the west of the town, celebrated for its wonderful crystallizations; *Axe-edge* hill, 2½ m. west, out of which issue four rivers, the *Dove*, the *Wye*, the *Dane* and the *Goyte;* the two first fall into the eastern estuary, the latter into the western. From this eminence may be seen, on a clear day, the mountains of North Wales, and the light-house beyond Liverpool. *Kinder-Scout*, a mountain of still greater elevation, 10 m. north of Buxton, where there is an extraordinary waterfall that is the head of the river Sett. The *Marvel-stones*, 3 m. on the Chapel-en-le-Frith road. *Combes Moss*, about 3 m. N. W. on which are some ancient military works, consisting of two deep trenches, running parallel to each other to an extent of about 200 yards. That which lies nearest to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverses, and reaches nearly a quarter of a mile, and is much wider than the other. *Chee Torr*, 6 m. to the S. near the village of Wormhill, on the banks of the Wye, is a prodigious limestone rock, which rises perpendicularly from the river to the height of 360 feet; and in most places, except where the mountain-ash, ivies, brambles and hazels, have grown out of the fissures in its front, is quite naked. In some parts it considerably overhangs the river, and seems to threaten destruction to the spectator. Near the boldest projection of the Tor, a view admirably adapted to the pencil is presented. The views in *Chee-dale* and *Monsal-dale*, though of the same general character, are agreeably diversified. Rhodes, in his Peak Scenery, says, this secluded dell abounds in pictures; every change of place exhibits a new one, and every one that occurs is marked with a peculiar beauty. The other most interesting dales are *Dove-dale*, about 18 m. S. from Buxton. This dale has a peculiar character; its detached perpendicular rocks stamp it with an image entirely its own, and for this reason it affords the greater pleasure. No admirer of nature should neglect to visit Dove-dale; for on the whole, here are the most picturesque scenes any where to be met with. *Middleton-dale*, 10 m. E. from Buxton, through Wye-dale and Millers-dale, is a deep chasm, which in grandeur and beauty is inferior to few of the valleys described. *Eldon Hole*, in the same direction, is a perpendicular cleft in the measure of limestone, situate in the Peak Forest. It is a deep chasm, extending lengthways, in the direction of N. E. and S. W. Near the surface it is about ten yards wide and thirty long, but it gradually contracts, and at the depth of 90 feet from the surface the passage is much diminished. It is exceedingly deep, and abounds in the most beautiful stalactites and encrustations. *Castleton* is about 12 m. N. E. from Buxton, and is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's Peverel of the Peak; the ruined *Castle*, the magnificent Cavern, called *Peak's Hole*, the *Speedwell mine*, *Mam Tor*, called the shivering mountain, and a variety of objects give peculiar attractions to this interesting neighbourhood. The *Ebbing* and *Flowing Well* is about 4½ m. from Buxton, on the road to Castleton, at a place called Barmoor Clough. This natural phenomenon is worthy the attention of the curious visitor; it is situate near the turnpike road, at the foot of a steep hill, rising more than 100 feet to the west. In dry weather it flows about once an hour, and in wet four times. One mile from Buxton, in *Wye-dale*, is a narrow tremendous chasm; a steep and craggy precipice, known by the name of the Lover's-leap, in this dale, requires some firmness of mind

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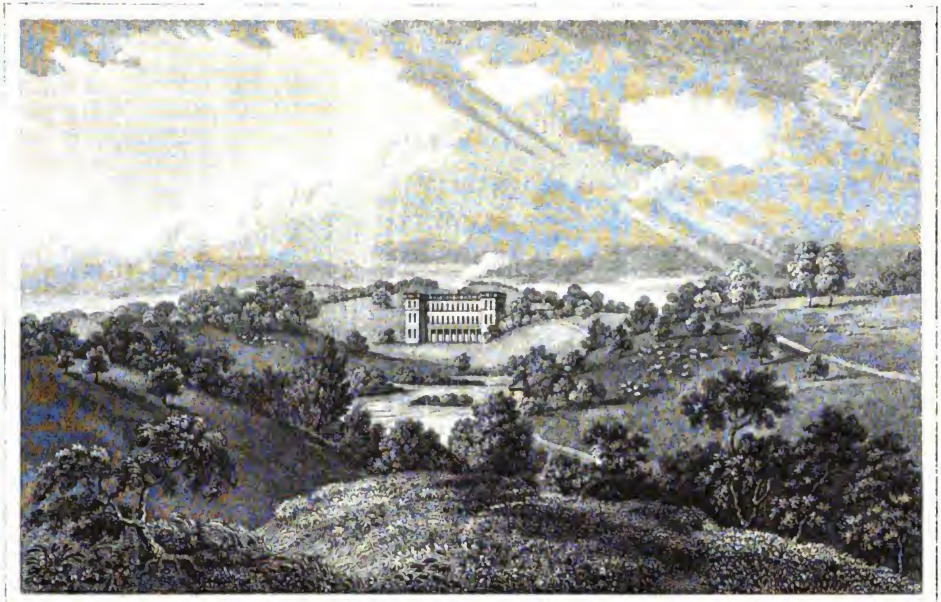
John Smith del.

South West View of **CALKE ABBEY**, as by the person most especially devoted to Sir George Crewe Bart. is obliged and faithful Servant Stephen Glover.



Drawn by Jn.º Smith

Josiah Neale sc. 192 Strand

This East View of **CALKE ABBEY**, is by Permission most respectfully dedicated to Sir George Crewe Bar.t by his Obliged and faithful Servant Stephen Glover.

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to look down it without producing feelings of terror. A new road winds along the dale, by the side of the river Wye, to Bakewell and Chatsworth, in a most romantic manner. Here hill and dale, rock, wood and water are so harmonized, as to heighten the charms of this beautiful ride.—The natural features of the county, the ancient tumulis, Roman stations, Druidical circles, rocking-stones, &c. are more fully described in the first part of this work.

A large quantity of lime is annually burnt in this township for agricultural purposes, principally for the Cheshire farmers; and when the new rail-road is completed the demand will be still greater. The hillocks produced by the ashes are excavated and formed into habitations for the work people.

Cadhouse Lane, in Repton and Ticknall.

CALDWELL, a village, hamlet, constablery, and chapelry, 2 m. S. of Drakelow, in the parish of Stapenhill, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley. In 1821, there were in this hamlet 31 houses, 33 families, and 157 persons, now about 180, who are entirely supported by agriculture and trades connected therewith.

Caldewelle, Cauldwell,

This village takes its name from the cold springs which abound in the neighbourhood. It is one of the most rural and pleasant agricultural villages south of the Trent; the site of it commands extensive prospects over the Trent and the Dove valleys to the distant hills of the Peak; no public roads intersect it: the excellent houses, composed of red brick, made in the township, are surrounded by ancient elms, limes, firs, and other forest and ornamental timber, and large gardens.

The township of Caldwell is bounded by Rosliston S. W.; Linton, S. E.; and Drakelow, N. W.: the extent is 1028 acres of good land, principally a red marl on a rock substratum, watered by numerous powerful springs. The land is divided between nine proprietors; viz. the lady of the manor, Miss Rebeckah Evans, 18 acres; the Corporation of Repton School and Etwall Hospital, 165 acres; Messrs. Thomas Pratt, 255 acres, Thomas Freer, 112 *a.* 2. *r.* 3 *p.* William Campion, 112 acres, Thomas Moss, 160 acres, Thomas Leedham, 160 acres, John Campion, 44 acres. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2162. 17*s.* 6*d.* The poor, county, and church rates, with the constables' accounts and highways, average about £265. per annum. A complete revolution has taken place in the owners of property in this township since 1758. The parishioners support a Sunday-school.

In Caldewelle, Alfric had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There is now one plough in the demesne, and six villanes with one plough. Value in king Edward's time and now 20*s. King William gave this manor to the monks of Burton, in benefice not in fee.* D. B. 298.

The manor belonged to the Abbot of Burton; it appears that Henry de Collingwood and others held considerable lands here, 30 Edward III. as homagers to the Abbot of Burton, which family of Collingwood long afterwards held it. In 37 Henry VIII. the king granted to Sir William Paget, his secretary, the manor of Winshill, Stapenhill, Mickleover, Littleover, Finderne, and Caldwell, and part of the abbey of Burton on its dissolution. In 1565, Sir Henry Paget, knt. afterwards Lord Paget, his son, alienated the manor of Caldwell to Peter Collingwood, and his heirs, who died 29 Elizabeth, and left his estate here, and at Barton, co. Stafford, to his two nieces, daughters of his brother Ralph; Ellen, the eldest, married John Stone, clerk; and Margery, the younger, Thomas Sanders, of Little Ireton, esq. In 1653, Collingwood Sanders died seised of the manor of Caldwell. In 1758, Samuel Sanders, esq. owned the manor; from this family it passed by marriage to the Mortimers. It was the property of Dr. Cromwell Mortimer, Secretary to the Royal Society, whose son, Hans Winthorpe Mortimer, esq. sold it to Henry Evans, of Burton-upon-Trent, esq.; it is now the property of Miss Rebeckah Evans, (See Pedigree of this family, page 18.)

Edward II. when in pursuit of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who was then with his adherents at Burton-upon-Trent, halted with his army at Caldwell; the king was attended by the Earls of Surrey, Richmond, Pembroke, and other eminent persons. This was not long before the battle of Boroughbridge, in 1322.

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Caldwell church stands on a pleasant site, surrounded by a secluded church-yard: the chancel part is very ancient; in the gable of which a rude sculpture, discovered some years ago, is fixed up. Caldwell and Stapenhill churches are supposed to be two of the oldest in the kingdom. The Rev. Henry De Voeux is the incumbent, and receives annually from the parishioners £152. 14s. in lieu of the small tithes. Formerly service was occasionally delivered in the church, now regularly once every sabbath.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Here lye the body of Major Henry Sanders, of London, silkman, long Captain of Cripplegate Ward Company, younger sonne of Mr. Thomas Sanders, of Lullington, born May 1, 1592, died January 3, 1666: had issue, by his wife Susanna, daughter of Christopher Alleston, Thomas, factor for the East India Company, died at Bantam; and Daniel, a silkman, died at Stockerton; and others who dyed without issue. He hath surviving, Henry, a silkman, in London; George and Christopher, in New England; Susanna, married to Mr. Robert Mellor, 2ndly to Mr. Sim. Ash, 3dly to Thomas Woodcock.

Here lyes, expecting the second coming of Jesus Christ, Collingwood Sanders, lord of Caldwell and Ireton, in Derbyshire; he was eldest of nine of Thomas Sanders of Lullington, gent. who had five sonnes and four daughters; he was born 28th August, 1578, died 6th May, 1653; married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Edward Sleigh, of Derby, merchant; had issue by her nine sonnes and three daughters: viz. Margaret, a sonne dyed young, Thomas.* Edmund, John, Daniel, Daniel, Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, Alice, and Henry. Elizabeth, wife to Collingwood Sanders, died ..... Margaret, eldest daughter, wife to John Rowe, of Windlehill, gent. had issue three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Margaret; she was born 5th April, 1608, and died 3rd September, 1654.

An hatchment with 8 quarters.

There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house here, of which the celebrated Dr. Ebenezer Latham was minister. There is now a meeting-house of General Baptists at this place.

Caldwell hall is described by Mr. Wolley, in his Manuscript History of Derbyshire, as being an old seat, removed out of a little moated piece of ground adjoining. The moat is cut out of the solid rock, and the pavement of the court is solid rock.† The mansion has been much improved since it came into the possession of the family of Evans. The hall is a large and handsome brick mansion, overlooking a rich lawn to the south front, and a lake of water to the extent of seven acres, which is surrounded by shady walks and ornamental gardens. This charming residence is now the property of Miss Rebeckah Evans, who resides at it.

CALKE, formerly celebrated for its Abbey, is a small rural village, a township, Calke, constablery and parish in the hundred of Repton and Gresley and deanery of Repington; containing 9 families and 58 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture. The village is 1 m. S. E. from Ticknall, 3 m. S. W. from Melbourn, and 10 m. S. from Derby.

The township is bounded by Ticknall N. Staunton-Harold S. Castle-Donington and Melbourn E. The extent is 709 *a.* 0 *r.* 18 *p.* of limestone and coal land, principally in the occupation of Sir George Crewe, bart. The park is upwards of 400 acres, stocked with Portland sheep, from four to five hundred deer, &c. The tithes belong to Sir George, who is the sole proprietor of the lordship. The estimated annual rental of all the land and buildings is £793. The parochial expenses, taking an average of seven years, have been £60. per annum.

The manor belonged to the Earl of Mercia before the conquest, who granted it to Burton abbey. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was held by Sir William Bassett, knt. who died 6 Edward VI. and left it to his son William; who died 4 Elizabeth, and left it to his son William *(Wolley.)* In 1547, Edward VI. granted the site of the abbey to John, Earl of Warwick. In 1577, Roger Wensley, esq. possessed it, and resided at the abbey. In 1582, Richard Wensley, esq. sold the estate to Robert Bainbrigge, esq. In 1621, Mr. Bainbrigge conveyed it to Henry Harpur, esq. of Normanton, ancestor of Sir George Crewe, bart. the present proprietor.

* This was Colonel Thomas Sanders, of Little Ireton, an eminent Parliamentary officer, under Cromwell. See further particulars under Little Ireton, in Muggunton.

† The late Adam Wolley, of Matlock, esq. has here inserted an advertisement respecting an estate sold here, consisting of a mansion house 108 feet in front, a sheet of water of 5 acres, and 30 acres in paddock. The corn tithes of the hamlet consisting of 800 acres. The great and small tithes of the hamlet of Linton containing about 700 acres, 500 acres of land in the hamlet of Coton, 700 acres in the hamlet of Linton, as before stated, the whole containing 1340 acres, and let for £2153. per annum. This appears to be Caldwell hall, Mr. Mortimer's estate, sold in July, but no years stated. *(Godfrey Meynell.)*

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A convent of regular Canons, of the order of St. Austin, was founded at Calke, by the Earl of Mercia. Before 1161, Ranulph, second Earl of Chester, Matilda, his wife, and their son Hugh, made considerable additions to the foundation. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Giles, and received endowments from various benefactors; but chiefly from the Countess of Chester, on condition that it should be subject to the priory of Repton. The monks removed first to Depedale (the site of Dale Abbey) and afterwards to Repton. The following is a translation of the charters to this religious house.

Charter of Matilda, Countess of Chester, concerning the Advowson of the Church of Repton.

To Walter, by the grace of God, bishop of Coventry, and to all the children of the holy mother church, Matilda, Countess of Chester, wisheth health.

Your sanctity knows, that I, by the permission of my son Hugo, have given to God and to St. Mary and to the Canons of Calc, in pure and perpetual alms, the working of the quarry of Repton, upon the Trent, together with the advowson of the church of Saint Wiestan, of Repton, with all thereto appertaining; upon this condition, that the convent shall be dependent thereupon as its head, whenever a suitable opportunity shall present itself; to which Calc shall be a subject member: for it remains ever of the same diocese. I beseech your complacency with much prayer, that as much as these donations were undertaken by your counsel and charity, so that you will render them lasting. Witnesses, my son himself, Earl Hugo; William Abbot, of Lileshelle; Helias, Prior of Bredune; Roger, chaplain; Turris, clerk; Alfred, of Cumbrel; Sewell, of Hesbi: Nicholas, of Meelton, and many others at Repton.—Farewell.

Charter of Hugo, Earl of Chester.

I, Hugo, Earl of Chester, to the constables, seneschalls, the justiciaries, viscounts, ministers, baillifs, and to all his people, French and English, as well now living as to come, wish health. You all are to know that I have granted and confirmed, by this my Charter, all the possessions and all the liberties of the church of St. Giles, of Calc, to the Canons serving God there, for the soul of my father and of my mother, and for the salvation of my own soul, and for the souls of my ancestors, in perpetual alms, as the Charters of my father testify and confirm. Viz. a wood which lies between Seregebroc and Aldrebroc, and the small cultivated Geilberg between Aldrebroc and Sudwude: and the small mill at Repton, and four bovates of land in Tichehale. And by the gift of Nicholas, the priest, two bovates in the same village: and the chapel of Smithesbi. And of the gift of Geva Ridel, a manse of land in Tamworth. And of the gift of my father, one boat in the fishery of Chester, for fishing whensoever they may be willing, with one manse of land for the use of the fisherman: together with the territory of Loftescot: namely, along the road that descends from Repton to the stream-head at Neuhathewelle; and along the stream down to the boundaries of Meeltone; and, on the other side, from the limits of Meeltone, up to the head of Loftescou. And the whole of the land of Eawin Saegar, of Trengestona. And I ordain that the said land be free and quit of all service and of all disputes and quarrels, as land given in alms ought to be. And moreover, I command my people, that they do not inquiet or disturb them (the Canons) in any matter, but that they, the said Canons, may hold the aforesaid land in wood and in plain, in waters and in mills, and in all places as completely as ever any one has held it completely in my own time or that of my predecessors: and that Reginald, the son of Alwin, of Repton, with his manse, and with two bovates of land adjoining to the said manse, himself and his heirs, be free and quit of all secular service and of all customs which belong to me in the hundred of Repton; and, that they be liberated by name from the pleas of Halemonte, and from all contentions and occurrences; so that they may be free in possession in perpetuity: and principally, that the said Reginald be quit of toll and panage and from all custom in perpetuity. And I grant to the same aforesaid church, the service of Nicholas, the armour-bearer of my father, in wood and in plain, in the rivers and in the pastures, in the court and without the court, in the high-roads and in the pathways, freely and undisturbedly, as much as ever any one held him and them freely and undisturbedly before. And furthermore I grant to them, in the honour of God and of the aforesaid church, my court to hold for the same possessions, as plenarily as I hold it in Repton: with toll and pannage and infaggenthef, with all its customs, which either I or my predecessors might be able well and plenarily to concede to them. And I will and command that they hold it freely, and honourably, and plenarily, in wood and in plain, in meadows and in waters, in highways and foot-paths, in hall and in markets, in mills, and in all places and in all things: and I will particularly that they have plenty from my wood, for all their buildings and for fire. Let the aforementioned Canons enjoy these aforesaid possessions and liberties freely and undisturbedly, according as the Charters of my father have specified. Witnesses, Radulph, of Meidenwarin; Alfred, of Cumbrai: Alfred, of Suleini; Ricardus, of Luvetot; Roger, of Livet; Gilibert, the son of Pigot; Robert, the son of Gilibert; William, clerk of Barva: Bertram, chamberlain of Sewal; Alexander, his brother; Radulph, of Bricheshard; Robatus, baker; William, clerk; Barba, of Aprilis, near Barva.

Charter of King Edward II. otherwise, reciting and confirming the Grants of the Donors.

The King to all to whom, &c. health. The donation, concession and confirmation which Harold de Leke, some time since made by his Deed to the church of Calc, and to the Canons there serving God, who now reside at Repton, of one caracate of land in Leke. The donation, &c. which the same Harold, by his Deed, made to the said church and to the said Canons, of three acres of meadow in the same township. The quite-rent also of certain claimants which the said Harold, by his said Deed, assigned to the aforesaid Canons, for a certain custom; namely, for the labour of sixty of the serfs of the Canons of Huntebothe, on one day in the year, which labour the same serfs were accustomed to perform to the same Harold, for his pasturage of Staunton. The donation, &c. which Robert of Nottingham, some time Canon of Sarum, made by his Deed, to God and to the blessed Mary, and to the church of the Holy Trinity (*loci*) of Repton, and to the Canons there serving God, of the whole of his land in Sutton and Bonnyngton upon the Soare, with all thereunto belonging, below and beyond the town, without any reserve; together with all the land which he held in Sutton from the same Canons, whilst they remained at Calc, by an exchange of two virgates and one bovate of land, with their appertainments, in Westerleke; which land the said Robert estimated at two caracates of land. These things to be had and to be held by the said Canons in perpetuity, holding rents, rates, &c. we confirm. By the King, at the tower of London, on the second day of March.

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Deed of Henry de Hertishorn to the Canons of Calc.

To all the faithful in Christ, to whom the present writing may come, Henry de Hertishorn, son of Lady Agatha, of Hertishorn, wisheth health in the Lord. You will all know, that I have given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, for the salvation of my soul, and of the souls of my ancestors and successors, to God and to the blessed Mary, and to the church of St. Giles, of Calc, and to the Canons there serving God, in pure and perpetual charity, three acres of my arable land in the territory of Hertishorn, with all appertaining thereto, in and without the town above Schuchawe towards the south: to be held and had of me and my heirs freely, quietly and peaceably, from all secular service and demands, for ever. And this donation and concession, I, Henry, and my heirs, will maintain to the aforesaid Canons against all men. And that this my donation and concession may be firm and stable, I have affixed to this writing the impression of my seal. These being witnesses—John de Stapenhull, Richard, son of Bertram de Hertishorn: Radulph, of Tykeh'. Robert, brother of the aforenamed Henry; John Wychard, of Breslya; William Balle, of Rapenden, and others.

SEAL—A device of flowers, with this circumscription, Sigill. Henrici de Hertishorn.

The new church, built by Sir George Crewe, bart. is erected on the site of the old one, on a considerable elevation south of the hall. The old church, recased with stone in 1826, is now converted into a handsome gothic structure, with a square tower, both embattled, the latter with projecting buttresses. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a peculiar in the diocess of Lichfield and Coventry, and Sir George Crewe, bart. is the owner of the great tithes and patron of the living. It was given by Harold de Leke to the Canons of the abbey before their removal; and in 1324, it was confirmed to the Canons of Repton. The church is heated with hot-air stoves, set up under the direction of Mr. Harrison of Derby. The elegant gothic windows were cast at Weatherhead, Glover and Co.'s foundry, Derby. The interior is neatly fitted up, with a small organ. The Rev. Matthew Witt, of Repton, is the present minister.

In the chancel is a handsome marble monument in memory of Sir John and lady Catherine Harpur, with their busts in white marble.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

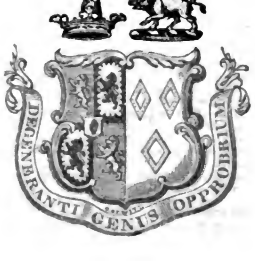
On the handsome mural monument, in the chancel, is the following inscription.

Here lies the body of sir John Harpur, bart. who died the 24th of June, 1741, aged 63. In his character were happily united the true patriot, the tender husband, the indulgent parent, the worthy gentleman, and the sincere friend. The world paid this uncommon regard to the greatest good nature and humanity, that he lived and died almost without an enemy. He married Catherine, the youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas lord Crewe, of Stene, in the county of Northampton, who survived him three years and six months, and lies interred in the same grave. She was a lady of so rare a disposition, that it is hard to say in which of the duties of life she excelled the most, she was eminent in every one. In the profession of religion she was steady, in the practice of it exemplary. She looked upon her birth and station not merely as marks of distinction, but as spurs to the noblest actions; she thought earthly greatness received its fairest lustre from virtue and piety: though she was placed far above want herself, yet affluence could never abate her humanity. She had the most merciful feeling for the distresses of others; she made the miseries of her fellow-creatures her own. The poor found in her a sure patroness, the orphan a never-failing friend. Thus they both lived; happy in each other, an ornament to religion, an honour to their country, a blessing to this place, equally beloved, and their loss was universally lamented.

Charities.

The parish of Calke is jointly entitled with the parish of Ticknall to the benefit of the endowed school and hospital in Ticknall.

Pedigree of HARPUR, *now* CREWE, *of Calke Abbey, Co. Derby, Bart.*



ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Azure*, a Lion rampant, *Argent*. Crewe. 2 and 3, *Argent*, a Lion rampant within a border, engrailed, *Sable*. Impaling, *Sable*, 3 mascles, *Or*, Whittaker.
CREST of Crewe. A Lion's paw, *Argent*, issuing from a ducal coronet.
CREST of Harpur. On a wreath, a Boar passant, *Or*, bristled, *Gules*, &c. ducally collared, of the second.
SEAT. Calke Abbey, Derbyshire.

Richard le Harpur—
|
Hugo le Harpur, temp. Henry I.—
|
Hugo le Harpur, temp. Henry II.—
|
Roger le Harpur (whose arms were a plain cross.)—
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Gilbert le Harpur. = Hawise, dau. and heiress of Walter de Elmedon, and heiress of Robert de Brock, of Chesterton, co. Warwick.

Gilbert le Harpur, temp. Edward I. = Isolda, dau. of Henry Moton, of Peckleton, co. Leicester.

John le Harpur. = Elizabeth Lisle, of Moxhull.

Hugh le Harpur.

Sir Robert H. knt. = Isabel, dau. of John Olney.

John le H. = Joan, dau. of Richard Vernon, of Harlaston, co. Staff. obt. S. P.

Richard le H. bro. and heir. = Alice, dau. of Roger de Culey.

John le Harpur. = Isabel, dau. of Sir Robert Appleby, knt.

Sir John Harpur, of Rushall, co. Staff. knt. temp. Henry VI. obt. in 1464. = Eleanor, (dau. and heiress of William de Grobere, said to be of Rushall, who died in 1429.)

William Harpur, of Rushall, ancestor of the family of Harpur, of Rushall.

Henry Harpur, esq. =

Richard Harpur, 2nd son.

Richard Harpur, of Swarkstone, jure uxor. at Law, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas ..... January, 1573; buried at Swarkstone. He was Serjeant obt. 29th = Jane, dau. of Sir George Finderne, of Finderne, co. Derby, and heir of her brother, Thomas Finderne, esq.

Isabella, dau of Sir. George Pierepont, of Holme, co. Notts. knt. 1st wife. = Sir John Harpur, of Swarkst knt. Sheriff in 1605; obt. 8th October, 1622. = Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Novel, of Dalby, co. Leicester, knt. 2nd wife.

Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover, co. Derby, knt.; for whose Pedigree see that place. Sheriff in 1606.

Winifred, wife of John Browne, of Stretton. Dorothy, ux. of John White, of Tuxford, co. Notts.

Catherine, dau. of Sir Thomas Gresley, of Drakelow, knt. 1st ux.

Sir Richard Harpur, of Swarkstone, knt. eldest son and heir, died at London in 1619. = Elizabeth, dau. Simon of Gresley, of Longnor, co. Staff. brother to Sir Thomas; 2nd ux.

John Harpur, of Breadsall, esq. jure uxoris, and Swarkestone. = Dorothy, dau. and heiress of John Dethick, of Breadsall, esq.; aged 5, anno 1594; obt. 12th Jan. 1613.

Sir John H. of Swarkstone, a knt. in 1603, obt. 1627, S. P. = Barbara, dau. and heiress of Henry Beaumont, of Grace Dieu, co. Leicester, knt.; re-mar. Sir Wolstan Dixie.

Dorothy, sis. and co-heiress, wife of Henry Gilbert, esq. of Locko co. Derby.

Isabel, Jane, Henry, all obt. S. P. Catherine, ux. of Rog. Cooper, of Thurgarton, Notts. knt. obt 1677, S. P.

Sir John H. of Swarkstone and Breadsall, knt.; obt. 1677, without surviving issue. Sheriff in 1635. = Catherine, dau. and heiress of Hen. Howard, esq. 3rd son of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, by Elizabeth, sole dau. and heiress of Thomas Bassett, of Blore, esq.

Frances, eld. dau. of Wm. Lord Willoughby, of Parham; she re-married 2ndly, Chas. Henry, Earl of Bellamont, and 3rdly, to Hen. Heveningham, co. Suffolk.

Dorothy, mar. 1st, Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury; 2nd, to John Shore, of Derby, esq. M. D. afterwards knt. she obt. March, 17, 1665; bur. at All Saints, Derby.

Henry Harpur, esq. born in 1639; died in his father's life-time, S. P. = Frances, dau. of Sir Geffry Palmer, of Carleton, co Northampton, knt. Attorney General to Charles II. She re-married to John, eld. son of Sir Erasmus de la Fountaine, knt.

Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, co. Derby; created bart. in 1626; died in 1638. = Barbara, dau. of Anthony Faunt, of Foston, co. Leicester, esq. and widow of Sir Henry Beaumont, bart. She died 2nd July, 1649, æt. 68.

Jane, ux. of Patrick Lowe, of Denby, esq.

Isabella, ux. of Sir Philip Sherard, of Stapleford, co. Notts. eldest brother to Sir William, who was created Lord Sherard, and Baron of Leitrim, in Ireland, and was the immediate ancestor of the Earls of Harborough.

George, William, Francis, Thomas, Winifred, all died S. P.

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Sir John H. of Calke, bart.; sheriff in 1640. obt. in 1669, æt. 53. — Susan West, of London.

Henry H. esq. married the widow of a merchant in London, and had one dau. who died young.

William H. esq. of Bilston, co. Staff. aged 61 yrs. anno 1681; mar. and had issue, John H. of Bilston and Twyford, esq.

Elizabeth, ux. of Richard Manly, younger son of Sir John Manly, knt. clerk of the Green Cloth.

Jane, ux. of Thos. Twyford, of London, esq.

Dorothy, ux. of Sir Richard Wilmott, of Osmaston, knt.

Isabel, ux. of Nich. Hurt, of Casterne, co. Staff. esq. Barbara, ux. of John Manly, esq. son of the aforesaid Sir John Manly. Catherine, obt. unmar.

Sir John Harpur, of Calke, knt. and bart. On the death of his father's cousin German, Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, knt. succeeded to his large estates, and died in 1681. — Anne, eldest dau. of William Lord Willoughby, of Parham.

Henry, Richard, Charles, Edward, Barbara, Elizabeth, all died unmar.

Susannah, ux. of Rev. James Dean, rector of Ollerton, co. Notts. Jane, ux. of Hen. Dyson, of Segrave, co. Leicester.

Dorothy, ux. of John Harpur, of Bilston; she died at Twyford, 8th August, 1715.

Sir John Harpur, of Calke, bart. born 23rd March, 1679; sheriff in 1701; died 24th June, 1741; bur. at Calke. — Catherine, youngest dau. and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Crewe, of Steine, co. Northampton, by his 2nd wife, Anne, dau. and co-heiress of Armine; obt. in 1744.

Anne, only dau. ux. of Borlase Warren, of Stapleford, co. Notts. esq.

Sir Henry H. of Calke, bart. M. P. for the city of Worcester in 1744, and for Tamworth the next session. Died June 7th, 1748. — Lady Caroline Manners, dau. of John, 2nd Duke of Rutland; died November 10th, 1769.

John, liv. in 1741.

Edward, mar. Mary, dau. of Samuel Newton, esq. obt. 1761, S. P. Crewe, obt. 1724. Anne, obt. infans.

Jemima, 2nd dau. ux. of Sir Thomas Palmer, of Carleton, co. Northampton, bart. Catherine, 3rd dau. ux. of Sir Henry Gough, bart. ancestor of Lord Calthorpe. Mary, ux. of Sir Lester Holt, of Aston, near Birmingham.

John, died young.

Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke, bart. M. P. for Derbysh. in 1761, and sheriff for Derbysh. in 1774; died Feb. 10th, 1789. — Lady Frances Elizabeth Greville, 2nd dau. of Francis, 1st Earl of Warwick and Broke; mar. in 1762; died 6th April, 1825.

Charles Harpur, esq. 3rd son, major in 38th regmt. of Foot; died 9th July, 1770. Founder of the Alms Houses at Ticknall.

Caroline, mar. Major Stewart, and had a dau. Caroline, wife of William Jenny, esq.

Sir Henry Crewe, of Calke Abbey, bart. D. C. L.; born 13th May, 1763; took the name and arms of Crewe, in April, 1808, by Royal Sign Manl. He died of a fall from his coach-box, at London, 6th February, 1819. — Miss Hawkins.

Henry, born 30th April, 1792; died an infant.

Sir George Crewe, of Calke Abbey, 8th bart. born 1st of February, 1795. Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1821. Justice of the Peace, &c. living in 1830. — Jane, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Whittaker, of Mendham, co. Norfolk; mar. 9th September, 1819. Arms (*Sable*, 3 Mascles, *Or.*)

Henry-Robert, 3rd son, born 14th of Sept. 1801. Rector of Breadsall.

Frances-Caroline, dau. of William Jenny, of King's Newton hall, esq.

Edmund Lewis, 4th son, born 1st Aug. 1803. Charles Hugh Crewe, born, April, 1805.

Louisa. Selina, mar. Wm. Stanhope Badcock, Post-Captain in the Royal Navy. Henrietta.

John Harpur Crewe, born 18th Nov. 1824.

Henrietta-Frances Harpur Crewe, born 4th July, 1829, died Sept. 3rd of the same year.

Henry Harpur Crewe, born 30th September, 1828.

The ancient family of Harpur is traced to the period of the Conquest. Hugo, the son of Richard le Harpur, lived at the time of Henry I.; and his grandson Roger, who was contemporary with Richard Cœur de Lion, bore a plain cross as his distinction. The son of Roger, Gilbert le Harpur, espoused Hawise, who was heiress of Elmedon and of Chesterton, in the county of Warwick. The grandson of Gilbert, was John le Harpur, who some time early in the fifteenth century married Isabella, daughter of Sir Robert Appleby, of Rushall, in the county of Stafford, knt. Richard Harpur, Serjeant at Law and Judge of the Common Pleas, greatly aggrandized the family, and was the first that fixed at Swarkstone; he married Jane, daughter of Sir

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George Finderne, of Finderne, who, by the death of her brother, Thomas Finderne, esq. brought to her husband the manors of Finderne, Swarkstone, &c. Sir John Harpur, knt. the son of the Judge, was High Sheriff in 1605; and Sir Henry Harpur, the grandson of the Judge, was created a Baronet in 1626, by Charles I. and afterwards espoused the cause of that monarch, and fortified his house at Swarkstone, which was destroyed by the parliamentarians. The Baronet, who was of Calke, was the third son of Sir John Harpur, and it was his grandson, Sir John Harpur, knt. and bart. who on the death of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, in 1671, succeeded to his large estates. Both branches of the family were great sufferers for their loyalty in the reign of Charles I. (See a List of those who Compounded at page 84, in the Appendix.) His son, Sir John Harpur, bart. of Calke, married Catherine, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Lord Crewe,* of Stene. Sir Henry, the son of Sir John, married one of the daughters of the Duke of Rutland: he was M. P. for Worcester and afterwards for Tamworth. The next Baronet of that name was son of the preceding one, and was M. P. for Derby in 1761, and sheriff in 1774. He married the second daughter of the Earl of Warwick. The name of Crewe was assumed by the succeeding Baronet in 1808, by permission, under the royal sign manual. The present Baronet, Sir George Crewe, of Calke, succeeded to the title and estates of the family in 1819, and was high sheriff of the county of Derby in 1821.—Sir George has the inestimable reputation of being a kind and liberal landlord. He is a great encourager of agricultural improvements, and is extensively esteemed for his general benevolence and philanthropy. Sir George is lord of the manors of Arleston and Sinfen, Boulton, Breadsall, Calke, Smisby, Stanton by Bridge, Swarkstone, Ticknall, Twyford and Stenson, &c. The principal estates of Sir George, consist of 11,000 acres in Derbyshire, and 23,000 acres in Staffordshire, besides the lordship of Hemmington, in the county of Leicester.—The proprietor of this work has to acknowledge respectfully, the donation of the two plates of Calke Abbey, which ornament these pages.

Calke Abbey, the principal seat of Sir George Crewe, bart. was erected early in the last century by Sir John Harpur, bart. It is a noble mansion, standing in the centre of an extensive park, of which the verdant and well wooded elevations rise on all sides from the Abbey. These elevations afford rich and interesting prospects, and the valleys which intersect them are adorned with venerable oaks and other ancient forest trees. Few spots exceed this in variety, and wood intermixed with sheets of water is met with amid this charming diversity of hill and dale. Groups of deer, sheep, and cattle enliven the scene. The deer are a fine species of the fallow-deer: the sheep are a peculiar breed, called the Portland, of which notice has been taken in our Agricultural chapter. The house is built of fine freestone, round a quadrangular court: it is large and elegant. In the centre of the south front, two flights of steps lead to the portico, the pediment of which is supported by four Ionic columns. The hall or saloon communicates with the principal apartments; and is 46 feet in length, 31 in width, and 29 feet in height. This saloon is richly adorned with paintings, cabinets, &c. the former presenting numerous family portraits by eminent artists, and the latter containing an abundance of well arranged fossils, shells, and other natural curiosities. Portraits of Sir George and Lady Crewe are considered to rank among the best productions of Reinagle. There are portraits, also, of the Earl and Countess of Huntingdon, Colonel Harpur, Judge Harpur, of Swarkstone, Sir John and Lady Catherine Harpur, Lady Palmer, Lady Gough, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, &c. To the right is the drawing-room, the dimensions of which, are 29 feet 9 inches by 20 feet 3 inches. This spacious room is elegantly furnished: the walls are adorned with landscapes and other works of art; and the sideboards are ornamented with vases of exquisite workmanship, and a costly Chinese pagoda

* Crewe, the name of a family, which was so called from the township of Crewe, in Cheshire, where Thomas de Crewe became possessed of a knight's fee in 1288; John Crewe, esq. his descendant, was for his loyalty created, 15 Charles II. Lord Crewe, of Stene; which title became extinct in 1721, at the death of Nathaniel, the third Lord, who was bishop of Durham. It was revived in the person of John Crewe, of Crewe hall, who was the descendant of another branch of the family, in the female line, and was created a Baron in 1806.

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carved in ivory. To the left is the breakfast-room, 20 feet by 19 feet; and the dining-room, which is 33 feet by 28 feet. These rooms are exactly half the height of the saloon, and with it occupy the southern front. On the east is the library, 44 feet in length, and 19 feet in width. It is well stored with works in every department of literature. Adjoining the library is the sitting-room of Lady Crewe, which is 17 feet 9 inches, by 17 feet 6 inches. In this elegant apartment are some paintings by the old masters, which are esteemed among the richest productions of the pencil. —The prospect from the eastern front is highly picturesque, comprising the varieties of a valley with lawns, woods, and water. The lower rooms, consist of the private room of Sir George, and various other apartments. The upper story contains handsome chambers, connected by extensive passages and spacious anti-rooms; in one of these is a collection of preserved birds, containing specimens rare for colour and species, collected within a few miles of the house. The principal bed-chambers, &c. are upon the second story, consisting of four suites of family apartments, seven smaller single rooms, school-room, nursery, and servants' apartments. These chambers are all 14 feet 9 inches in height. In this house, although it has never yet been put up, either for use or ornament, is, perhaps, one of the most splendid state beds in the kingdom, presented, on the occasion of her marriage, by "Caroline," queen of George the Second, to Lady Caroline Manners (afterwards Harpur) as one of her bride-maids. This now beautiful seat was, in the memory of persons now living, one of the plainest and least ornamental, it is said, almost desolate and ugly, places in the county. The present improvements were all planned and executed by the late Sir Henry Crewe, bart. who devoted a life of retirement to this purpose, affording thereby, for many years, ample employment to the workmen and labourers of the surrounding neighbourhood. The house being ill supplied with water, Sir Henry Crewe, at a great expense, brought it from an excellent spring beyond Ticknall, about a mile and a half, to a covered reservoir in the park, from whence the stables, house, gardens, and dairy, are now fully and amply supplied. The style of architecture is Ionic, highly enriched, with fluted pilasters between the windows, and an elegant balustrade round the whole building, within which is a flat roof covered with lead. The stables are excellent, and stand on an elevated site to the north of the house.

CALLOW, a scattered village and hamlet (which with Ible forms a joint constablery) is in the parish of Wirksworth, and the inhabitants are supported by agriculture.

Caldlow, Caldelawe,

The hamlet contains 1092 acres of gritstone and limestone land, viz. 100 acres of wood, one-fourth arable, the remainder meadow and pasture, divided into farms of about 100 acres each, at an average rental of 30*s.* per acre. The land is well watered by the Ecclesbourn and numerous springs. The lordship is about equally divided between Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, of Malveysin Ridware, esq. and Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq. who are joint lords of the manor. The tithes belong to the Dean of Lincoln; they are held on lease by G. Errington, esq. who re-lets them to the occupiers at an average of 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1111. 10*s.* The average of seven years parochial expenses is £135. 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum. The inhabitants pay to Brassington House of Industry, and the paupers are sent to that house.

The ancient hall is now in the occupation of Mr. German Dean, one of Mr. Chadwick's tenants. The duchy manor exercises a paramount jurisdiction over the manor of Callow.

The manor was part of the king's lands after the Conquest, attached to the manor of Wirksworth. At an early period it was held by the Okeover family. In the reign of Edward I. the descendant of Patrice de la Launde, whose name appears in the roll of Battle Abbey, had free warren granted in this manor. Joan, daughter of William, and one of the co-heirs of Sir John de la Launde, knt. brought this manor, by marriage, to Richard de Morley, whose daughter and heir married Hugh de Riesley; her daughter and namesake, Lucia, married Roger de Masey, whose daughter and heiress general of de la Launde, Morley, &c. Goditha, married Ralph de Statham. Joan, the great-grand daughter of the latter, in the reign of Edward IV. brought the manor

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to John Sacheverell, esq. whose great-great-grandson, Henry Sacheverell, esq. who died in 1620, bequeathed it to his eldest natural son, Valens Sacheverell, esq. of Callow, co. Derby, whose son George gave a moiety of it to his great-nephew, Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, esq.: this moiety is now the property of Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, esq. The other moiety was given by George Sacheverell, esq. to the celebrated Dr. Henry Sacheverell, rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn. The doctor's widow gave it to her third husband, Charles Chambers. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Chambers' daughter, who married Mackenzie, and gave a moiety of this share to Miss Jane Mackenzie, her husband's sister, and the other to Mary Kirkby, who married Mr. Thomas Robinson. In 1775, these parties joined in selling the moiety of the manor of Callow to the late Philip Gell, esq. and it is now the property of his son, Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq.

Pedigree of CHADWICK, *of Callow, Ridware, &c.*

ARMS. Mr. Chadwick appears, by Shaw's Staffordshire, from authority of Herald's College, to be entitled to quarter 47 coats: but he uses a seal of 14 quarters, an impression of which is in the possession of the Publisher, viz.

1. Chadwick, of Chadwick and Healey, *Gules*, an escutcheon and orl of martlets, *Argent*.
2. Kyrkeshagh, co. Lancaster, *Or*, on a chief, per pale, *Gules* and *Sable*, three bezants.
3. Ligholres, co. Lancaster, *Vert*, a Lion rampant, *Or*, charged with caltrops, *Sable*.
4. Okeden, of Okeden and Healey, *Argent*, on a fesse, *Sable*, ent. six acorns, slipped, per pale, three oak leaves, slipped.
5. Healey, of Healey, *Gules*, four lozenges, engrailed, in bend, *Ermine*.
6. Chadwick, of Malveysin Ridware, *Argent*, a bordure, *Gules*, charged with 8 martlets of the first.
7. Cawarden, of Malveysin Ridware, *Gules*, a sling or hand-bow, ent. two pheons, *Argent*.
8. Malveysin, of Malveysin Ridware, *Gules*, 3 bendlets, *Argent*.
9. Sacheverell, of Newhall and Callow, *Argent*, on a saltire bezant, five water-bougets, *Or*, a bordure, *Gules*, granted by Sir William Dugdale, in 1665, to George Sacheverell, son of Valens Sacheverell, eldest natural son of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, Callow, &c. in co. Derby, of Newhall, co. Warwick, and of Oldhays, &c. co. Leicester.
10. Statham, of Statham and Callow, *Gules*, a pale lozenge, *Argent*, (parchment roll, four masquels, in pale.)
11. Massey, of Sale, co. Chester, and of Callow, *Argent*, a chevron, ent. three lozenges, *Sable*.
12. Risley, of Risley and Callow, *Argent*, a fesse, bezant, ent. 3 crescents, *Gules*.
13. Morley, of Morley and Callow, *Argent*, a lion rampant, *Sable*, duelly crowned, *Or*, with a crescent for difference, *Or*, on the shoulder.
14. De la Launde, of Callow, *Gules*, a fesse, *Or*, ent. three bezants.

CREST. On a wreath, *Argent* and *Gules*, a Talbot's head, of the second, vulned, and bleeding at the mouth, *Proper*, pierced through the neck with an arrow, *Or*, barbed and flighted, *Argent*, the point embrued, *Proper*, gorged with a collar, *Ermine*, runmed and mowed, *Or*, charged with three chess rooks, *Gules*.

MOTTO. Juxta Salopiam, alluding to the death of Robert Malveysin and Sir William Handsacre; but the motto used by Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, esq. and Charles Chadwick, esq. are the words *En bon foy*, being the motto of Sacheverell, of Morley, Callow, &c. Crest, a Lily.

Humphry Chadwick, of Wadehouse, in Malveysin Ridware. = Margaret Hall.

John Chadwick, esq. jure uxoris, joint lord of Malveysin Ridware, viz. five-eighths; 2nd son and heir, bapt. in 1564; died 21 Jac. I. = Joyce, one of the daughters of Thomas Cawarden, of Malveysin Ridware, esq. Born in 1579; married in 1594. Arms. *Gules*, a sling or hand bow, two Pheons, *Argent*, Cawarden. *Gules*, three bendlets, *Argent*, Malveysin.

Lewis Chadwick, of Malveysin Ridware, esq. born in 1596; held lands in Edingale, co. Derby; was lieut. colonel for Parliament. Governor of St. Lucia, &c. died in 1655. = Mary, dau. of Anthony Bagott, of Colton, esq. Mar. art. dated 20th August, 1618, in which A. B. assures to L. C. all his lands in Edingale, co. Stafford and Derby.

John, died an infant.

Mabel, bapt. in 1605.

Cawarden, bapt. in 1611; living in 1616, but died young.

Valens Sacheverell, of Newhall, co. Warwick, and of Callow, in the parish of Wirksworth, esq. which he had of the gift of his father, Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, esq. to whom he was eldest natural son. = Anne, dau. of Sir Geo. Devereaux, of Sheldon hall, co. Warwick, knt. youngest brother of Walter Devereaux, 5th Viscount Hereford. *a*

Cawarden C. eld. son and heir, obt. under age, before 1652, S. P.

Katherine, only dau. and heir, born in 1620. = John Chadwick, of Healey hall, co. Lancaster, esq. in 1638; resided at Nottingham in 1639, where he succeeded his kinsman, James Chadwick, of Nottingham, esq. as steward of the honour of Peverell, along with his father-in-law. He was lieut. col. for Parlmt.; died in 1669. *b*

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a

George Sacheverell, of Callow and Newhall, co. Warwick, and Old Hay, co. Leicester, esq. Had the arms of Sacheverell, with a bordure, *Gules*, granted by Dugdale, anno 1665. Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1712. Gave half of Callow to Dr. Henry Sacheverell, and died at Newhall in 1715. — Mary Wilson, obt. in 1739, æt. 75.

Anne, dau. of Valens Sacheverell, sole lord of Callow, co. Derb. and of Newhall, co. Warwick, esq. and sis. of George Sacheverell, esq.; mar. in 1685; died at Sutton, and buried at Malveysin Ridware, 23rd of April, 1689. — Charles Chadwick, lord of Maiveysin Ridware, esq. was of Sutton Colefield, co. Warwick, J. P. He was a warm friend to William III. and died in 1697; bur. in the chancel of Sutton Colefield ch. 27th February, 1697.

b

John Chadwick, M.A. baptized in 1638; chaplain to Charles, Earl of Peterborough, and lecturer of Dartford. — Jordan C. bapt. at Nottingham, Feb. 11th, 1640. Lewis, a clergyman, died unmarried. — Mary, ux. of Robert Illingworth, esq. capt. of a troop of horse; obt. in 1699. Katherine, obt. ccel.

Charles C. esq. a great rake and duellist. Living in 1732, died unmar. — Edward, chaplain of a Man of War, died at sea, unmarried. — Robert, capt. of a ship, killed in a sea-fight, under admiral Sir I. Norris, leaving a widow and two daughters, one of which is said to have married a son of the gallant admiral.

Charles Chadwick, of Sutton Colefield, esq. only son, bapt. at Malveysin Ridware, Feb. 22nd, 1674. Sheriff of Staff. in 1719. Died 25th December, 1756, aged 82; buried at Malveysin Ridware. — Dorothy, dau. of Sir Thomas Dolman, of Shawhouse, Berkshire, knt. mar. at London, 10th May, 1699; died in childbed, in 1712; bur. at Sutton, 22nd November, 1712. — Mary, dau. of capt. Robert Illingworth, by his wife, Mary Chadwick; married 20th November, 1718; obt. 19th December, 1737, aged 53; 2nd ux. — Catherine, married in 1698, to Ralph Floyer, of Henta, Staffordshire, esq.

George and Charles, obt. infants. — Mary, born in 1700, died unmarried, in 1770. — Anna, bur. aged 7. — Anne, died soon after her birth.

Charles Chadwick Sacheverell, of Newhall, Malveysin Ridware and Callow, esq. born 1st February, 1705: assumed the name and arms of Sacheverell only, and went to reside at Newhall, in 1729. J. P. for co. Stafford; died at Newhall, 31st July, 1779, S. P. — Anna Maria, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Wm. Brearley, of Handsworth, co. Stafford, gent. mar. in 1742. — Dorothy Chadwick succeeded to the property of the family at Malveysin Ridware, Newhall and Callow, with personalty of £10,000. on the death of her brother, in 1779. She died Nov. 30th, 1784, æt. 84, unmarried. — John Chadwick, of Healey hall, Lane. esq. son and finally heir of Charles, by his second wife, succeeded to the estate by virtue of his father's Will, in 1756; born 22nd January, 1719–20. Lieut.-col. of the Lancashire Militia. J. P. &c. died 23rd Nov. 1800, aged 71. — Susannah, youngest dau. of Robert Holt, of Skevington, co. Lancaster, esq. sister and co-heiress of Edward and Roger Holt, of Skevington and Ince, esq. mar. 24th September, 1745; died 19th Jan. 1765, aged 54.

Mary, born 20th Nov. 1745, living unmarried at Healey, anno 1797. — Charles, bapt. 15th Nov. 1750; died 29th August, 1751; buried at Manchester. — Charles Chadwick, of Malveysin Ridware, Callow and Newhall, esq. J. P. deputy lieut. &c. only surviving son; born 2nd October; bapt. 26th Oct. 1753, at St. Ann's church, Manchester; died 29th July, 1829, aged 75. — Frances, eldest and only surviving dau. of Richard Green, of Leventhorpe, W. R. of co. York, esq. by his wife, Frances, sister of the late Sir Hen. Cavendish, of Doveridge, mar. on St. Chadd's day, 1788.

Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, esq. only son, born 28th November, bapt. 5th December, 1793. — Elizabeth Catherine, dau. of —— Chapman, gen. in Royal Artillery, of Tainfield house, co. Somerset; mar. 15th June, 1826.

Only existing issue, a daughter.

The family of Chadwick, of Callow, in this county, and Malveysin Ridware, co. Stafford, is with respect to antiquity and connexions, one of the most eminent in the latter county. The present representative, Hugo Malveysin Chadwick, esq. is the fourteenth in descent from Nicholas de Chadwick, the seventeenth from De la Launde, the nineteenth from John de Healey, and the twenty-fifth from Malveysin, the Norman. The Malveysins of Ridware, after possessing estates in Staffordshire, ten descents from the Conquest, terminated in the male line by the death of Sir Robert Malveysin, who was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403; his two co-heiresses, Margaret, the younger, espoused Sir William Hansacre, knt. and Elizabeth, the elder, Sir John Cawarden, knt. and after seven descents of the Cawardens, Joyce, the third daughter of Thomas Cawarden, brought by marriage, a moiety of the manor of Malveysin Ridware to her husband, John Chadwick, esq. in the year 1594. Katherine,

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the grand-daughter of this marriage, and daughter of Lewis Chadwick, esq. a lieutenant colonel of Horse in the Parliament army, at the battle of Stafford, &c. brought these estates to John Chadwick, esq. of Healey hall, who was also a lieutenant colonel in the Parliamentary army. His son, Charles Chadwick, who married into the family of the Sacheverells of Morley, was an earnest supporter of the cause of William III. who seems to have differed greatly in the politics of the period from his brother-in-law, George Sacheverell, of Callow, who, when he was sheriff of Derbyshire, in the year 1712, acknowledged the very doubtful relationship of the famous Dr. Henry Sacheverell,* and gave him half the manor of Callow in testimony of his regard for the violent sermon which that celebrated Tory divine preached, as an assize sermon, at All Saints Church, Derby.

Callow, in Hope.

CALOW, a village, hamlet and constablery in the parish of Chesterfield, contained, in 1821, 79 houses, 83 families and 395 persons: now increased to 100 families and 600 inhabitants. Of the 100 families, three-fourths are chiefly employed in agriculture and one-fourth in the manufacture of iron.

The township consists of 1299 *a.* 2 *r.* 19 *p.* of strong clay land, divided into small farms, among twelve proprietors, the principal of whom are, Earl Manvers, the lord of the manor, who holds a court annually, and owns 895 acres, Messrs. George and Jethro Adlington, William Ashmore, Henry Cowlishaw, Robert Cox, William and Peter Smith, William Windle, &c. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2141. 10*s.* The tithes are annually fixed, and are rated at about 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre. The average rental is about 25*s.* per acre. The average of seven years parochial expenses is £170. 5*s.* per annum. The inhabitants pay church rates to Chesterfield.

The manor belonged to the King at the time the Doomsday Book was compiled; since which it has belonged successively to the families of Breton, Loudham and Foljambe; it has been in the present noble owner's family a considerable time.

Charities.

Foljambe Godfrey...	Lands, &c.... ...	7	8	1½	Poor	Will, 24th Feb. 1594.
Wagstaff Edmund...	Rent charge ...	1	10	0	Put out apprentices and poor	Will, 21st April, 1668.

Calow Mill, in Hathersage.

Callenge Low, in Yolgrave.

Calton and *Calton Lees*, in Bakewell.

CALVER, a village, hamlet, and constablery in the chapelry of Baslow, parish of Calvoure, Bakewell, and in the hundred of High Peak, is seated on the west bank of the Derwent, 2 m. N. of Baslow, and 1 m. S. of Stoney Middleton, which is the post town. In 1821, this hamlet contained 115 houses, 121 families, and 604 inhabitants. Of the families, 27 are employed in agriculture, 36 in trade, and 57 in the cotton-mills and in the lime quarries. The cotton-mills are worked by Messrs. Mason and Co. who employ about 200 hands, and the extensive lime works at this place are carried on by Messrs. Broomhead and Frost.

* Tindal says that Dr. Henry Sacheverell was the grandson of John Sacheverell, Presbyterian minister, of Wincanton, in Somersetshire, who was bred in St. John's college, Oxford, and silenced soon after the Restoration. This John, being taken at a conventicle, suffered three years imprisonment, which occasioned his death. John's eldest son, father of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, was bred in King's college, Cambridge, and entertained notions very opposite to his father's principles, and died minister of St. Peter's church, in Marlborough, leaving a numerous family, in very low circumstances. His son Henry was put to school at Marlborough, at the charge of Edward Hearst, an apothecary, who, being his godfather, adopted him for his son. Hearst's widow sent him afterwards to Oxford, where he became Fellow of Maudlin college. His mother, by procurement of Bishop Burnet, was admitted into the hospital for distressed widows, at Salisbury. He had not been long at Oxford before he discovered his turbulent spirit. When he came to be ordained by Bishop Lloyd, he was by the Bishop charged with false Latin, but he confidently defended it, until the Bishop sent for books to convince him. The Bishop, finding him very ignorant in divinity, refused to ordain him at that time, but did it afterwards on the Bishop of Oxford's recommendation, with particular marks of favour; yet he ungenerously traduced the learned prelate in a libel, called, "The Character of a Low Churchman." Nor was he less virulent against Bishop Burnet, his mother's benefactor. Being presented to a small living, in Staffordshire, he fell in, both there and at Oxford, with the most furious of the High Church and Jacobite party; made scurrilous reflections on the death of King William and the Hanover succession, and, when the Queen appeared against the High Church Memorial, he called her a waxen queen, alluding to the jest passed upon her at Oxford by those who put her motto *Semper Eadem* upon a weather-cock. He was proceeding in this manner when his friends got him preferment in London.

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The township consists of 850 acres of limestone and gritstone land. The tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, who lets them on lease to the Earl of Newburgh, who is sole proprietor and lord of the manor. The average rental is about 24*s.* per acre, and about 1*s.* in the pound for tithe is added to the rental. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £822. The average of nine years poor and county rates, with the constables' accounts, is £108. 10*s.* 7*d.* The parishioners pay church rates to Baslow and Bakewell. There is one male friendly society, consisting of 170, and one female, of 80 members; one Sunday-school, supported by Mr. Mason and the parishioners, and one bridge across the Derwent, repaired at the expense of the county.

Calver is a part of one of the principal limestone districts of Derbyshire, and it derives considerable advantage from its proximity to lands where a different soil prevails, and its produce is in great demand. The lime obtained here is admirably fitted for agricultural purposes; hence a lucrative trade has been established, for the supply of which the hills of Calver furnish abundant materials. It is much to be regretted that no canal communication has been opened between this and other parts of the same county, where lime is wanted and coal abounds; a mutual exchange of the productions of each would be highly advantageous to both. Great difficulty would certainly be found in thus passing the immense rampart of hill by which they are divided; but, as a canal has been lately continued to Sheffield, it might easily be carried through Abbey Dale to East Moor, above Totley, and thence by Dronfield to Chesterfield. With the nearest part of this branch a rail-road, on the principle of the one near Chapel-en-le-Frith, might communicate. The practicability of this undertaking is easily discernible, and its utility would produce an increase of business to the Sheffield and Chesterfield canals, that would be of incalculable benefit to both.

The limestone rocks of Derbyshire not only furnish excellent manure for agricultural purposes, but, when untouched by fire, they produce the best materials in the kingdom for road-making. The persons employed here in this useful branch of labour are by no means deficient in a knowledge of their business; on the contrary, they appear to understand the best principles of making and repairing roads. They break the limestone to a circular gauge of from two and a half to three inches in diameter, and a forfeit is incurred for every stone that will not pass the ring: the stone when thus broken is laid upon the road six or eight inches thick, and shortly it becomes so hard and compact, that the carriage wheels as they pass over it scarcely leave a mark behind them. In the vicinity of Bakewell, Baslow, Calver, Hassop, and throughout the High Peak, this system of road-making has long prevailed, and has been found very beneficial; the roads are not only easy to travel on, but they are very durable, and made at little expense.

The manor of Calver at the Doomsday Survey was a berewick to Ashford, and belonged to the king. In the reign of Henry VI. to Thomas Lynford. Henry VIII. granted it to Rowland Shakerley, and having passed to the Traceys, was conveyed by that family to the Stratfords. In the reign of Elizabeth, the ancestor of the Earl of Newburgh purchased it.

Charity.

Eyre Rowland... | Rent charge | 1 0 0 | Poor | Died in 1624.

Car Meadow, in Glossop.

CARSINGTON, a village, township, constablery, and parish in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and deanery of Ashbourn. This village is seated in a valley 2 m. W. of Wirksworth, and 7 m. E. from Ashbourn. The houses are built under some limestone rocks, whose grey crags jut over the tops of the houses. In 1821 there were 53 houses, 55 families, and 270 persons in the parish, who are supported by agriculture and mining.

Ghersintune,

The extent of the township is 1116 *a.* 2 *r.* 30 *p.* of good limestone land, principally pasture, divided among ten proprietors, viz. Philip Gell, esq. the lord of the manor, 786 *a.* 1 *r.* 8 *p.*; Robert Dale, esq. 185 *a.* 0 *r.* 15 *p.*; Mr. John Tomlinson, 35 *a.* 3 *r.*; Rector, glebe land, 46 *a.* 0 *r.* 24 *p.*; Widows' cow-gates, 8 *a.* 1 *r.* 28 *p.* and five

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small freeholders. The tithes are about £100. per annum; and the average rental about 28*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1337. 6*s.* 2*d.*; but, according to a return in the county office, it appears to be £1858. 5*s.* The amount paid to the poor alone, taking an average of eight years, is £107. 0*s.* 6*d.* per annum. There is one endowed school and one public house in the township.

In the Doomsday Book this place is called *Ghersintune*, and was part of the king's lands attached to the manor of Wirksworth. In 39 Henry VI. the Earl of Shrewsbury held this manor, and left it to his son John. In 7 Elizabeth, Ralph Gell, gent. left an estate here to his son Anthony, who died seised of the manor of Carsington in 1578–9, now the property of his representative, Philip Gell, of Hopton, esq. Mr. Wolley mentions several good families who held lands here, viz. the Haywards, Hutchinsons, Stones, &c.

The small church, dedicated to St. Margaret, was rebuilt in 1648. The living is a rectory, entered in the king's books at the clear value of £48. and yearly tenths 10*s.* 2½*d.* The present value, derived from the 46 acres of glebe and the tithes, is about £175. per annum. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector, and the Rev. Robert Gell, the present curate.

Registers.

The registers are contained in 8 or 9 volumes. The earliest begins 1st October, 1592, and ends in 1639, each page being signed by the minister and churchwardens. They are extremely well kept. They contain entries of the induction of several rectors, and several events: viz.

1618, "No christenings this year." 1637, "In this year was the parsonage house built." 1638, "The *ciew* tree was set in the church-yard of Carsington by William Thorpe, rector, Illam, Ralph Gell, and Edward Valens, upon the feast of Simon and Jude, anno Dom. 1638." 1688, "September 29, Sarah Tissington, a poor young woman, born into the world without any hands or arms, yet was very nimble and active in the use of her feet, with which she could not only take up things from the ground, and play at most childish games with her play-fellows when she was a child; but also, when grown up, she could knit, dig in the garden, and do divers other services with her feet; she was aged 24, or 25 years, and departed this life the day and year aforesaid; born and buried at Carsington." 1698, June 15, "Bishop Lloyd's second visitation, staid two nights at Hopton hall on his way to Bakewell."

Here are found many entries to the gentle families of Gell, of Hopton, Stone, Hayward, Hutchinson, and the yeoman families of Hutchinson and Gell, all of Carsington. The entry of Dr. Francis Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, is as follows: "Francis, son of Edward and Mary Hutchinson, baptized 8th January, 1659." That of his brother, Samuel Hutchinson, esq. ensign in Forbe's regiment at the battle of the Boyne, 10th October, 1666; and that of Francis, John, and Edward, and Dr. Samuel Hutchinson, bishop of Killala, his sons, the latter on 29th May, 1701, being all styled sons of Samuel Hutchinson, ensign in the army, and Mary his wife. Mr. John Hutchinson, living in 1712, was then one of the most considerable lead smelters in the county. The bishop of Killala was grandfather of the present Sir Samuel Synge Hutchinson, of Castle Sallagh, in Ireland, bart. and his brother, Sir Robert Synge, of Keltrough, bart.

Charities.

SCHOOL.—This school-house was built by Mrs. Temperance Gell, of Hopton, spinster, or by her Trustees, under her Will, dated 21st March, 1722, and proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, 1730, whereby she gave £220. to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the possessor of Hopton hall, and to Mr. Samuel Hutchinson, to be laid out in land, for a schoolmistress to teach poor children of Hopton and Carsington, trustees for the time being, of whom the possessor of Hopton hall is always to be one, to have power to choose and displace the mistress, and choose children. By a codicil, dated 28th September, 1728, she devised a house and land to the said trustees, which she had lately purchased, and £200. to build a school-house and habitation for the mistress; who is to teach twenty poor boys and girls of the poorer inhabitants of Hopton and Carsington; and if not a sufficient number in those two places, then from Middleton by Wirksworth—the children to be five years old—the mistress to be unmarried, without children, a protestant, and to have £10. a year. This legacy, and £50. left by Samuel Bendall, will dated 1727, was laid out in a farm at Ockbrook, now consisting of 52 *a.* 2 *r.* 28 *p.* with a barn, occupied by John Walker, at £80. a year.

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The trust has never been renewed. Mr. Gell being at present sole trustee, choosing mistress and children, who are taught and clothed once a year, at the expense of about £40. a year. The mistress receives a salary of £14. 14*s.* a year, and £5. yearly for coals. The Commissioners are of opinion that the surplus income ought to be applied in extending the benefits of the charity to a larger number of children; and that new trustees should be appointed.

Gisborne Rev. Francis.....	Funds.....	5	10	0	Poor ..... Will, 1818.
Widows' Beast-gate	8*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.*	9	0	0	Two poor widows Inclosure, 1826.

John Oldfield, an eminent puritan divine, who wrote on the Righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, was ejected from this benefice in 1662, and died in 1682. His son, Dr. Joshua Oldfield, an eminent presbyterian divine and tutor, was born at Carsington in 1656; he exercised his ministry successively at Tooting, in Surrey, at Oxford, and in Maiden-Lane, London. His principal works were Treatises on the Improvement of Human Reason, and on the Trinity. Mr. Ellis Farneworth, translator of the Life of Pope Sextus V. Davila's History of France, and Machiavel's works, was presented to this rectory, in 1762, the year before his death.

Carnfield, in South Normanton.

Carter Lane, in Pinxton.

Cartledge, in Dronfield.

Cartledge, in Duckmanton.

Castle Gresley, see Gresley.

CASTLETON, a village, township and parish, in the constablery of Hope, in the archdeaconry of Derby and hundred of High Peak, 5 m. N. N. E. from Tideswell, 12 m. N. E. from Buxton, 7 m. N. E. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 25 m. S. E. from Manchester, 40 m. N. from Derby, and 162 m. N. W. from London, is seated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the Peak of Derbyshire, and more celebrated than any other for its extensive and wonderful cavern, ancient and once valuable lead mines, and Peverell's castle. The houses in the village are built principally of stone, procured in the neighbourhood at the foot of Mam Tor, and other immense mountains that enclose it to the south and west: to the north and east a fruitful plain of some miles' extent is enclosed on the north by another range of hills, the highest eminences of which are known by the names of Winhill, Losehill, Bamford Edge, &c. The parish includes the parochial chapelry of Edale, which is seated in the most secluded part of Derbyshire, embosomed amidst the highest portion of the Peak hills. The township of Castleton, in 1821, contained 210 houses, occupied by 214 families, and 993 persons, now increased to about 1200 inhabitants, who are employed in agriculture, the mines, cotton weaving, twine spinning, and other trades and handicraft. The support of the inhabitants is derived from these sources, and from those who are induced to visit the remarkable places in the neighbourhood.

The extent of the township of Castleton is 2905 *a.* 3. *r.* 32 *p.* of good land, principally pasture, watered by a brook which springs from under a rock near the Peak cavern; the land on the north side of the township is gritstone, and that on the south, limestone, divided into large farms, generally at an average rental of £2. per acre, though there are many small proprietors, the number of freeholders being 150. Among the large proprietors may be enumerated the Duke of Devonshire, grantee and lessee of the manor under the crown, Sir William Chambers Bagshaw, M. D. William John Bagshaw, of the Oaks in Norton, esq. Rev. John Bagshaw, of Banner Cross, as lessee of the duchy, Isaac Hall, esq. John Champion esq. Messrs. Robert Howe Ashton, Samuel Ashton, John Dakin, Ellis and Thomas Eyre, Joseph Hall, Rowland Heathcote, Isaac and Jeremiah Royse, Thomas, Joseph, and John Wright, the Rector and Vicar, &c. The great tithes belong to the bishop of Chester, as rector, and the vicar in the following proportions, viz. two thirds to the bishop, and one third to the vicar. The great tithes are on lease to the inhabitants at £135. 19*s.* 1*d.* The tithe of lead ore is every twentieth dish, and rarely exceeds £60. per annum. The small tithes belong to the vicar. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £2897. 19*s.* 2*d.* The average of seven years parochial expenses (except the church rate, which is nearly one book annually, and the highways) is £288. 5*s.*

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The paupers are maintained in a workhouse. There is one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1809; two male, and one female friendly societies, a parochial day-school, endowed, two Sunday-schools, one at the church, and one at the Methodist chapel, which are supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, and seven inns in the township.

The Duke of Devonshire, as grantee and lessee of the crown, holds a court-leet and court-baron at Easter and Michaelmas. A three weeks' court is also held for the recovery of small debts under £5. Joseph Hall, esq. is the steward.

There was anciently a market at this place, held on Wednesdays, which existed before 1222. There is now no market, but fairs have lately been established here, viz. on the 21st of April and on the first Wednesday in October, for the sale of horses, cattle, &c. The Sheffield and Manchester coaches pass through to and from, daily.

The celebrated cavern, called Peak's hole, or the Devil's cave, is described at page 13, in the first Part of this Work. Castleton is thus depicted by the muse of Mr. Cotton:

"A place of noted fame,
Which from the Castle there derives its name.
Ent'ring the village, presently y'are met
With a clear, swift and murmuring rivulet,
Towards whose source, if up the stream you look,
Or on your right, close by, your eye is strock
With a stupendous rock, raising so high
His craggy temples tow'rds the azure sky,
That if we this should with the rest compare,
They hillocks, mole-hills, warts and pebbles are.
This, as if King of all the mountains round,
Is on the top with an old tower crown'd,
An antiek thing, fit to make people stare:
But of no use, either in peace or war."

At the time of the compilation of Doomsday Book there were two manors belonging to the castle of William Peverell, in the Peak, which were held at that time by Gernebern and Hundine. These had there two carucates of land to be tared. There is land to two ploughs. There are now four ploughs in the demesne, and three villanes with one plough, and eight acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 50s. D. B.

The manor of Castleton is described in the Doomsday Survey as *"Terra Castelli William Peverell, in Peche fers."* This expression, says Lysons, seems to import, that the castle which gives name to this parish, was built by William Peverel, natural son of William I. who had given him this manor amongst other estates after the conquest. The Peverels did not enjoy their large estates in this county many generations; for William Peverel, a grandson of the first possessor, having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was obliged to secure his safety by an ignominious flight; leaving his castles and immense possessions at the king's (Henry the Second) disposal. Some of these continued many years in the crown, as appears by the sheriffs' accounts, but at length were granted by Henry II. to his son John, Earl of Morteyne, who afterwards succeeded to the crown. During the absence of Richard I. this castle, pursuant to the agreement between Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and John, Earl of Morteyne, was placed in the hands of Hugh de Novant.* In the sixth year of the reign of John, Hugh de Neville was appointed governor of the castle of Pec. It was afterwards in the hands of the rebellious barons, who united to oppose the tyranny of the monarch, but, in 1215, William de Ferrers, seventh Earl of Derby,

* Hugh de Novant, or Nonant, was chaplain to Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury and archdeacon of Oxford. He was high sheriff for the county of Stafford, in 3, 4 and 5 Richard I. and for executing which office he was suspended from his Episcopal functions. Before his consecration, he was appointed by the Pope to the office of legate. In 1189, Richard I. granted to him liberty of all his manors, lands and men, and of all those of his churches of Coventry and Lichfield, Chester, Shrewsbury, &c. He purchased the monastery of Coventry of the same king for 300 marks, intending to place secular priests in it. In 1190, he, for this purpose, went thither with armed men, and the monks refusing to obey his order, he effected his design by force of arms, wounding some and putting others to flight; he burnt and destroyed their charters and evidences, and established secular priests in their place. Bale says that he himself was wounded in the conflict near the high altar. In 1193, he was robbed of valuable treasures near Canterbury, as he was travelling towards king Richard, then a prisoner in Germany. Soon after the king's return he was deprived of his bishopric, for joining in the conspiracy with John, Earl of Morteyne, afterwards king John, against his brother Richard, in his absence; but he was willing to buy restitution, although he could never regain the king's favour, with the sum of 5,000 marks. During his episcopate he obtained for the church of Lichfield the advowson of Bakewell. In 1197, he was compelled, by the pope's mandate and the king's authority, to replace the monks of Coventry, though he yet entertained great aversion to them. Before his death he repented of his severity to the monks, and by large contributions endeavoured to expiate his offence, and dying in the habit of a monk, in 1199, at Betherleven, in Normandy, he was buried in the Monks' cloisters, at Caen. After the death of this bishop, the monks of Coventry having appointed a new prior, they proceeded to the election of a bishop.

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raised troops for the king, and took it from them by assault; and, in recompense for this eminent service, he was appointed governor. In the following year, Ranulph de Blunderville, Earl of Chester, was governor. The castellans now followed each other in quick succession. In 1 Henry III. William de Ferrers, seventh Earl of Derby, obtained a new patent for the custody of the castle of Pec, and held the government of it full six years. In 7 Henry III. the custody was given to Bryan de Lisle, a person of great trust with the king. In 13 Henry III. it was delivered up by Bryan de Lisle to William, Earl of Derby. In 16 Henry III. Bryan de Lisle again had the custody; 17 Henry III. William, Earl of Derby; 33 Henry III. William de Horsden; 35 Henry III. Prince Edward; and in 49 same reign, Simon de Montfort. In 18 Edward I. William, Earl Warren; 1 Edward II. Piers Gaveston; 4 Edward II. John, Earl of Warren, obtained a free grant of the castle and honour of Peke, in Derbyshire, with the whole forest of *High Peke*, to hold during his life in as full and ample a manner as it was anciently enjoyed by the Peverels before it came by escheat to the kings of England.

In 2 Edward III. this castle and forest appear to have been a part of the fortune given with Joan, sister of Edward III. on her marriage with David, Prince of Scotland. In 46 Edward III. it was given to John of Gaunt, and consequently absorbed in the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died in 1466, was constable of Peak castle. In the reign of Henry VII. the castle was held under the Duchy, by Robert Eyre, of Padley, esq.; in that of Henry VIII. successively by Robert Thornhill and William Gallins. Leland calls it the "Castel of the *Hy Peke*, belonging to the king." In the reign of Edward VI. it was held by Godfrey Somersall; and in that of Elizabeth, successively by John Eyre, esq. and Godfrey Foljambe, esq.

The elevated situation of the castle, and the almost perpendicular chasms that nearly isolate the eminence which it occupies, must, prior to the invention of gunpowder, have rendered it almost impregnable. The east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the Cave, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet in depth. On the west it is skirted by the precipice which frowns over the great cavern, and rears its abrupt head to the height of 260 feet. The north side is the most accessible, yet even here the path has been carried in a winding direction, to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

The castle-yard, an enclosed area, extended almost over the whole summit of the eminence. The wall is nearly in ruins to the level of the area; though, in some few places on the outside, it measures twenty feet high. On the north side were two small towers, now destroyed. The entrance was at the north-east corner, as appears by part of an archway yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the *keep*. The walls of this building, on the south and west sides, are pretty entire; and at the north-west corner are 55 feet high; but the north and east sides are much shattered. On the outside it forms a square of thirty-eight feet, two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being, from north to south, twenty-one feet, four inches; from east to west, nineteen feet, three inches. This difference arises from a difference in the thickness of the walls, which are composed of broken masses of limestone, and mortar of such an excellent temper, that it binds the whole together like a rock: the facings, both outside and inside, are of hewn gritstone. In the wall within is a little *herring-bone* ornament.

The inside is a complete vacuity; but anciently consisted of two rooms; one on the ground floor, and one above: over which the roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south, but not of equal height with the outer walls. The ground floor was about fourteen feet high, the upper room about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been through a doorway on the south side of the upper room, by a flight of steps, now wholly destroyed, but said to have existed within memory: the present entrance is through an opening made in the wall. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase communicating with the roof, but in a ruinous condition.

The antiquary will contemplate this ancient structure with feelings of gratification. The top of the rock where the castle stands is but a circumscribed plot of ground, nor

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can it at any time have been sufficiently ample to accommodate the numerous establishment of a great feudal chieftain: yet, in the earlier ages, it appears to have been a place of considerable importance; and the occasional residence of the Peverells, who resided here in great pomp and splendour.

The antiquity of this castle is considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the Archæologia, imagines it to have been a fortress, and a place of royal residence, during the government of the Saxons; but other antiquarians suppose it to be an undoubted Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror; to whom, indeed, the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection. Its ancient appellation of *Peverel's Place in the Peke*, countenances this opinion. Whatever is the truth, it is certain, that Peverel possessed it at the time of the Doomsday Survey, by the name of the Castle of the Peke, with the honour and forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county. About this time a tournament is reported to have been held here on the following occasion.

"Pain Peverel (half brother to William) Lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters; one of whom, named Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration she made respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure and encourage a number of visitors, invited all noble young men who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel's Place in the Peke, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms; declaring, at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors, should receive his daughter, with his castle at Whittington, as a reward for his skill and valour. Guarine de Meez, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the Lords Fitz-Warrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place above mentioned, and there engaged with a son of the king of Scotland, and also with a Baron of Burgoyne, and vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought."

It has been observed that this castle, though almost impregnable from its situation, was but ill adapted for a procrastinated siege, there being no appearance of any well or reservoir within its walls, from which the garrison could be supplied with water. To this observation it has been replied, that the spring at the upper end of Cave Dale might, by some very simple contrivance, have been made available to furnish the troops with this necessary article. Another, and more ample supply, lies more conveniently; a well has been discovered on the summit of Long Cliffe Hill; between which, and the castle, there is a communication, though now a very dangerous one, across the narrow ridge of rock that overtops the entrance into Peak's Hole. This well is built of the same kind of stone as the castle, and it is so situate as easily to be made available for an abundant supply of water.

The Duke of Devonshire has the nominal appointment of constable of the castle, and is lessee of the honour or manor and forest of the Peak, of which Castleton was, till of late years, esteemed a member. Courts are now held for Castleton as a distinct manor, extending over many of the townships of the Peak.

The name of Peverel is closely identified with the ancient history of this county. One of the most celebrated possessors of that name was the natural son of William the Conqueror, by Maude, the daughter of Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman, related to Edward the Confessor. This lady, who possessed great personal beauty, appears, according to some historians, to have been the wife of Ranulph Peverel, Elderman of the hundred of Dengy, in the county of Essex, and resident at Hatfield Peverel, in that county. It is probable that she became the mistress of William of Normandy during his visit at the court of the Confessor, and that he gave her in marriage to his companion in arms, Ranulph Peverel, son of Payne Peverel, standard bearer to Robert, Duke of Normandy, the father of William I. The king's son, by Maude, at the desire of his mother, assumed the name of his father-in-law, Peverel. According to the monk Vitalis, the newly built castle of Nottingham was committed to the custody of Peverel, in the second year of the reign of the Conqueror, but it is not stated which Peverel is meant; and we find that Castellane, one of the sons of Maude, was living in Dover, and that another, named Payne, was Lord of Brun, in the county of

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Cambridge. There is no difficulty in the supposition that William Peverel, the natural son of the Conqueror, was advanced nearly to the age of manhood, at the period of his father's successful enterprise, and we accordingly find that immense possessions were bestowed upon him immediately after the conquest. Blore, in his History of the Manor of South Winfield, says "he had in Nottingham forty-eight houses of merchants, twelve houses of knights, and thirty-nine manors with many dependent villages, in Nottinghamshire: forty-four lordships in Northamptonshire, and two in Essex. He had one manor and a dependent village in Bedfordshire, two towns in Oxfordshire, eight manors and their dependencies, in Buckinghamshire; and besides this manor of Winfield, twelve manors and their villages, in Derbyshire."* At the court of his half-brother, William Rufus, Peverel continued in favour, and, during the war with Robert of Normandy, the castle of Helme, in that duchy, was entrusted to him, which, however, he surrendered upon its being closely besieged. He died shortly afterwards, probably in disgrace, and is said by Deering,† from the Records of Lenton, to have founded the priory at that place, for Cluniac monks.

William Peverel (his son) in the time of Henry I. founded the priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, for Cluniac monks, and for the health of the souls of King William and Queen Matilda, and of their and his parents, and of King Henry and his Queen Matilda, and of their children, William and Matilda (the latter of whom first married to the Emperor, Henry IV. and afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and by her last husband was mother of King Henry II.) and also for the health of his own soul, and for the souls of Adeline, his wife, his son William and all his (the founder's) children; he gave thereto the following munificent gift out of his Derbyshire estate, viz. two parts of his demesne pastures in Buchestones (Buxton) Sachalcros (Shallcross) Ferneley (Fernilee) Sirebrock, Stafden (Staden) Cudal, probably (Cowdale) Crebil, Chaldelow, Darnehal, Stauredorl (Sterndale) Dunningestede, and Chelmordon (Chelmorton). He also gave them his manor of Blacowell (Blackwell) in the Peak, and two parts of the tithes of Tideswell, Bradewell, Badecowell (Bakewell) Hoccalaw (Hucklow) Esseford (Ashford) Wormmill (Wormhill) Monyax (Monyash) and Hulme (Holme) together with the whole tithe of his lead and venison in the Peak. Avenellus, one of his men, ancestor of the Earl of Rutland, granted to the same out of his demesnes at Haddon and Mettred uc ploth, probably (meadow place) and Monyax (Monyash.) To which his knights and great tenants made considerable additions. He gave to the abbey of St. Mary, in York, founded by the Earl of Brittany, eight carucates of land in Rudsten; he also founded an abbey of Black Monks, near Northampton, where, according to the Abbey register, he died in 1113.

William Peverel, according to the opinion of Blore, son of the last-named William, was one of the temporal Lords who attended King Stephen in the great council held at Oxford, in the first year of his reign, in which the King granted his Charter of indulgences to the people and privileges to the church; and in the third year of King Stephen he conducted the Nottinghamshire forces into Yorkshire, against the Scots; and in that expedition, he, at the famous battle, fought near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, called Bellum de Standard, shared in the honour of a glorious victory, obtained by the English, under the command of William, Earl of Albemarle, in the company of Robert de Ferrers, then Earl of Ferrers, and afterwards created Earl of Derby. But in the sixth or seventh year of King Stephen (1440) he experienced a wide reverse of fortune; for, continuing firm in his attachment to the King, and the affairs of the Empress, who had then raised an army to assert her right to the crown, taking a favourable turn, Ralph Paganell, baron of Dudley, one of her adherents, set fire to

* In the extract from the Doomsday Book, given in our Appendix, will be found particularized the manors in Derbyshire held by William Peverel. The castle, in the Peak Forest, Derbyshire, is expressly mentioned at the head of them.

† This author states that William I. in the second year of his reign, bestowed on his natural son the newly built castle of Nottingham, and large estates in that county. The Peerage of England places him at the head of the Earls of *Nottingham*, but *Glover*, in his Catalogue of Honour, makes no mention of him as such: and Camden says William, surnamed the Conqueror, made his natural son ruler of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, by the title of Lord. Some of the minor courts of this and the adjoining county of Nottingham, are still known by his name.

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the town of Nottingham: and this William Peverel, immediately afterwards, fighting stoutly at Lincoln, in the army of Stephen, against the army of the Empress, headed by Robert the Consul, Earl of Gloucester, he was there taken prisoner with the King, and the government of his castle at Nottingham was given, by the Empress, to the before-named Ralph Paganell.* But in the following year the soldiers of William Peverel by stratagem in the night recovered it again.

King Stephen being at Nottingham, at the very earnest entreaty of this William Peverel (the third) and of Odona, his wife, and Henry, his son, confirmed to the monastery of Lenton what William Peverel, father of this William, or this William himself, or any other benefactors had given thereto.

This William Peverel, it seems, had taken from the canons at Lenton the churches of Hæcham and Randia, which had been given to them by William, his father: but afterwards repenting of what he had done, he, with the consent of his heir, William the younger, restored them. His Deed being attested by many witnesses, and, amongst others, by Robert de Heriz.

His son William inherited the wealth and honours of the family, but was deprived of his estates by Henry II. His crime was the poisoning of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, with whose wife, the daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, he intrigued and confederated in the perpetration of this nefarious action, A. D. 1153. Dreading the just severity of the monarch he fled, on his guilt becoming known, to the monastery of Lenton, founded by his grandfather, and took the cowl as a monk; but it being intimated to him that the king intended to pass through Nottingham in his way to York, he threw off his religious habit and privately quitted the kingdom. The king seized upon the major part of his possessions, which he retained in his own hands until the birth of his youngest son, John, on whom he bestowed them, with the title of Earl of Moreton. Margaret, the sister of the last William Peverel,† married Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham and Derby, whose pedigree will appear in our account of Duffield.

Most of the Pedigrees we have consulted only give two generations of this family, but we think the account given by Blore is more consistent with truth than any other, and that his reasons are well grounded.

The handsome tower church is dedicated to St. Edmund. In 1269, the church of Peak castle was given by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) to the Abbot and Convent of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. After the dissolution, Henry VIII. gave the great tithes and the advowson of the vicarage, to the Bishop of Chester, and his successors. The Bishop of Chester has 85 *a.* 1 *r.* 15 *p.* of land in the township, 35 acres of which is but of little value, being high inferior land, and difficult to cultivate. Some small plots, containing 3 *a.* 3 *r.* 4 *p.* are divided between the bishop, as rector, and the vicar. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £41. and yearly tenths ——; it has been augmented by £200. subscribed, and £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. The glebe land is 21 *a.* 3 *r.* 17 *p.*; the vicar also receives a third part of the great tithes, now let for £135. 19*s.* 1*d.* yearly; and the tithe of lead ore, which averages about £60. per annum, the mines being less productive than formerly. The Rev. Charles Cecil Bates is the present vicar.

In 1819, the Rev. F. Farren left about 600 volumes of books to be lent out to the parishioners at the discretion of the minister.

A handsome Saxon arch, which divides the nave and the chancel, was rebuilt, in 1827, by order of Mr. Elias Needham and Mr. Timms, churchwardens.

* *Dug. Bar.* Vol. I. p. 451, 457, and *Speed*, p. 473. I am aware this action, and all the other occurrences I have related respecting this family, except the donations to York abbey, are annexed by *Dugdale* to one and the same William Peverel. But besides that, the register of St. James, near Northampton, offers evidence (notwithstanding the disagreement between the year of our Lord and the King's reign) that William Peverel, the founder, whom, for distinction, I will call William Peverel the second, died in the time of King Henry the First; it is highly improbable that the first William Peverel, who, by the Conqueror, a zealous and wary man, was entrusted with the custody of the castle of Nottingham in the second year of his reign, should be capable of fighting stoutly for Stephen seventy-four years afterwards. And, indeed, I think it is evident it was not him, but his grandson, William Peverel the third, who fought for King Stephen. *Blore.*

† Sir Walter Scott has assumed the title of Peverel of the Peak for one of his series of Novels, and that celebrated writer has made a member of this distinguished family one of the most conspicuous characters in his romance.

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Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of Micah Hall, gent. attorney at law, who died 14th May, 1804, aged 79: beneath is a Latin couplet, which may be thus translated—What I was you know not—What I am you know not—Whither I am gone you know not—Go about your business.

On brass—The Rev. Edward Bagshaw, A. M. the worthy vicar of this place 46 years, died 12th April, 1769, aged 79. A man, whose chief delight was in the service of his Master: a sound scholar, a tender and affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent, a lover of peace and quietness: who is gone to that place where he now enjoys the due reward of all his labours. Near him lies Margaret, his wife, and several of his children.

Charities.—Parish of Castleton.

Whittingham James..... | £100..... | Interest... | Education of 12 boys and girls.

Township of Castleton.

Bagshaw Richard	House and garden, and 65 *a.* old encl. in Edale	16	0	0	Schoolm. to inst. 12 poor chil. Castleton	Will, 13th Mar. 1749.
Bennett Edward	3 *a.* 3 *r.* 13 *p.* of land ..	8	6	0	£2. Poor, residue to educate 3 poor chil.	Will, 5th May, 1720.
Bray Champion, of Hope ...	£100. secured on turnpike road, viz.					Died in 1825.
	£40.	Interest			Poor.....	Castleton.
	£40.	Ditto ...			Ditto	Hope.
	£20.	Ditto ...			Ditto	Edale.
Dakin Thomas.....	£5.	0	5	0	Ditto	Will, in 1706.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	5	10	0	Ditto	Will, 1818.
How Robert	£36.	Interest			Ditto and Ringers	Will, 4th June, 1818.
Needham Samuel, Rushop Edge.....	Rent charge.....	6	0	0	Ditto	
Staveley Alice	£5.	0	5	0	Ditto	Will, 15th Dec. 1781.
Staveley Mary	£5.	0	5	0	Ditto	Will, 15th Jan. 1785.

The immediate approach to Castleton, by the road across the mountains from Chapel-en-le-Frith, is by "a steep descent, called the *Winnats*,* or Wind-gates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasms. This road is two miles in length, and carried on in a winding direction, in order to render the natural declivity of the ground passable by carriages. Happy was the imagination that first suggested its name, *The gates or portals of the winds;* since, wild as these sons of the tempests are, the massive rocks which nature here presents, seem to promise a barrier sufficiently strong to control their maddest fury. Precipices 1000 feet in height, dark, rugged and perpendicular, heave their unwieldy forms on each side the road, which makes several inflections in its descent, and frequently presenting themselves in front, threaten opposition to all further progress. At one of these sudden turns, to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton vale is unexpectedly thrown upon the eye, refreshing it with a rich picture of beauty, fertility and variety, after the tedious uniformity of rude and barren scenery to which it has so long been confined."

This peaceful and luxuriant vale has a very impressive effect, from being contrasted with the bleak and elevated tracts that environ it. Its breadth is in many parts two miles from south to north, its length, eastward, between five and six, and its depth, below the general level of the surrounding country, nearly 1000 feet. Through its bosom flows several meandering rivulets; and from the north and south, various lesser dales open into it from different distances. This valley communicates with that

* "The Winnats is not without a tale of horror. About sixty years ago a gentleman and lady, mounted on single horses and unattended with servants, are said to have been murdered in this dreary pass. They were strangers in the country, and some circumstances induced the supposition that they were on a matrimonial excursion to the north. They were both young, and one of the men concerned in the murder stated the lady to be extremely handsome. The morning after the commission of this atrocious act, the horses belonging to these unfortunate persons were found in the neighbourhood of Castleton, without riders, but properly caparisoned for travel. Suspicion pointed to the crime that had been committed, and an enquiry took place, when, after a few days' search, the dead bodies were found in one of the holes in the craggy sides of the Winnats. All attempts to trace out the perpetrators of this horrid deed were for a long time fruitless: they escaped the punishment of an earthly tribunal, but a singularly calamitous fate attended them. They were five in number: one only died in his bed, who confessed to have participated in the crime, and as he was the last survivor, he told who were the companions of his guilt; two of them, working near where the murder was committed, were killed by the sudden falling of a part of the rock above them; the other two were the victims of different accidents, and the inhabitants of this district regard their premature deaths, as awful instances of divine vengeance. Such is the tale of blood connected with the local history of the Winnats, and it is so circumstantially related, that the names of the men who were concerned in the commission of the crime are mentioned, and the manner of their death particularly detailed. This story I have told as it exists in the vicinity of the place, but the enquiries I have made into the accuracy of the narrative induce me to suppose it fabulous." *Rhodes.*

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through which the Derwent holds its course to Derby, a track well worth pursuing, from the romantic variety and beauty of the scenes it successively presents. The villages of Hope, Castleton and Brough, are situate within its limits; and the former, with its spire church, forms a very agreeable feature in the scenery when viewed from this part of the descent. The steep sides of the valley are beautified by well cultivated enclosures, rising above one another to its very edge. To the north, the country boldly swells into hills, terminating in two high points. Westward, it does not extend beyond the village of Castleton, but it there forms a noble amphitheatre, the back of which rises in many parts to the height of 1000 feet. As the road winds along the declivity, the traveller obtains a prospect of Castleton, which appears clustered near the bottom of the steep eminence, at whose feet the famous cavern discloses itself, and whose summit is occupied by the ruins of the ancient castle, frowning over the precipice, and Mam Tor raising its head beyond, are striking and grand objects. Near the entrance of the village, a bridge has been thrown across the stream which issues from the cavern. A ditch and vallum formerly extended in a semi-circular course round the village, from the mountain on which the castle stands, and may yet be traced in particular directions.

Between one and two miles from Castleton, near the western extremity of the elevated ridge that separates this valley from Edale, is Mam Tor, or the Shivering Mountain, one of the seven wonders of the Peak. This eminence is composed of shale and micaceous grit in alternate stratification; the former being highly impregnated with vitriol of iron. Its name, Mam Tor, is an ancient British appellation; but the Shivering Mountain is a title it has received in more modern times, from the circumstance of the shale continually decomposing under the action of the atmosphere, and falling in large quantities down the face of the precipice into the valley below. The vulgar error, that the mountain has suffered no diminution in bulk, though the shale and grit have been shivering from its face for ages, requires no confutation. If it did, the bare inspection of the spot would be sufficient; as the valley below is overwhelmed with its ruins, to the extent of half a mile; and the lines of an ancient encampment, which occupied the summit, destroyed for a number of yards by the crumbling of the substance. At some distance to the north-west, is another break in the mountain, called Little Mam Tor, from which the shale and grit frequently shiver, but not in so great a degree as at the former, where the rushing noise of the quantities that descend, is sometimes so loud as to be heard at Castleton.

The summit of Mam Tor was extremely well-adapted for a military station, as the ascent on every side, but the north-east, is very steep; and the height of the mountain nearly 1300 feet above the level of the valley. The camp was surrounded by a double trench, which is still, for the most part, in excellent preservation. It extended from the north-east to the south-west, along the ridge of the eminence, and occupied somewhat more than sixteen acres of ground, the circumference being nearly 1200 yards. The enclosed area is very irregular, but approaches to the oblong form. The principal entrance was from the west. At the north-east corner is a perennial spring; and near the south-west side are two barrows, one of which was opened a few years ago, and a brass celt, and some fragments of an unbaked urn, discovered in it.

From the top of Mam Tor there is an extensive and charming view into Edale, which a modern tourist has described as "a place in which the inhabitants, secluded in the bosom of the mountains from the bustle of the world, appear to enjoy all the quiet and security that pervaded the happy vale of Rasselas:" the view from this eminence is not of common description: the most striking features of the Peak of Derbyshire—its loftiest hills, and some of its loveliest dales are included in the prospect.

Near the bottom of Mam Tor, on the south, is the very ancient mine of Odin, which has probably been worked from the Saxon times, and still furnishes employment for nearly 140 persons, men, women, and children. It consists of two levels, running horizontally into the mountain: the upper, a cart-gate, by which the ore is brought from the mine; the lower one, a water level, to drain the works, which have

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been carried more than a mile from the entrance. The vein of ore runs from east to west, hading, or underlying, to the south; and has in some places been followed sixty yards below the horizontal entrance; and in others, as much above it: the thickness of the vein is various. The quality of the ore differs in different parts of the mine: the best kind yields about three ounces of silver to the ton weight of lead. Elastic bitumen, blende, barytes, manganese, fluor spar, sulphuret of iron, and various other substances are obtained in this mine.

Though the level at the entrance of Odin mine is not more than seven or eight feet from the surface of the earth, it is said to be nearly 450 feet below it, at the further extremity. It extends into the mountain where the blue john is found, that singular and beautiful substance, of which we have already given a description, as well as of the process observed in manufacturing it into ornaments, at page 93, in the first Part of this Work. The two mines in which it is procured, are named the Trecliff and the Water-hull. The entrance to the former is by an arched descent, conducting by numerous steps to the depth of about sixty yards, where the steps terminate; but a confined, yet tolerably easy path, leads into an opening about thirty yards deeper. This forms the commencement of a range of natural caverns, or fissures, in the bowels of the mountain, the termination of which is unknown, though they have been followed to an extent of nearly three miles. In this adventurous journey, the passage is in many parts extremely rude and difficult, the way being sometimes obstructed by enormous masses of stone, and at others impeded by precipitous gulfs, where the use of ropes becomes necessary to aid the descent. The strangely confused situation of the fissures; the abrupt and dislocated appearance of the rocks which form them; the singular direction of the path, now suddenly darting into the depths of the earth, and now proceeding by a more easy and circuitous rout; and the effect produced on the mind by this extraordinary arrangement of Nature's scenery; are circumstances which description will ever be inadequate correctly to display. Some beautiful snow-white stalactite decorates several parts of these subterraneous passages; and beds of a very rich kind of red ochre are found among the productions of this singular mountain. The blue john is obtained in two or three places of the mine, but does not appear to exist in any considerable quantity. The passage is in many places wet and slippery; and the flannel shirt, hat, and trowsers, of a miner, are necessary to be worn by the person who undertakes to explore these remarkable cavities.

The Speedwell Level, or Navigation Mine, another curious object for inspection in this neighbourhood, is situate near the foot of the Winnats, in the mountainous range called the Long Cliff. This level was originally driven in search of lead ore, by a company of adventurers from Staffordshire, who commenced their undertaking about thirty years ago, but with such little success, that, after an expenditure of £14,000. and eleven years' ceaseless labour, exerted in vain, the works were obliged to be abandoned. The descent is beneath an arched vault, by a flight of one hundred and six steps, which leads to the sough, or level, where a boat is ready for the reception of the visitor, who is impelled along the stream by the motion communicated to the boat by the guide, through pushing against wooden pegs driven into the sides of the rock at the distance of six feet from each other. The depth of the water is about three feet: the channel through which it proceeds was blasted through the heart of the rock, which was found of such solidity and hardness, that implements of sufficient temper could hardly be procured to penetrate it. As the boat proceeds, several veins of lead ore may be observed in the rock, but of insufficient value to defray the expense of working them.

At the distance of six hundred and fifty yards from the entrance, the level bursts into a tremendous gulf, whose roof and bottom are completely invisible; but across which the navigation has been carried, by throwing a strong arch over a part of the fissure where the rocks are least separated. Here, leaving the boat, and ascending a stage erected above the level, the attention of the visitor is directed to the dark recesses of the abyss beneath his feet; and firm, indeed, must be his resolution, if he can contemplate its depths unmoved, or hear them described, without an involuntary shudder. To the depth of ninety feet all is vacuity and gloom; but beyond that

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commences a pool of stygian waters, not unaptly named the Bottomless Pit; whose prodigious range may in some measure be conceived, from the circumstance of its having swallowed up more than 40,000 tons of the rubbish made in blasting the rock, without any apparent diminution either in its depth or extent. The guide, indeed, informs you, that the former has not been ascertained; yet we have reason to believe that this is incorrect, and that its actual depth in standing water is about 320 feet. There cannot, however, be a doubt, but that this abyss has communications with others, still more deeply situate in the bowels of the mountain, and into which the precipitated rubbish has found a passage. The superfluous water of the level falls through a water-grate into this profound caldron, with a noise like a rushing torrent.

This fissure is calculated at being nearly 280 yards below the surface of the mountain; and so great is its reach upwards, that rockets of sufficient strength to ascend 450 feet, have been fired without rendering the roof visible. The effect of a Bengal light discharged in this stupendous cavity, is extremely magnificent and interesting. Beyond the fissure, the level has been driven to a similar length to that part which precedes it; but in this division of its course little occurs to excite observation.

About half a mile from the entrance of the Cave-valley is a stratum of basalt, which appears at the surface, and, in one part, assumes somewhat of the form of an hexagonal column, and is similar, in texture and hardness, to those of Staffa, in the Hebrides, and of the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. Incorporated in it is crystallized quartz, approaching in appearance to chalcedony. This column is part of a vast basaltic mass of great thickness and considerable dip, which ranges north and south for fifty or sixty yards, and is covered with a thin stratum of a substance resembling half baked clay. In its immediate neighbourhood is a stratum of toadstone; some of which is decomposed, and appears like indurated clay, full of holes, and variegated with green spots, and calcarious spar: other specimens are extremely hard, with zeolite and jasper occasionally occurring in them.

The late Mr. Mawe, in the preface to his "Mineralogy of Derbyshire," observes, "that for the purpose of obtaining mineralogical information, Castleton seems to be the best situation, where such a variety of strata, mines, and minerals occur, as perhaps no situation in this kingdom can boast." "The various mines and veins of ore," he adds, "are of the first consequence, while the mountains around present a variety of strata worthy the attention of the geologist."

CATTON, a village, township, constablery and chapelry, in the parish of Croxall and hundred of Repton and Gresley, 1 m. E. of Croxall, on the south bank of the river Trent. This village, in 1821, contained 7 houses, 7 families and 89 inhabitants; six of the families were employed in agriculture and one living independent.

Chetune.

The extent of the township is about 1200 acres of excellent land, chiefly a red marl, watered by the river Trent, at an average rental of £2. per acre. It is bounded by the Trent N. Walton E. Coton S. and Croxall W. S. W. The tithes belong to the vicar of Croxall, and are taken by composition. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2406. 11*s.* 8*d.* Robert John Wilmot Horton, esq. M. P. is the sole proprietor and lord of the manor.

The chapel was destroyed by fire many years ago, and has not been rebuilt. It formerly belonged to Repton priory. The living is in the gift of the Crown.

In Chetun, Siward had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne: and fourteen villanes and two bordars have four ploughs and twenty-four acres of meadow. Coppice-wood one quarenten long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 60*s. Nigel holds it*, D. B. 300.

The manor of Catton was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. The paramount manor passed in marriage with Amicia, daughter of Henry de Ferrers, to Nigel de Albini. In 4 Henry IV. Aylmer, Baron St. Amand held Catton under the Duke of Lancaster, and dying, left it to Ida, his daughter, and Gerrard Baybroke, the son of Eleanor, sister to Ida. Mr. Wolley supposed that this Ida married the father of Roger Horton, esq. by which marriage he obtained the manor. In 1421, Roger Horton, esq. died seised of it, and ever since it has remained with his descendants.

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ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Horton, *Sable*, a Buck's head, caboshed, *Argent*, attired, *Or*. 2nd and 3rd, Wilmot, *Sable*, on a fesse, *Or*, between three Eagles' heads, couped, *Argent*, as many escallops, *Gules*, a border engrailed, *Or*.
CREST of Horton. On the waves of the sea, *Proper*, a spear, erect, *Or*, headed, *Argent*, enfiled with a Dolphin, of the first.
CREST of Wilmot. An Eagle's head, couped, *Argent*, gorged, with a collar, engrailed, *Azure*, in its beak an escallop, *Gules*.

The family of Horton has for many centuries been resident at Catton, in this county, and was in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries connected, by intermarriages, with the Curzons of Croxall. Roger Horton, of Catton, knt. held Brislingcote, temp. Henry VI.; he married Alice, the daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall, knt. and died in 1421, leaving issue, a son, William, then eighteen years old; this William Horton, of Catton, knt. held Brislingcote and other lands, temp. Henry VI.; his grandson Roger, of Catton, knt. held the same in the reign of Henry VIII. and died in 1527; his son John, of Catton, knt. married Ann, daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall, knt. and died before his father, in the month of October, 1521, leaving a son John, aged fourteen at the death of his grandfather, who left him his estate. Christopher, of Catton, esq. son of the said John, died 25 Elizabeth, 1583, and left the lordship of Catton to his son Walter, then twenty-one years of age, who had a son Walter, whose sole issue, Christopher, of Catton, esq. was High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1640, and died 18th November, 1659, aged 77; he married Parnell, daughter of Thomas Tyringham, esq.; she died 17th March, 1651, aged 61, leaving issue, five sons; Christopher died in the 19th year of his age, Walter, Thomas, Henry, Francis, and four daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Parnell and Anne. Walter Horton, of Catton, esq. was High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1657, and died 19th Nov. 1701, aged 76; he married Dorothy, daughter of —— Ferrers, who was buried at Croxall, 16th April, 1680, aged 52; they had issue, twelve children: Walter, a famous preacher, Canon of Lichfield and minister of All Saints' church, Derby; Christopher, of Catton, esq. the eldest son, died 9th October, 1707, aged 54; he married Eliza ——— who died in 1681, aged 33. They had issue, four children; the eldest son, Walter, of Catton, esq. who died in 1716, aged 38, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Thomas Kynnersley, co. Stafford, esq. and had issue, four sons, Christopher, Walter, Thomas, John, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary; Christopher, of Catton, esq. born in 1701, died 2nd January, 1764, aged 63, married Frances, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Eusebius Buswell, of Cadeby, co. Leicester, bart. and had issue, ten children, of whom eight were living in 1764. Christopher, the eldest, died unmarried. Eusebius, of Catton, esq. was High Sheriff for the county of Derby in 1800, died 18th April, 1823; he married Phœbe, daughter of ——— Davenport, esq. and had issue, two daughters, his co-heiresses, Anne Beatrix, the eldest, married Robert John Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart. and on the death of his father-in-law, that gentleman (who long filled the office of Secretary of State for the colonies) assumed, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Mr. Horton, the additional surname and arms of Horton, and came into possession of the manors of Catton and Coton in the Elms, in this county, and a considerable estate in the county of Stafford. He has issue, seven children, the eldest son is named Eusebius. Frances Louisa, the other daughter, married the Hon. —— Carleton. This family is celebrated for its attention to agricultural improvements and the welfare of its tenantry.

Catton hall, the seat of Robert John Wilmot Horton, esq. M. P. is a large and capital square brick mansion, built on a flat site, on the south bank of the river Trent. The high grounds, on the south of the mansion, are clothed with plantations that are shooting into beauty. The rich meadows that surround the house to the north-east

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and west, are well studded with ancient oaks and other forest timber. The entrance is through a portico on the south front; the east front has two projecting gables. The north front contains the drawing-room and library: the latter is 48 feet long by 24 feet wide, in which are some good family portraits and a select library of books. The west front contains the dining and breakfast rooms. The kitchens, which are large, are fitted up with steam boilers, stoves, &c. by Mr. Harrison, of Derby, engineer. The gardens, pleasure-grounds and walks are tastefully laid out. It is now occupied by the Countess of Farnham.

CHADDESDEN, a pleasant village, situate in a valley, 2 m. E. from Derby, which is the post town, and 1½ m. S. from Spondon, in the hundred of Appletree and deanery of Derby. This is a township, constablery and parochial chapelry in the parish of Spondon, containing 98 houses, 98 families and 500 inhabitants. Of the 98 families, 60 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 30 in trade, chiefly framework-knitters, and 8 variously.

Cedesdene,

The township is bounded by Spondon E. Osmaston S. St. Alkmund's parish, Derby, W. and by Breadsall N. The extent is 2089 *a.* 2 *r.* 27 *p.* including 211 acres of common, enclosed by Act of Parliament, 31 George III. (Act states 900 acres.) The land is good, chiefly on a red marl and a yellow clay substratum, watered by a little brook, the canal, and the river Derwent, at an average rental of £2. per acre, divided among twelve freeholders above £10. per annum and eight under. The principal proprietors are Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. who owns 1607 *a.* 2 *r.* 27 *p.* The Duke of Devonshire, 155 *a.* 0 *r.* 36 *p.* Richard Thomas Bateman, esq. 128 *a.* 2 *r.* 5 *p.* Robert Holden, esq. 33 *a.* 1 *r.* 9 *p.* William Holland, gent. 51 *a.* 0 *r.* 30 *p.* Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart. 30 *a.* 0 *r.* 14 *p.* Messrs. George Wallis, of Derby, 18 *a.* 3 *r.* 3 *p.* John Steer, 9 *a.* 1 *r.* 8 *p.* William Morley, sen. 10 *a.* 3 *r.* 16 *p.* Glebe land, 23 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.* Mrs. Hannah Goodwin, 6 *a.* 2 *r.* 32 *p.* and the others are small proprietors. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £3860. 15*s.* The average of seven years' poor-rates is £376. 5*s.* 5½*d.* and constables' accounts, £67. 9*s.* 7½*d.* per annum.—Excellent bricks are made in the township.

In Cedesdene were four carucates and a half of land to be taxed, and two parts of an ox-gang. Land to as many ploughs. Eleven sokemen, ten villanes and five bordars, have now there six ploughs and twenty-eight acres of meadow. Wood-pasture, half a mile long and five quarentens broad. Coppice-wood, as much. Value in king Edward's time £4. *now* £3. *It then belonged to Henry de Ferrariis.* D. B. 309.

This manor was possessed by the baronial family of Ferrers; after the fall of that family, it appears to have been somewhat divided, for we find in 25 Edward I. William de Chaddesden, Henry de Cordville, and Anthony Luttrell held lands here. In 3 Edward II. Ralph Pipard died, and left his son John an estate here and at Spondon, which his father had held in 1 Edward I. In 29 Edward III. Nicholas de Chaddesden, clerk, Geoffery de Chaddesden and William de Duffield, gave an estate here towards maintaining three chaplains in the church of Chaddesden. In 37 of same reign, and in 4 Richard II. Godfrey Foljambe left an estate here to his granddaughter Alice. In 15 Richard II. Henry Cotton gave lands to the priory of Breadsall. In 12 Henry IV. William Sallow, of Stanton, died, and left his son John an estate under Sir John Fitz William. The Abbot of Darley also owned lands in this township. In 3 Edward IV. Agnes Marmion left her niece, Alice, wife of Thomas Pilkington, an estate here. In 1480, Sir William Plumpton died seised of the manor, by inheritance from Sir Robert Grene, and devised it to his granddaughters, Elizabeth, wife of John Sothill, and Margaret, wife of John Rocliffe; from the latter the manor descended to the family of Clifford, and was sold by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to Francis Curzon. In 7 Henry VII. Ralph Pole of Radbourn died, and left an estate here to George, son of John, son of Ralph, his cousin and heir at law. In 4 Henry VIII. John Curzon, of Kedleston, esq. died, and left his estate here to his son Richard. In 10 of the same reign, Thomas Babington died, and left his estate here to his son Anthony. In 31 of the same reign, Ralph Sacheverell left his son an estate here, under Richard Curzon. In 2 Edward VI. John Curzon left an estate here and at Spondon to his son Francis. In the same reign, John Dethick,

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esq. of Breadsall, died seised of lands here, which he left to his son George. In 6 Edward VI. German Pole died, and devised lands here and at Spondon to his grandson. In 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, Sir Henry Sacheverell died seised of an estate here, which he left to his grandson John. In 1 Elizabeth, John Bird, of Locko, left his son William his estate here and at Spondon. John, son of George Dethick, before-mentioned, died, and left an estate here to his daughter, Dorothy, the wife of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone. In 27 Elizabeth, Henry Beaumont, of Normanton, esq. left his son Francis an estate here. In 35 of the same reign, Robert Newton, esq. had a considerable estate here, part of which had been bought of Francis Curzon and German Pole, esqrs. John Sacheverel, in the same year, left his son Henry an estate at Derby and Chaddesden, which descended to his son John. In 42 Elizabeth, John Drew, of Derby, gent. had an estate here under Robert Newton, which he left to his son John. A family of the name of Laverock formerly resided at Chaddesden, of whom John married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Edmund Powtrell. The manor has long been united to that of Locko, and is now the property of Mrs. Lowe, of Locko hall. Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. is the principal landed proprietor, whose ancestors have resided here many generations.

The church is an ancient structure, with a square embattled tower, dedicated to St. Mary. It was built before the time of Edward III. for early in this reign a grant of one messuage and thirteen acres of land was made to three chaplains in the church at Chaddesden: most probably the warden and two chaplains of the chantry, founded in this church by Henry de Chaddesden, archdeacon of Leicester. Certain lands were conveyed, as the endowment of this chantry, by his executors, Sir Geoffery and Sir Nicholas de Chaddesden, in 1362. Besides the original endowment, two messuages, one toft and sixty acres of land, were given to the chanters at the altar of the Virgin Mary, at Chaddesden, in 1380. Robert Newton, esq. before-mentioned, died seised of the chantry, in Chaddesden, in 1593. In the south side of the chancel are two stone stalls. The skreen that divides the nave and the chancel is of oak, richly carved, after the gothic order. The living is a vicarage, stated in the king's books to be of the clear value of £22. The benefice derived from 23 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.* of glebe land, &c. is but small. Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. is the patron, and the Rev. Richard Coke Wilmot is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Sacred to the memory of Sir Edward Wilmot, bart. M. D. He married Sarah Marsh, daughter of Richard Mead, M. D. by whom he left one son, Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. and two daughters, Anne and Jane. He died at Herringstone, in the county of Dorset, the 21st day of November, 1786, aged 93, and was interred, by his own express directions, in the parish church of Monkton, in the said county, near his beloved wife, who died the 11th day of September, 1785, aged 83. Beneath are deposited the remains of Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. who died the 9th day of September, 1793, aged 62. Above are the arms of Wilmot. On an escutcheon near are the arms of Wilmot and Sacheverell, impaled. And on another, Wilmot, impaling Mead.

In the chancel is a monument to the memory of Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Maskelyne, who deceased the 21st of October, 1762, in the 26th year of her age. Arms. *Sable*, a fesse. indented, *Or*, between three escallops, *Azure*, impaling *Sable*, a chevron, *Argent*, between three darts of the second.

Near the font are half-length figures of a man and woman, carved on a pew door.

In the register of burials, mention is made of a man, of the name of Thomas Harris, aged 107 years, who was interred at Chaddesden, February 29th, 1659.

Charities.

The school was founded in 1705, by Robert Walker, who, by his Will, bearing date 20th April, in the same year gave a piece of land, containing 1 *a.* 0 *r.* 11 *p.* for the education of three poor children.

Robert Wilmot, esq. by Deed, bearing date 16th April, 1737, granted for ever to the town of Chaddesden, a piece of land, in order that a school-house might be erected thereon.

Adjoining the school are six alms-houses, founded in 1634, by Edward Wilmot, D. D. for six poor people.

Robert Wilmot, esq. by his Will, in 1638, directed that his eldest son, Robert, and his heirs, should, out of lands at Chaddesden, thereby given to him, pay to four men and two women, to be placed in the alms-houses at Chaddesden, 1*s.* a piece

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weekly, a gown at Christmas, yearly, or 10*s.* in lieu thereof, three yards of linen cloth, at 1*s.* per yard, and a dinner or 8*d.* in lieu thereof; to each of the poor men, once in two years, a cap, of the price of about 2*s.* and should repair the said almshouses as often as need be.

Robert Wilmot, esq. by his Will, bearing date 2nd November, 1671, gave to his executors £400. to be laid out in land, to secure the annual payment of £15. 12*s.* being 1*s.* a week a-piece for ever, to each of the six poor people, as an addition to their former pay. The lands purchased with the above sum was conveyed to Isaac Borough, esq. 11th and 12th January, 1713, subject to the annual payment of £15. 12*s.* His grandson, Thomas Borough, esq. of Chetwynd park, pays 6*s.* weekly towards the support of the alms-people. Sir Robert Wilmot is sole trustee, and appoints the pensioners.

Henry Gilbert, of Locko, esq. left a rent-charge of 20*s.* a year, to be distributed to the poor at Christmas. This sum is now paid by Mrs. Lowe.

John Berrysford, of Camden St. Walworth, London, by his Will, bearing date 22nd March, 1813, devised to the parish of Chaddesden £600. three per cents. (by legacy tax, and other expenses, reduced to £540.) the interest thereof is now £16. 4*s.* per annum, to be distributed to the poorest widows and orphans of the township.

The family of Wilmot have sprung from the Saxon possessors of lands in Nottinghamshire, Sussex and Essex. A thane, of the name of Willimot, is mentioned by Speed as being attached to the court of King Ethelred. This nobleman held estates in Sussex in the tenth century; and, in the next century, we find an illustrious family, named Wyllimot, resident at Sutton-upon-Soar, in the county of Nottingham. There are Deeds in the Wilmot family which were made in times before the custom of dating those documents was introduced. The Wilmots, or Wyllimots, of Derbyshire, settled at Derby or its immediate neighbourhood in the year 1539, in the person of Robert Wyllimot; whose son Robert married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Smith, of Spondon, and possessed property in Spondon and Derby. We refer our readers to the table of lineage for the descent and alliances which have branched out into families headed by three baronetcies; the elder of which is the family possessing the estate and residence of Chaddesden; the mansion was rebuilt about a hundred and thirty years ago, by Robert, the father of the first baronet, Sir Edward Wilmot, of Chaddesden. This eminent man was Physician General to the army, and Physician in Ordinary to the Royal Family during the reign of George II. and the early part of the reign of George III.; and for his professional services, he was created a baronet in the year 1759.—He died in the ninety-third year of his age, on the 21st of November, 1786.—Sir Robert Wilmot, the grandson of this eminent physician, was High Sheriff of the county in 1803, and, from the enrolment to the disbanding of the Derbyshire Yeomanry Cavalry, he discharged the duties of Lieut. Colonel, with high satisfaction to the gentlemen composing that important loyal corps, and with reputation to himself.—His second, but eldest surviving son, resides at Chaddesden, and is an active Justice of the Peace for the county. The genealogical table of this family, which has flourished with high repute in this county during three centuries, will more distinctly point out the eminent individuals who have distinguished themselves in the senate, the church, the law, and in the medical profession.

Two other branches of this family have obtained the dignity of baronet: Sir Robert Wilmot, of the junior branch, father of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, the Judge, was created in 1772; and Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, grandson of the Judge, was created in 1821. These will be noticed under their respective residences.

Chaddesden hall stands on a little elevation, south of the village church; it is a good square mansion, built of brick upwards of a century ago, by Robert Wilmot, esq. The grounds around it are of the richest verdure, and well studded with plantations and ornamental timber. It is occupied by Henry Sacheverell Wilmot, esq. eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. who has ornamented the hall with a good collection of preserved birds, of the most rare kinds and beautiful plumage.

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Pedigree of the family of WILMOT, *of Chaddesden.*

ARMS. *Sable*, on a fesse, *Or*, between three Eagles' heads, couped, *Argent*, as many escallop shells, *Gules*, quarterel with Mead, Shrigley, Sacheverell, Leech, Staunsfield, Lowe, Rosel, Strelley, Vavasour, Statham, Masey, Ruslip, De la Launde, Morley of Morley, alias Derby, Fitz Ercald, &c.
CREST. An Eagle's head, couped, *Argent*, gorged with a mural coronet, *Azure*, in the beak an escallop shell, *Gules*.
MOTTO.
SEAT. Chaddesden Hall.

Robert Willimot, of Derby, living in 1539.

Robert Willimot, of Derby and Spondon. — **Elizabeth**, dau. of Edward Smith, of Derby and Spondon.

- **Robert Willimot**, of Chaddesden, esq. eldest son, died 8th February, 1638, far advanced in years; purchased the estates at Chaddesden, Osmaston, Litchurch, &c. — **Dorothy**, dau. and heiress of Lawrence Shrigley, of Shrigley, in Cheshire.
- **Edward**, 2nd son, a merchant in London, temp. Elizabeth.
- ..... ux. of John Bainbrigge, M. D.
- **Alice**, ux. of Henry Holden, of Wilne, co. Derby.
- **Mary**, ux. of Francis Babington, of Derby.

Robert Willimot, an Utter Barrister of Grays Inn, of Chaddesden, esq. obt. S. P. — **Mary**, dau. of William Newton, of Chaddesden.

Edward Willimot, of Derby, D. D. born there. Minister of All-Hallows church, educated at Cambridge. — **Dorothy**, dau. of Sir George Gresley, of Drakelow, bart.

John, obt. coel. 3rd son. **Thomas**, obt. an infant.

Sir Nicholas Willimot, of Osmaston, co. Derby, knt. an Utter Barrister of Grays Inn, æt. 50 yrs. 8th Aug. 1662; ancestor of the Wilmots of Osmaston.

Anne, eld. dau. ux. of E. Charlton, esq. **Elizabeth**, ux. of Robert Miller, esq.

Robert Willmot, of Chaddesden, esq. eldest son and heir, æt. 24 years, 8th August, 1662; High Sheriff of co. Derby in 1671; died unmarried that year.

Edward Willmot, of Chaddesden, esq. heir to his brother, born in 1638; æt. 21 years in 1662; died in 1701; buried at Spondon. — **Susanna**, 2nd dau. of Richard Coke, of Trusley, esq.

Dorothy, ux. of Thomas Roby, of Castle Donington, co. Leicester, esq.; she died 17th Nov. 1680.

Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, esq. eld. son and heir, born at Trusley, 16th July, 1678; rebuilt Chaddesden hall. — **Joyce**, dau. and eventually co-heiress of William Sacheverell, of Morley, co. Derby, and Barton, co. Notts. esq.

Edward Wilmot, of Spondon and Derby, esq. 2nd son, mar. Cassandra Isabella, dau. and co-heir of William Coke, of Trusley, co. Derby, esq. See his descendants, under Trusley.

Richard Wilmot, M. D. 3rd son; was educated at Cambridge. — **Henrietta**, dau. of William Cavendish, of Doveridge, co. Derby, esq.

- **Richard Wilmot**, eldest son, mar. but died S. P. Henrietta and Catherine both died S. P.
- **William W.** of the Savoy Clerk, 2nd son. — ..... dau. of ..... Shallcross, esq. relict of ..... Mabb.
- **Robert W.** capt. of a regmt. of Foot, obt. S. P.
- **Susanna**, ux. of ..... Sweetenham, of Somerford Booths, Cheshire, esq.
- **Mary**, ux. of ..... Parker, of ..... co. Derby. **Dorothy**, ux. of ..... Pickering, esq.
- **Anne**, ux. of ..... Ravenshaw, of Bedford-Row, co. Middlesex, esq.
- **Edward W.** of London, 3rd son, mar. his cousin, Elizabeth W. and had issue.
- **Elizabeth**, mar. her cousin, Francis Ballydon Wilmot, of Spondon.

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PART II.

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Chanderhill, in Brampton.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH is a market town, township, constablery and extensive parish, seated in a deep valley, on the road between Manchester and Sheffield, completely surrounded by barren and lofty mountains, called South-head, Cobwin and Paisley's, Coombs Moss, Chinley Churn, Eccles Pike, &c. in the archdeaconry of Derby and in the hundred of High Peak.

Chapel-in-the-Forest, Chapel Bowden,

This town is pleasantly situated, being built on a rising ground; the houses are chiefly gritstone, of which the surrounding hills are composed. The Nottingham, Sheffield and Manchester coaches pass through the town daily. It is 18 m. S. E. from Manchester, 40 m. N. N. W. from Derby, 20 m. S. W. from Sheffield, 24 m. N. W. from Chesterfield, 6 m. N. of Buxton, 7 m. N. of Tideswell, 14 m. N. of Bakewell, and 166 m. N. N. W. from London. Its name signifies the chapel in the Forest, from the Saxon word *frith*, a forest or wood. This parish contains four townships, of which the following forms the enumeration, with the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811, and 1821, and the estimated annual rental of all the lands, messuages, and other buildings, in each township.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH PARISH.	POPULATION.					Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821. Houses.	1821. Families.	1821. Persons.		
Bowden Edge or Chapel Bowden township	902	1076	196	230	1093		£ 4247 17 6
Bradshaw Edge township	1329	1591	333	361	1708		4650 15 0
Chapel-en-le-Frith township	2507	3042	608	674	3234		11935 15 0
Coombs Edge township	276	375	79	83	433		2057 2 6
	5014	6084	1216	1348	6468	8000	£22,871 10 0

Of the 1348 families, 194 were then chiefly employed in agriculture, 486 in trade or handicraft, and 668 in collieries, lime-works, stone-quarries, on the Peak Forest canal, and in professional pursuits. The manufactories of the neighbourhood are cotton-spinning, weaving calicoes, checks and ginghams, paper-making, &c. A power-loom mill has lately been erected by Messrs. Ashtons at Hyde. The extensive paper mills at Whitehough belong to Mr. Ibbotson, who has put up expensive machines, from which he has produced a sheet of paper 1000 feet long by 7 feet wide.

The market-day is held on Thursday, and fairs, on Thursday before old Candlemas-day, 3rd of March, 29th of March, Thursday before Easter, 30th of April, Holy Thursday, three weeks after Holy Thursday, 7th of July, Thursday after old Michaelmas-day, and Thursday after old Martinmas-day. The July fair was formerly noted for the sale of wool. There was formerly a fair on the Thursday before St. Bartholomew's-day, for sheep and cheese.

The villages or places included within the four townships are Barmoor Clough, where the Ebbing and Flowing Well (described at p. 32, in the first part of this work) is situate, Bank Hall, Chapel Milltown, Eccles, Ford, Malcalf, Olerenshaw, Pichard Green, Sitting-low, Slack Hall, Tunstead Milltown, Whitehough, New Hyde Mill, Hollins Knowl, Stoddard, Horridge, Sparrow-pit, Black-brook, Rye-flat, Hilltop, Spire Hollins, Marsh Hall, Eaves, Ridge Hall, Shallcross, Rushop, Silk Hall, Far Bradshaws, Tadster, Dove-holes, Thorn, Crossings, Burr-field, &c.

The extent of the township of Chapel-en-le-Frith is upwards of 8000 acres of gritstone land, well watered by numerous springs, Black-brook and Randle Car-brook. The land is chiefly grazed, except about 30 acres of plantations and 100 acres of wastes or commons. The tithes are fixed by a modus, at £13. per annum, viz. two-thirds to the lord of the manor, and one-third to the minister. The parochial expenses have averaged about £1000. per annum during the last seven years (excepting the high-way rate, which is collected separately) viz. the poor and county-rate, constables' accounts and salaries £910. and church-rate about £100. The parishioners subscribe to Newton, in Cheshire, House of Industry, where the paupers are sent, at a cost of 2*s*. each, weekly. The pauper-children are apprenticed to farmers and

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tradesmen; there are 55 cases of bastardy now on the books, and the average of the last twenty years has been 8 or 10 annually. The land is divided among 80 resident freeholders above £10. and 40 under £10. per annum, and many non-resident.

The freeholders in Bradshaw Edge, under £10. per annum, are Messrs. Thomas Bennett, John and William Botham, George and Peter Bramwell, James Carrington, Ralph Dane, John Braddock, Joseph Frith, Peter Kirk, Thomas Lomas, William Morton and John Newton.—Above £10. per annum. Edward Barber, Peter Bramwell, James Cooper, John and Joseph Ford, Thomas Goodman, of Eccles, esq. John Heginbotham, John Ibbotson, gent. George Hollingshead, John and Elizabeth Lomas, Rev. Samuel Grundy, Peter Lowe, jun. John Mac Knaught, John Orgill, gent. John Potter, John Pickford, George Shepley, James Walton, John Watts, John and Thomas Wyld, William Yates, gent. &c.

Freeholders in Bowden Edge, under £10. per annum. Messrs. Thomas, Andrew and Joseph Gregory, Robert Hobson, John Howe, Henry Marchington, John and Thomas Mellor, Thomas Potts and Anthony Shallcross.—Above £10. per annum. Rev. William Bagshaw, of Banner Cross, Robert Bagshaw, Robert Bennett, Adam Fox, Thomas Bowden, James Carrington, Joseph Hadfield, Henry Kirk, gent. Peter and Henry Kirk, James Hibberson, gent. Henry Lomas, Thomas Marchington, Peter Merrill, Jasper Needham, Joseph Storer, gent. John Wilkinson, &c.

Freeholders in Coombs Edge, under £10. per annum. William Bailey, Joseph Green and Amos Potts.—Above £10. per annum. Josiah Bradbury, Stephen Bellott, esq. John Frith, esq. Messrs. Edward Dixon, Adam Fox, George Heathcote, Stephen Joule, Mrs. Tomasson, John Vernon, &c.

Freeholders in Chapel-en-le-Frith, under £10. Messrs. John Bagshaw, John Hall, George Shepley and James Walton.—Above £10. per annum. Thomas and Walter Gisborne, esqrs. Rev. Thomas Gisborne of Yoxall, William Bennett, gent. Peter Booth, gent. &c.

There are two male friendly societies, consisting of 330 members, and one female, of about 150 members. Whitehough bridge, repaired at the expense of the county, and 22 public-houses in the parish.

The church is a handsome structure, with a square tower, in which are six bells;

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it is dedicated to St. Thomas-à-Becket. By virtue of a commission, *ad quod damnum*, dated at York the 28th of September, 1317, it is presented, that the Chapel in the Frith was built upon the king's soil, by the inhabitants there dwelling, in the time of Henry III. and was consecrated by Alexander de Savensby, the 45th bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, between the years 1224 and 1238. The east end was lengthened some years ago, by Mrs. Bower, whose daughter bequeathed her harpsichord, and £20. per annum for a person to play, and to find coals to air the church. The living, is a donative and a peculiar to the Deanery and Chapter of Lichfield, and is entered in the king's books of the clear value of £16. 16*s.* 8*d.* In 1719, Thomas Bagshaw, esq. gave lands, then let for £20. a year, now more than treble that sum, to the minister of Chapel-en-le-Frith, for whom a house was built by subscription, in 1721. The living has been augmented by £500. from Queen Anne's bounty, and a parliamentary grant of £200. The present value of the living is about £200. per annum; the freeholders are the patrons, and the Rev. Samuel Grundy is the present minister. The church has been recently re-pewed, and the church-yard greatly enlarged.

In the parish register is an entry, which records the preservation of a girl of thirteen years of age, after having been exposed, without food, to the severity of the weather for six days.*

Charities.

Barber Thomas	Rent charge	2	0	0	Poor	Will, in 1687.
Barber William	£82.	4	2	0	Ditto	Will, 4th February, 1666.
Bowden George	Rent charge	2	0	0	Ditto	Will, in 1633.
Bradshaw Francis	Ditto	0	10	0	Ditto	Will, in 1635.
Dain Edward	Ditto	0	10	0	Ditto	Will, in 1699.
Dixon Edward	Ditto	1	0	0	Ditto	
Dixon Mary	Ditto	1	0	0	Ditto	
Frith John	£125. one moiety	3	2	6	To put out an ap.	Will, 8th April, 1775.
	Ditto	3	2	6	Poor	
Frost Mary	£100.	Interest			To bind out one or more appr.	Will, 18th Feb. 1755.
Gaskill Francis	£100. viz.	1	0	0	Minister	Will, 16th June, 1718.
		2	0	0	Poor of Bradshaw Edge.	
		1	0	0	Poor of Bowden Edge.	
		1	0	0	Poor of Coombe's Edge.	
Gee Francis	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will, 1st October, 1679.
Gisborne, Rev. Francis	Funds	5	10	0	Ditto, clothing	Will, 1818.
Hibbert Thomas	£60. interest	0	15	0	To put out an ap. every 4th year	Died in 1676.
Kirk Henry	Rent charge	5	0	0	Put out two appr.	Will, dated 25th Aug. 1731.
Marshall Thomas	£100. exp. in building central gallery	4	10	0	Minister	Will, dated 8th Aug. 1705.
		4	10	0	Ap. poor children	
Mosley Francis	Rent charge	0	18	0	Poor	Will, 24th January, 1704.
	Land at Rushup	9	10	0	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto	19	0	0	Minister	Ditto.
Needham Samuel	Rent charge	2	0	0	Poor	
Parish land		6	0	0	Ditto	
Radcliffe, J. B.		2	13	4	Ditto	Will, 15th May, 1784.
Scholes Elizabeth	£52	2	10	0	Ditto	Will, 5th October, 1754.
Suite Dorothy	£20	1	0	0	Ditto	Died in 1670.
Vernon John	Rent charge	0	10	0	Ditto	Died in 1730.
Walker William	2 *a.* 3 *r.* of land	4	0	0	Ditto	Bequeathed in 1625.
Wood Samuel	£200.	2	10	0	Ditto	Will, dated 12th May, 1763.
		2	10	0	Ditto	Bowden Edge.
		2	10	0	Minister of	Chinley chapel.
		2	10	0	Poor of	Ditto.

SCHOOL.—Mary Dixon, by her Will, bearing date 6th August, 1696, devised a house and 17 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.* of arable and pasture land, besides 5 or 6 acres described as brow, wood and clough land, and unproductive. This land is now let for £18. per

* "On March 13, 1716–17, one Phœnix, a girl about thirteen years of age, a parish apprentice with William Ward, of Peak Forest, went from George Bowden's house, of Lane-side, about five of the clock in the morning, towards her master's house; sat down upon George Bowden's part, on Peaslow, between two rutts, and staid that day, and the next, and the Friday, Saturday, and Sunday following, two of which days, viz. the 15th and 16th, were the most severe for snowing and driving that hath been seen in the memory of man, and was found alive on the Monday, about one of the clock, by William Jackson, of Sparrow Pitt, and William Longden, of Peak Forest, and after a slender refreshment, of a little hot milk, was carried to her master's house; and is now (March 25, 1717) very well, only a little stiffness in her limbs. This was the Lord's doing, and will be marvellous in future generations. She eat no meat during the six days, nor was hungry, but very thirsty, and slept much."

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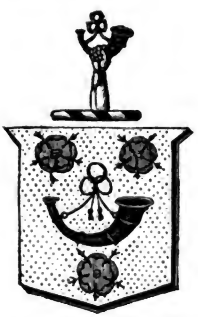
annum, of which sum £16. is paid to the schoolmaster and £2. to the poor. Robert Kirk gave a piece of land, which now lets for £2. 10*s.* per annum to the schoolmaster, to teach three poor children; and John Marchington, by his Will, bearing date 20th November, 1630, left a rent-charge of 20*s* per annum to the schoolmaster. In respect of the two first donations above named, nineteen children are taught free. Richard Kirk, esq. who now resides in Wales, is supposed to be the only Trustee under Mrs. Dixon's Will.

BOWDEN HEAD SCHOOL.—There is a small dwelling house and garden in the village of Bowden Head, in this parish, now occupied by a schoolmistress, rent free. The house is stated to have been built by subscription, for the residence of a schoolmaster or schoolmistress, about fifty years ago. The endowment for the support of the school kept on these premises is derived from the gift of Mary Bagshaw, who gave £100. and John Frith, who gave £20. to the schoolmaster, the interest of which is now £5. per annum. For this payment the schoolmistress instructs fourteen children, appointed from the neighbouring parts of the parish.

There was formerly a Presbyterian meeting-house at Chapel-en-le-Frith, of which James Clegg, who published the life of the Rev. John Ashe, was minister. There is now a meeting-house of the Wesleyan Methodists at Chapel-Town-end.

Bank hall was the residence of the late Samuel Frith, esq. High Sheriff for the county in 1781, and a Justice of the Peace, who died at an advanced age, in 1828; and is now the estate of his brother, John Frith, esq. The mansion is situate on a very romantic site, about one mile south-west of the town.

Ford hall, a seat of the ancient family of Bagshaw, is the property of the Rev. William Bradshaw.



Pedigree of BAGSHAW, *of Banner Cross.*

ARMS. *Or*, a bugle horn, *Sable*, between three roses, *Proper*.

CREST. An arm, couped at the elbow, and erect, *Proper*, grasping a bugle horn, *Sable*, stringed, *Vert*.

SEAT.—Banner Cross, in Ecclesal parish.

Nicholas Bagshawe, of Wormhill and Abney, temp. Henry VI.; married in 1449. = Alicia, dau. and co-heir of John Hall, of Hucklowe.

William Bagshawe, of Abney. = ... dau. of ..... Browne, of Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Nicholas Bagshawe. = Elizabeth, dau. of Humphry Ruggeley, of Longdon, Staffordshire.

Nicholas Bagshawe, of Farewell, Staffordshire, son and heir. = Jane, dau. of Robert Lyuacre.

Edward Bagshawe, of Wormhill, Abney and Hucklowe. = Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Greatorex, of Greatorex in Wormhill.

William. Osmond. Robert. Thomas.

Elizabeth Bagshawe, died unmarried.

Margaret, died unmarried in 1559.

Nicholas Bagshawe, son and heir. = Isabell, daughter of Robert Benbridge, of Wormhill.

John. Robert. Ralph.

Henry Bagshawe, son and heir. = Ann, dau. of John Barker, of Abney.

George. Robert. Ann. Elizabeth. Alicia. Margaret.

Jane, dau. of Robert Oldfield, of Litton, in Tideswell; 1st wife. = William Bagshawe, of Wormhill, Great Hucklow, Abney and Litton, born 16th August, 1598; died in 1669. = Ellen, dau. of Robert Bagshawe, of Taddington, 2nd wife.

Robert.

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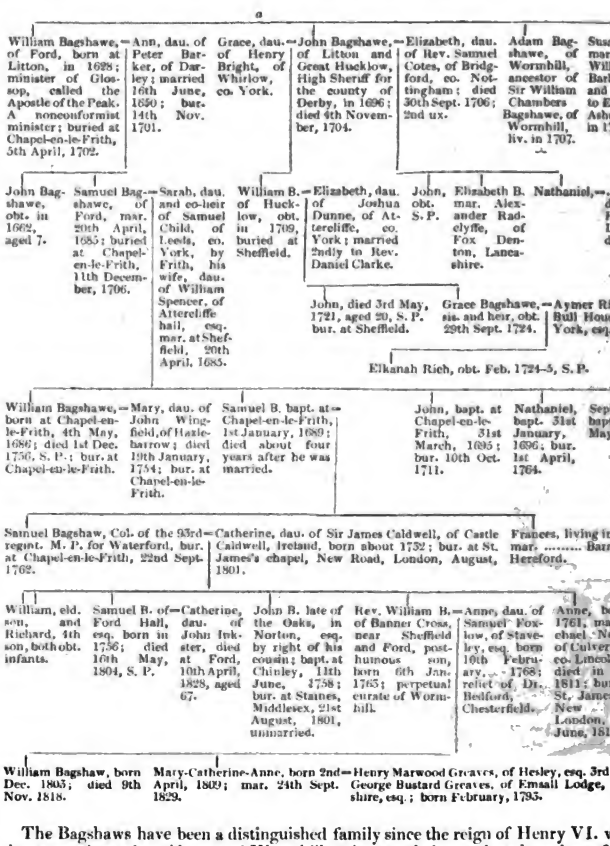

The Bagshaws have been a distinguished family since the reign of Henry VI. when they were situated at Abney and Wormhill. Among their members have been found persons eminent for their rank and talents. We find in the Biographical Dictionary a mention of Edward Bagshaw, stated to have been a gentleman of Derbyshire, bred to the law, who, having first taken part with the Parliament, sided with King Charles I. and died in 1662, treasurer of the Middle Temple. He was the author of various political, legal, and religious works. Of his two sons, the elder, Edward, was a violent non-conformist and the author of many works of controversy: the younger, Henry, was a Prebendary of Durham, in 1709. He wrote the "Diatribæ, or discourses upon select texts against Papists and Socinians" and numerous single sermons.—In the regular lineage we find William Bagshaw, who was called the *Apostle of the Peak*, of Ford and Litton. He was minister of Glossop, but was ejected for his non-con-

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formity, and died in 1702, leaving, it is said, fifty volumes on different subjects, fairly written with his own hand. Of this gentleman we have a full account from the pen of his nephew, Mr. John Ashe, to which few particulars are to be added.

Mr. Bagshaw was born at Litton, in the parish of Tideswell. His father, of the same name, had much improved a small inheritance by success in the lead-mines. From his early youth he was attached to religious studies, and opposed successfully the views of his family, who sought to divert his mind to some other pursuit. After a suitable education at different grammar-schools, he was sent to Cambridge, and being admitted of Corpus-Christi college, was under the care of Mr. Boise.

His first public labours were at Wormhill, a chapel in his native parish. He had been there but one quarter of a year when a scene of wider usefulness opened upon him. Though only in his twenty-first year, he was chosen one of the assistant ministers of Sheffield, and appointed to the curacy of Attercliffe. He was also domestic chaplain to Colonel John Bright, afterwards Sir John, and consequently, we may presume, resided in the hall at Carbrook. On New Year's Day, 1651, he was ordained at Chesterfield, after the Presbyterian manner; Immanuel Bourne, rector of Ashover, being moderator on the occasion. His orthodox Confession of Faith was afterwards published, with a Sermon of Mr. Bagshaw's 'on Christ's Purchase,' dedicated to his friends, Mrs. Jane Jessopp and Mrs. Elizabeth South, her sister, then living at Broom hall.

Early in 1652, Mr. Bagshaw resigned his connexion with the church of Sheffield. He settled at Glossop, 'the remotest corner of his native county,' where he laboured most assiduously in the ministry, amongst a rude but attached and grateful people. A connexion mutually acceptable was dissolved by the provisions of the Act of Uniformity. Tears testified his people's gratitude and esteem.

He had an estate at Ford, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith. To this place he retired, exercising his ministerial functions whenever opportunity was afforded him. When some indulgence was granted to to the Non-conformists, in 1672, he preached more publicly; and in the uncertain and dangerous times which succeeded, as well as in the more prosperous days after the Revolution, he was most assiduous in what he conceived to be the duty to which the providence of God had appointed him; and so assiduous were his labours in instructing the people in his own neighbourhood that he obtained the appellation of 'the Apostle of the Peak.' Various societies of Dissenters in the wilder parts of Derbyshire still exist which were first collected by Mr. Bagshaw.

His last public sermon was on the death of King William. The next Sunday he was confined to his bed. To a friend who lamented that he saw him unable to address his friends as usual on that day, he observed, 'My silence is a sermon:' and when another expressed his regret that Mr. Bagshaw could not even converse with them at any length, he said emphatically, 'I have spoken to you before.'

There are many interesting particulars of Mr. Bagshaw's useful life and peaceful death in the work before quoted; and also of his manner of conducting public services, in which was something peculiar. A list of his works may also be found, too long to be here transcribed. Popular in their day, they are now forgotten. They are chiefly pieces of practical divinity, and the fame of the practical divine, like that of the physician, can hardly be expected to outlive its century. Of all his works, probably, the only one now enquired after is his little tract '*De Spiritualibus Pecci*,' which contains a brief account of several clergymen and other pious persons, his friends, delivered in a simple, natural, and interesting manner.

His brother, John Bagshaw, of Litton and Great Hucklow, esq. was High Sheriff for the county of Derby in 1696. Adam, his third brother, was grandfather of Ellena, who married William Chambers, of Hull, M. D. ancestor of Sir William Chambers Bagshaw, of Wormhill. The great-grandson of the celebrated divine was Colonel of the 93rd regmt. and Member of the Irish Parliament, for Waterford. The present representative of this (the elder) branch of the family, is the Rev. William Bagshaw, of Banner Cross, near Sheffield, perpetual curate of Wormhill, who married Ann, daughter of Samuel Foxlow, of Staveley, esq. and sister and heiress of

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General Murray, of Banner Cross, in Ecclesall, co. York, and widow of Dr. Bedford, of Chesterfield, and has surviving, one daughter, married to Henry Marwood Greaves, of Hesley, esq.

The Ridge, formerly the seat of another branch of the Bagshaw family, passed in marriage, with the daughter of the last heir male, to Fitzherbert, and by sale, to the father of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall, who is the present proprietor.

Pedigree of GISBORNE, *of Derby, Yoxall, Chapel-en-le-Frith and Darley in the Dale.*

ARMS of Gisborne, granted in 1741. *Erminois*, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, collared, *Argent*; on a canton, *Vert*, a garb, *Or*.
CREST. A demi Lion, *Ermine*, collared, dovetail, *Or*, and issuing out of a mural coronet, *Argent*.

John Gisborne, of Derby, gent. Alderman and Mayor of Derby in 1659; died 11th, buried 15th Sept. 1689, at St. Werburgh's church, aged 87. = Margery, dau. of .... died 31st July, 1664, aged 54.

John Gisborne, of Derby, gent. born in 1644; died 17th, bur. 20th April, at St. Werburgh's church, 1704, aged 60. = Catharine, dau. and co-heiress of John Fowler, of ..... co. Leicester, gent. She is stated to have had to her fortune her weight in gold.

Thomas G. of Derby, esq. uncle to Thos. G. jun. esq. & trustee in his Marriage Sett. 1715.

James G. bapt. 9th May, 1652.
Mary, born 1656.
Dorothy, bapt. June, 1642.

Thomas Gisborne, of Derby, esq. 5rd son, obt. 9th December, 1760, aged 80. His first wife was Sarah, dau. of George Beardsley, of Derby, esq. obt. S. P. = Temperance, dau. of Robert Packer, of Shellingford, Berkshire, esq. 2nd wife: Mar. Settlement dated 22nd Dec. 1715.

Sarah, bapt. 27th April, 1681, mar. 27th April, 1707, at St. Werburgh's, Derby, Wm. Otton, of Leicester, gent.

Margery, baptized Mar. 29, 1682, died 20th April, 1686.

Rebecca, bapt. 4th April, 1683.
Ann, bapt. April 9, 1684.
Mary, bapt. 12th October, 1687.
James, 2nd son, bapt. 3rd December, 1678, bur. 12th May, 1686.

Elizabeth, bapt. 19th Aug. 1685, married Nathaniel Edwards, of Derby, M. D. living in 1742.
Rebecca, bapt. 18th May, 1695.
Samuel, 5th son, bapt. May 29, bur. Sept. 18, 1690.
William, 6th son, bapt. October 13, 1692.

John Gisborne, of Derby, esq. 1st son, bapt. June 30, 1675. Will dated 22nd July, 1742. = Dorothy, dau. of ...

Rev. James G. bapt. 3rd Jan. 1688, rector of Staveley, co. Derby, and prebendary of Durham, died 7th Sept. 1759, aged 70. = Ann, dau. of ..... Jackson, M. D. and widow of Charles Henton, of Lichfield, esq.

Anne, unmar. in 1742.

Dorothy, bap. Oct. 5, 1704, living in 1742.

= Thomas Godfrey Lushington, of Derby, esq.

Catherine, bapt. Oct. 8, 1706, dead 1742.

= Cocker Sole, esq.

James Stevenson L. William. Dorothy. Catherine. Dorothy. John.

Rev. Francis G. about 60 yrs. rector of Staveley, co. Derby, died unmarried 29th July, 1821, aged 89; a great benefactor to the poor.

Thomas, M. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Physician to the King: some time President of the College of Physicians; died unmar. at Romeley hall, near Staveley, in 1806.

John G. esq. Gen. in the army, M. P. in the Irish House of Commons, Governor of Charlemont; died 20th Feb. 1778.

Dorothy, mar. Samuel Foxlow, of Staveley, esq. to whom she was 2nd wife: left one son, Rev. Francis Foxlow, now vicar of Elmton. Catherine, mar. Rev. Fletcher Dixon, L. L. D. vicar of Duffield; she died 25th April, 1796.

Frederick G. esq. ..... dau. mar. the Hon. ..... Knox. ..... dau.

John Gisborne, of Derby, esq. afterwards of Yoxall, co Stafford; Will dated 9th May, 1771; died 15th February, 1779; Will proved in Prerogative Court, at Canterbury, 30th March, 1779. = Anne, dau. of William Bateman, of Derby, gent. died 9th March, 1800, aged 68, having had eight children.

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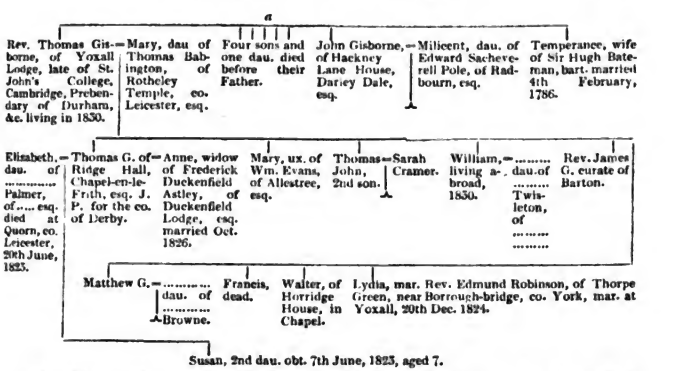

The distinguished family of Gisborne has been resident in the county of Derby about a century and a half. We find John Gisborne, Mayor of this borough in 1659, from whom the present Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge (a divine, eminent for his poetic and prose works) is the fourth in descent. The branches of this family are numerous and highly respected. We find among them the late President of the College of Physicians, Thomas Gisborne, M. D. who died at Romeley Hall, early in the present century. The Rev. Francis Gisborne, elder brother of the Physician, was, during sixty years, rector of Staveley. He died in 1821, at the age of 89, unmarried; and left his property, to the amount of about £60,000. to charitable uses. In his lifetime he transferred £16,167. 13*s.* 4*d.* in the 3 per cent. Consols, to Trustees, the dividends to be appropriated to the purchasing of coarse Yorkshire cloth or flannel, for the use and benefit of the poor in one hundred parishes or chapelries in Derbyshire.—After certain bequests in his Will, he directed the residue of his property to be divided into three equal parts: one part to the Derby Infirmary, another to the Sheffield Infirmary; and the third portion to be incorporated with the sum invested in the 3 per cents. for purchasing coarse cloth, &c. for the use of the poor in the one hundred parishes previously designated.—The younger brother of the same branch was General of the army, Member of the Irish Parliament, and Governor of Claremont. Thomas Gisborne, esq. the uncle of these gentlemen, was five times mayor of the borough of Derby, and many years a Justice of the Peace. His brother, John Gisborne, esq. was twice mayor of the borough, and also a Justice of the Peace.

Horridge house is the seat of Walter Gisborne, esq.

Bowden hall, another remnant of antiquity within this parish, formerly belonged to an ancient and wealthy family of that name, who, as tradition reports, gave to the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, the present chancel part of the church, formerly used as a Roman Catholic chapel. This report seems to be confirmed, by the parish being called Bowden Chapel to this day, and by the derivation of the name of the town, which probably was so called from this ancient chapel, and the great number of trees which surrounded it: for there is also a tradition that a squirrel could run from Coombs Head to Chinley Head, in which direction the chapel lay, without touching the ground. This ancient mansion is now converted into a farm-house, the property and residence of James Hibberson, gent.

Eccles house is the seat of Thomas Goodman, esq.

Marsh hall is the residence of John Heginbotham, gent.

Bradshaw hall, formerly the property and residence of the ancient family of Bradshaw, is now converted into a farm-house. This ancient mansion, and about 300 acres of land, is the property of their descendant, Humphrey Bowles, esq.

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Pedigree and Account of BRADSHAW, *of Bradshaw.*

ARMS.—*Argent*, two bendlets, between as many martlets, *Sable.*

CREST.—On a wreath, a Hart, *Gules*, charged with an annulet, *Or*, and standing under a vine bough, *Vert.*

The family of Bradshaw, according to Lysons, became possessed of Champeyne park, in Duffield, by marrying the heiress of Folcher, who had married a co-heiress of Champeyne.

We find a Roger Bradshaw representative of this county in Parliament in 8 Henry IV. (1407) and Thomas Bradshaw, in 29 Henry VI. (1451). The Heralds' Pedigree begins with John Bradshaw, who, by Cicely, daughter of Thomas Foljamb, had two sons, John and William Bradshaw; the latter, by his wife, the daughter of ..... Kirk, had Henry Bradshaw, son and heir, 4 Edward VI. he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Eyre, and had issue two sons and one daughter, Elizabeth; John Bradshaw, eldest son, by his wife, Isabella, daughter of John Kinnersley, had a son Richard, who died S. P. William Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, second son, married Margaret, daughter of Christopher Clayton, of Cheshire, and had issue six sons and two daughters.

1. Godfrey. 2. Henry,* purchased and seated himself at Marple, and was ancestor of the Bradshaws of that place, now, 1830, represented by the family of Isherwood.

3. Anthony Bradshaw, of the Inner Temple, London, and Holbrook, in Duffield, who, by his first wife, Griselda, daughter and heiress of Richard Blackwall, had William, Francis, Exuperius, and John; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Haughton, had Jacinth, Anthony, Michael, Elizabeth, Felix, Quintin, Petronilla, Athanasia, Isadora, Mildred, Brandona, Erasmus, Josepha, Milicent, Cassandra, and Vicesimus, whom Lysons supposes to be the ancestor of Vicesimus Bradshaw, owner of lands in Makeney and Duffield.

* The President, John Bradshaw, who passed sentence, in consequence of the parliamentary decision, on Charles I. was the grandson of Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, in Cheshire. We are not aware of the lineage which traces a connexion between this family and that of the poet Milton. Godwin, in his history of the Commonwealth, thus speaks of the President: "An individual, who was rising into eminence at this time was John Bradshaw, the kinsman of Milton. He was bred to the profession of the law, and his eloquence is praised by Lilburn. Milton, who seems to have known him thoroughly, speaks of him in the highest terms; as at once a professed lawyer, and an admirable speaker; an uncorrupt patriot, a man of firm and intrepid cast of temper, a pleasant companion, most hospitable to his friends, most generous to all who were in need, most peaceable to such as repented of their errors. He appears to have been in great practice as a pleader. In December, 1644, he was appointed high-sheriff of his native county of Lancashire; and in the close of the present year (1645) he is mentioned with the eminent lawyers by Whitelocke."

It is asserted that Bradshaw died, and was buried near Annapolis, in America, and the following inscription has been engraved on a cannon which is placed at the head of his supposed grave.

"Stranger, as thou pass, contemplate this cannon; nor, regardless, be told, that near its base lies the deposited dust of JOHN BRADSHAW: who, nobly superior to selfish regards, despising alike the pageantry of courtly splendour, the blast of calumny, and terror of regal vengeance, presided in the illustrious band of heroes and patriots, who firmly and openly adjudged CHARLES STUART, tyrant of England, to a public and exemplary death; thereby presenting to the amazed world, and transmitting down through applauding ages, the most glorious example of unshaken virtue, love of freedom, and impartial justice, ever exhibited in the blood-stained theatre of human action. Oh! Reader, pass not on, till thou hast blessed his memory, and never, never forget, that, Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God!

According to Crabbe's Historical Dictionary, the President Bradshaw was born at Wibberley hall, in Cheshire, in 1586. He was Chief Justice of Chester also, as we learn from the same authority. He is said to have written the following lines, when a youth, prophetic of what happened.

Harry shall hire his father's land,
And Tom shall be at his command:
But I, poor Jack, will do that,
That all the world shall wonder at.

R. Symonds, in his church notes (in Harleian MSS.) says, Bradshaw, the most impudent lawyer that judged the King to die, was son of a collar-maker, in Chester, and died in November, 1659.

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4. Francis, who had children living in 1625.

5. and 6. John and Richard. 1. Elizabeth, and 2. Margaret.

Godfrey Bradshaw, eldest son, was of Bradshaw and Windley, he married Emma, daughter of Anthony Shalcross, of Shalcross, in the county of Derby, and had issue five sons and five daughters.

1. Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, esq. the head of the family in 1611, married Ann, daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, either he or a son of the same name was sheriff in 1630.

2. Leonard, who had a son of the same name living in 1625.

3. and 5. Geoffery and Henry.

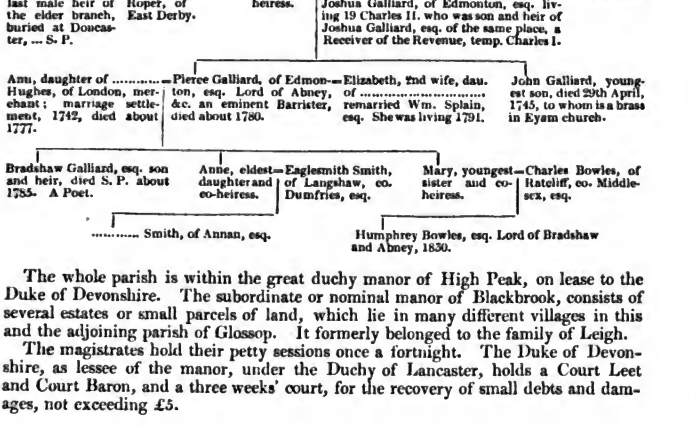
4. Peter Bradshaw, citizen and merchant tailor of London, made his will 23rd May, 1625, devising property at Ulster, in Ireland; Duffield, Bonsall, Castleton, Ferneylee, Coombs, and Bentley Mills, and other property in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and London, and personalty to his wife, Amy Johnson, sister of John Johnson and the Lady Burd, and to his children, Edward, Peter, Francis, Paul, Thomas, William, and Elizabeth.

1. to 5. Anne, Grace, Maria, Bridget, and Ellen, the latter married ..... Ash.

Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, esq. who married the co-heiress of Stafford, as above stated, was, it is presumed, father of Francis Bradshaw, of Brampton, in Treeton, county of York, esq. who died 21st December, 1659, and married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Vescy, of Brampton, aforesaid, gent. of an ancient family. In Treeton church are many memorials of this family.

Francis Bradshaw, of Brampton, son and heir of the last, died 29th December, 1677. On his monument is a brass with the Arms of Bradshaw and Vescy, quarterly.

The head of the following Pedigree, John Bradshaw of Brampton, esq. sheriff of Derbyshire in 1717, was probably son and heir of Francis.



The whole parish is within the great duchy manor of High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The subordinate or nominal manor of Blackbrook, consists of several estates or small parcels of land, which lie in many different villages in this and the adjoining parish of Glossop. It formerly belonged to the family of Leigh.

The magistrates hold their petty sessions once a fortnight. The Duke of Devonshire, as lessee of the manor, under the Duchy of Lancaster, holds a Court Leet and Court Baron, and a three weeks' court, for the recovery of small debts and damages, not exceeding £5.

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Chapel Milltown, in Chapel-en-le-Frith.

CHARLESWORTH, a village and hamlet in the parish of Glossop, and hundred of High Peak, contained, in 1821, 161 houses, 164 families, and 1005 inhabitants. This village lies about 3 m. S. W. of Glossop, and 5 m. N. of Hayfield. The houses are built on the acclivity of Charlesworth rock, a name given to the highest ridge of hills in this part of Derbyshire, extending south-east to a considerable distance, being a continuation of freestone and gritstone rocks. This long straggling village has increased rapidly, both in buildings and population, within these few years, owing to the spreading of the cotton business, which gives employment to many of the inhabitants. About one mile to the south are the collieries, which supply the numerous cotton-mills and villages in the neighbourhood. There are eight cotton-mills, one linen-thread-mill, and the extensive print works of Messrs. Matley and Co. in the immediate neighbourhood; the latter is on the Cheshire side of the river Goyte.

This place had formerly a market on Wednesdays, and a fair at the festival of St. Mary Magdalen, granted, in 1328, to the Abbot of Basingwerk. That monastery acquired considerable landed property in Charlesworth, Chunall and Simondley, in the years 1307 and 1308. There is now a cattle fair held here on the 25th of April.

The extent of the township is 1474 *a.* 2 *r.* 18 *p.* of gritstone and coal land, belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, except 24 *a.* 0 *r.* 1 *p.*: about one-tenth is arable, the remainder is meadow and pasture. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is returned with Glossop, and the poor rates, &c. are collected by the overseer of Glossop. The average rental of the land is about 15*s.* per acre. Half the small tithes belong to the duke, and half to the vicar.

The chapel at this place belonged formerly to the establishment; and in the *Liber Regis* it is described as a chapel of ease to Glossop: but more than a century ago it was, by permission of the Howard family, in the hands of the presbyterians. In 1716, Mr. John Bennet left the interest of £20. for the benefit of the presbyterian minister at Charlesworth. The chapel has lately been rebuilt, and it now belongs to the Independents. For Charities, see Glossop.

CHATSWORTH is an extra-parochial hamlet in the parish of Edensor, in the hundred of High Peak, 2 m. S. of Baslow, 2 m. N. E. of Rowsley, 3½ m. S. E. from Bakewell, 9 m. W. from Chesterfield, 26 m. N. N. W. from Derby, and 10 m. N. by W. from Matlock; esteemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak, for its splendid palace, for nearly three centuries the principal country seat of the noble family of Cavendish, which has been celebrated by the poet, the historian and the tourist.

Chetesvorde, Chetelsvorde,

In Chetesuorde and Langelie, Levenot and Chetel had ten ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to ten oxen. This belongs to Ednesoure. William Peverel has the custody of them by the king's order. Five villanes and two bordars have there two ploughs and one acre of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and one broad, and the like quantity of coppice-wood. Value in king Edward's time 20s. now 16s. D. B. 295.

At the time of the Norman Survey, the manor of Chatsworth belonged to the crown; and was placed under the custody of William de Peverel. It was for many generations the property of a family named Leche or Leech; one of whom, named John, was chirurgeon, or, as a medical attendant was termed, at that period, *Leech* to the king, in the reign of Edward III. From this John Leech descended Sir Roger Leech, of Beaurepoir or Belper, who was Lord High Treasurer of England in the time of Henry V. The brother of Sir Roger was Sir Philip Leech, who was treasurer of the wars of France. This distinguished knight was appointed to maintain a military post at the siege of Rouen. He was also governor of Monceaux and Newcastle, and was sent by the king on a commission with the Earl Marshal to the province of Maine. Raulf Leech was a captain in the van-guard of the king's army, which entered France the 16th of June, 1513; and Roger Leech was his *petty* captain. The male branch of this family became extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century; but previous to that occurrence, the manor of Chatsworth had been sold by Francis Leech or Leche, who had espoused the sister of the Countess

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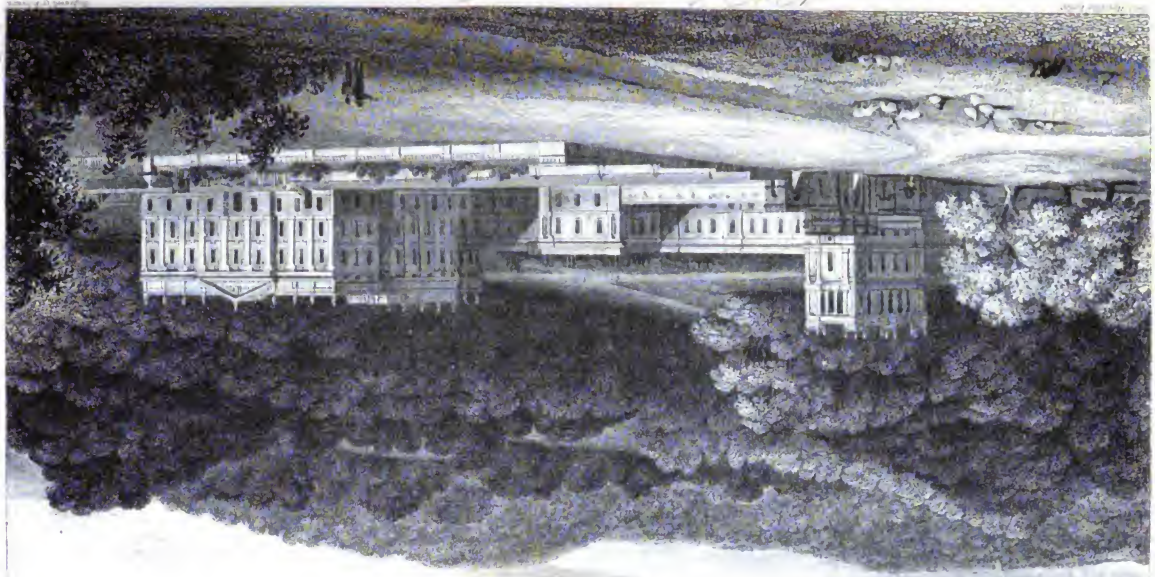

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of Shrewsbury, to the family of Agard, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish.

The extra-parochial hamlet of Chatsworth chiefly consists of the park, and comprises 1280 *a.* 1 *r.* including about 420 *a.* of wood. The park is stocked with Spanish and South-down sheep, cattle, and nearly 2000 fallow and brown deer. In the summer and autumn months ley cattle are taken into the park, at 2*s.* per head weekly. The circumference of the park is nearly eleven miles, and it is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. Extensive plantations range in masses over the inequalities of the ground. The noble river winds with a serpentine course through the valley. Descending from the lodge at Edensor inn, the mansion appears to great advantage, amid a noble amphitheatre of wood. The foliage near the house is connected with the remote hills by a succession of forest scenery, until it terminates in the rude and barren mountains of the Peak. Many delightful views occur from various points, almost all of which terminate in the surrounding moorland scenery. We copy the following exquisite sketch from Rhodes's Peak Scenery.

"Immediately before us lay the river, across whose stream a stone butment or weir has been erected, which damming up the water, expands it into breadth; it is thence precipitated over this interruption to its progress, where it forms a magnificent cascade. On a gently ascending ground, about half a mile higher up the river, stands Chatsworth, finely embosomed in

> 'Majestic woods, of every vigorous green;
> 'Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills.' *Thomson.*

"A little on the left is the bridge, backed with broad and ample foliage: cattle reposing in groups on the brink of the river, or cooling themselves in the stream, adorned the foreground; and the middle and remote distances, which are ornamented with a palace, a bridge, and towers and temples, disclose a scene as rich and as lovely as the fancy of Claude Lorraine ever portrayed when under the influence of his happiest inspirations. Yet the foreground had more of Berghem than Claude about it: the respective features which constitute the peculiar charm and excellence of these great masters, were most harmoniously combined; every part was in character, and the whole was faithful to nature."

The following Sonnet, from the pen of Clio Rickman, written at Chatsworth, on an evening in October, may be introduced in this place.

I always lov'd thee, and thy yellow garb,
October dear! and I have hailed thy reign
On many a lovely, many a distant plain,
But here, thou claim'st my warmest, best regard.
Not e'en the noble banks of silver Seine
Can rival Derwent's—where proud Chatsworth tow'rs
Reflect Sol's setting rays—as now yon chain
Of gold-tipp'd mountains crown her lawns and bowers.
Here countless beauties catch the ravish'd view,
Majestic scenes, all silent as the tomb;
Save where the murmuring of Derwent's wave,
To tenderest feelings the rapt soul subdue,
While shadowy forms seem gliding through the gloom
To visit those again they lov'd this side the grave.

Chatsworth House was begun on a much more moderate scale than the subsequent design by Sir William Cavendish, who, by his marriage with the celebrated heiress of Hardwick, became possessor of a large estate in this county. Before one wing of the intended fabric was raised, Sir William died, but his widow, who became Countess of Shrewsbury, completed the whole building in a style which entitled it to be ranked among the wonders of the Peak.

> "Qualiter in mediis, quam non sperabitur, urbem
> Attonitus Venetam navita cernit aquis;
> Sic improvisa, emergens è montibus imis
> Attollit sese Devonina Domus."

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As to th' astonish'd seaman's startled sight
The city Venice midst the waves appears:
Unlooked for, thus, midst many a mountain's height
The Devonian Hall its towers uprears.

The ancient mansion appears to have been a quadrangular building with turrets, and when the widow of Sir William became, by her fourth marriage, Countess of Shrewsbury, and was with the Earl, entrusted with the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, this hall acquired particular interest, as being one of the prisons of that unfortunate princess. In 1570, the unhappy queen was removed to Chatsworth from Winfield, and then resided here for some months. It also appears that she was at Chatsworth in the years 1573, 1577, 1578 and 1581. In the month of October, 1570, Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, and Sir Walter Mildmay, visited Chatsworth, and remained there twenty days, being employed in certain negociations between Mary and Queen Elizabeth. On the return of Sir William Cecil to court, he wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury, stating that the queen was willing that her unhappy prisoner should sometimes take the air on horseback in the Earl's company, to the distance of a mile or two. In this letter he says, "the Q's Ma^{ty} is pleased y^{t} your L. shall, when yow see tymes mete, suffer y^{t} Quene to take y^{e} ayre about your howss on horsebacke, so your L. be in company; and not to pass from your howss above one or twoo myle except it be on y^{e} moores." But this indulgence was not long continued, and shortly after the Scottish queen was removed to Sheffield castle, which was her chief residence during the ensuing fourteen years. In 1577, Elizabeth wrote with her own hand to thank the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury for their hospitable entertainment of her favourite minister, the Earl of Leicester, at Chatsworth.

During the civil wars between the parliament and Charles I. the old hall at Chatsworth was occupied as a fortress occasionally by both parties. In 1643, it was garrisoned by forces under Sir John Gell, on the part of the parliament; and in the December of the same year, the Earl of Newcastle, having taken Winfield manor, made himself master of Chatsworth Hall, and placed a garrison in it for the king, under the command of Colonel Eyre. In September, 1645, it was held for the royal party by Colonel Shalcross, with a fresh garrison from Welbeck, and a skirmishing force of three hundred horse. It was then besieged by Major Mollanus with four hundred foot, but the siege was raised by the command of Colonel Gell, who ordered the Major and his forces to return to Derby.

The description of this building, as it appeared during the times of the Stuarts, by Hobbes, translated by Cotton, will be appropriately inserted in this place.—

"This *palace*, with wild prospects girded round,
Stands in the middle of a falling ground,
At a black *mountain's* foot, whose craggy brow
Secures from *eastern tempests* all below,
Under whose shelter *trees* and *flowers* grow,
With early blossoms, maugre native snow;
Which elsewhere round a *tyranny* maintains,
And binds crampt *nature* long in *crystal chains*.
The *fabrick's* noble front faces the *west*,
Turning her fair broad shoulders to the *east*;
On the *south* side the stately *gardens* lye,
Where the scorn'd *Peak* rivals proud *Italy*.
And on the *north*, several inferior *plots*
For servile use, scatter'd do lye, in spots.
"The outward *gate* stands near enough, to look
Her *oval* front in the objected *brook*;
But that she has better reflexion
From a large mirror, nearer, of her own.
For a fair lake, from wash of floods unmixt,
Before it lies an area spread betwixt.
Over this pond, opposite to the gate,
A bridge of a quaint structure, strength and state,
Invites you to pass over it, where dry
You trample may on shoals of wanton *fry*,
With which those breeding waters do abound,
And better *carps* are no where to be found.
A tower of antick model, the bridge foot
From the *Peak-rabble* does securely shut,
Which by stone stairs, delivers you below
Into the sweetest *walks* the world can show.
There *wood* and *water*, *sun* and *shade* contend,
Which shall the most delight, and most befriend;
There *grass* and *gravel* in one path you meet,
For *ladies* tend'rer, and *men's* harder feet.
Here into open *lakes* the *sun* may pry,
A priviledge the closer groves deny,
Or if confed'rate winds do make them yield,
He then but chequers what he cannot guild.
The *ponds*, which here in double order shine,
Are some of them so large, and all so fine,
That *Neptune* in his *progress* once did please
To *frolick* in these *artificial seas*;
Of which a noble monument we finde,
His royal chariot left, it seems, behind:
Whose wheels and body moor'd up with a chain,
Like *Drake's* old *hulk*, at *Deptford*, still remain.
No place on earth was ere discov'red yet,
For *contemplation* or *delight* so fit.
The *groves*, whose courled brows shade every *lake*
Do every where such waving *landskip* make
As *painter's* baffl'd art is far above,
Who waves and leaves could never yet make move.
Hither the warbling people of the air
From their remoter colonies repair,
And in these shades, now setting up their rests,
Like *Cæsar's Swiss*, burn their old native nests.

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The *muses* too pearch on the bending spraies,
And in these thickets chant their charming *laies*;
No wonder then if the *Heroick song*
That here took birth and voice, do flourish long.
To view from hence the glitt'ring *pile* above
(Which must at once wonder create, and love)
Environ'd round with *Nature's* shames and ills,
Black heaths, wild rocks, bleak craggs and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so informe and rude,
Who is it, but must presently conclude
That this is *Paradise*, which seated stands
In midst of *desarts*, and of barren *sands*?
So a bright *diamond* would look, if set
In a vile *socket* of ignoble *jet*:
And such a face the new-born *nature* took,
When out of *Chaos* by the *fiat* shook.
Doubtless, if any where, there never yet
So brave a *structure* on such ground was set;
Which sure the *foundress* built to reconcile
This to the other members of the *Isle*,
And would therein first her own *grandeur* shew,
And then what *Art* could, spite of *Nature*, do.

But let me lead you in, 'tis worth the pains
T' examine what this princely house contains:
Which, if without so glorious to be seen,
Honour and *virtue* make it shine within.
The forenam'd *outward gate* then leads into
A spacious *court*, whence open to the view
The noble *front* of the whole *edifice*,
In a surprising height is seen to rise.
Even with the *gate-house*, upon either hand,
A neat square *turret* in the corners stand:
On each side *plates* of ever-springing green,
With an ascending *parter-walk* between.
In the green *plat*, which on the right hand lies,
A fountain, of strange structure, high doth rise,
Upon whose slender top, there is a vast,
I'd almost said, prodigious *bason* plac't;
And without doubt, the *model* of this piece
Came from some other place, than *Rome*, or *Greece*,
For such a *sea*, suspended in the air,
I never saw in any place but there:
Which, should it break or fall, I doubt we shou'd
Begin to reckon from the second flood.

The new building at Chatsworth was projected by the celebrated fourth Earl (afterwards the first Duke) of Devonshire on his retirement from the court of James II. That nobleman, in order to keep his patriotic mind from dwelling too intensely upon the oppressions of his country, directed his attention to works of architectural taste and magnificence, and resolved to raise a structure worthy his wealth and rank. In this disposition he contracted (says Kennet) with workmen to pull down "the south side of that good old seat, and to rebuild it on a plan he gave to them, for a front to his gardens, so fair and august, that it looked like a model only of what might be done in after ages. When he had finished this part he meant to go no further; till seeing public affairs in a happier settlement, for a testimony of ease and joy, he undertook the east side of the quadrangle, and raised it entirely new, in conformity to the south, and seemed then content to say, that he had gone half way through and would leave the rest for his heir. In this resolution he stopped about seven years, and then reassumed courage, and began to lay the foundations for two other sides to complete the noble square, and these last, as far as uniformity admits, do exceed the others, by a west front of most excellent strength and elegance, and a capital on the north side, that is of singular ornament and service. And though such a vast pile (of materials entirely new) required a prodigious expense, yet the building was his least charge, if regard be had to his gardens, water-works, statues, pictures, and other the finest pieces of art and of nature that could be obtained abroad or at home."

It appears from the auditor's account and from a book of the artists' and tradesmen's receipts, which are now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, that the south front of the present magnificent mansion was begun to be rebuilt on the 12th of April, 1687, under the direction of Mr. William Talman, an architect of some celebrity, the latter end of the seventeenth century. The great hall and staircase were covered in about the middle of April, 1690. In May, 1692, the works were surveyed by Sir Christopher Wren,* at which time upwards of £9000. appears to have been expended. In 1693, Mr. Talman was paid £600. in advance for building the east front and the north-east corner, which was finished in 1700, and in that year the old west front was pulled down. The whole of the building was completed soon after the year 1706, which was about 20 years from its commencement. Mr. Talman received upwards of £13,000. for his contract.

Artists employed at Chatsworth House.

Architect—William Talman.

Painters—Laguerre and Ricard, who were engaged in January, 1689. These two persons were much employed by Verrio, and it is not improbable that they were sent over by him previous to his own coming. They were paid £190. for their labours at

* It is the impression of many that Sir Christopher Wren built two of the fronts of Chatsworth House.

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Chatsworth. Verrio himself did not arrive until November in the following year. He received £90. in advance for ceilings to be executed at Chatsworth. Lord Orford considered the altar-piece at Chatsworth chapel to be Verrio's master-piece: the subject is the incredulity of St. Thomas. In September, 1692, Verrio had finished the great chamber, stair-case, and altar-piece. He was paid £469. for his work.—A Monsieur Huyd was also employed, who appears to have been one of Verrio's assistants. Mr. Highmore, serjeant-painter to William III. was also employed; and a painter of the name of Price.

Sir James Thornhill was also engaged, but probably at a somewhat later period, and when he was induced by the paintings of Verrio and Laguerre to enter into their style. He painted the Fall of Phaeton on the back staircase, and in the adjoining anti-chamber, he represented on the ceiling the assembly of the gods. His large picture of the rape of the Sabine women covers nearly one side of the same apartment. Perseus and Andromeda, a large painting which occupies a place to the anti-chamber of the Duke's dressing room, is by this artist.

Ironworker—Monsieur Tijou, a French smith, whose daughter was the wife of Laguerre: he executed the iron balustrades, and received £528. for his work.

Plumber—Mr. Cock, of London, delivered a bill for work done of nearly £1000. from which a deduction was made of £236. for overcharge.

Carvers in stone—Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of the celebrated author and comedian Colley Cibber, was engaged in 1687. Two sphinxes on large bases, with ornaments, which are much praised by Lord Orford, were the work of this artist. He carved several door cases with rich foliage, and many ornaments. On each side of the altar is a statue by him, Faith and Hope. It appears from Cibber's receipts that he was employed, in 1688, to make the statues of Pallas, Apollo, and a Triton, for which he had £100. In 1690, Cibber made figures for the new fountain, supposed to have been the four sea horses. He received, in the whole, £310.*—J. T. Geeraerslius assisted Cibber, and made a sea nymph and other figures, on his own account.—Augustine Harris was engaged in 1688: he made seven statues for the garden, for which he was paid £44. 18*s.* 6*d.*—In 1694, Nost was engaged, and made a statue of Ceres, for which he was paid £30. and two years afterwards, he was paid fifty guineas for a marble figure and a bas-relief.—In 1696, Davies was paid £24. for a stone statue, and in the year following £130. for three bas reliefs and three heads.—A Mr. Auriol was also employed.

Carvers in wood—With respect to the general opinion that most of the wood carving at Chatsworth was executed by the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons, we shall not offer an opinion of our own, but extract the following portion of a note from Lysons.

"It has been of late years universally supposed, that most of the carving in wood at Chatsworth was the work of the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons; but we do not find the least trace of his having been employed there at all. We find, indeed, in the auditor's account, an item of the sum of £14. 15*s.* paid to Henry Lobb, the carpenter, for cases which conveyed some carved work, statues, and pictures from London: and it is possible that this carved work might have been from the hand of Gibbons; but we find no memorandum of any money paid for such a purchase. It may be supposed that the principal contractor for the carving might have employed the chisel of Gibbons in London. If none of the carving at Chatsworth be the work of Gibbons (and the presumption is certainly against it, whilst there is no proof for it) the consequence is, that the art of carving exquisitely in wood was not confined to so few hands as generally hath been supposed. The name of Thomas Young, who was certainly during three years the principal carver in wood, is not mentioned by Lord Or-

* In a volume of the Artists' Receipts, now at Hardwicke, is the following memorandum of Cibber's prices, in his own hand; he says, that the rates he had at my Lord Kingston's were: "For two figures in the pediment, each of them having four ton of stone in them, £70. for one, and for both £140.; for one round statue, having a boy upon its shoulder, £60.; for four statues which were not wrought round, £42. 10*s.* 0*d.* per statue; for two dogs, £8. a piece; for 12 Cæsar's heads, £5. per head; my Lord did after this pay for my board, and wine for me and my man. And then I did two sphinxes at £10. a piece, having in them but three-fourths of a ton. For two statues as big as the life, I had £35. a piece, and all charges borne, and at this rate I shall endeavour to serve a nobleman in freestone."

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ford, nor those of Lobb, Davies, or Lanscroon: the latter, or a person of that name, is mentioned as a painter. The slight mention that is made of Watson is erroneous. It is remarkable that no writer, before Lord Orford published his Anecdotes of Painting, &c. ever spoke of the works of Gibbons at Chatsworth. Dr. Leigh, who gave a particular description of Chatsworth in 1700, soon after all the principal apartments were finished, speaks of the works of Verrio, but makes no mention of Gibbons; nor does Dr. Kennet, when describing Chatsworth in his Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish. J. Mackey, who published a Tour through England (the result of actual observation) in 1724, quotes Leigh, and makes no mention of Gibbons, which seems to intimate that the carving was not then shown as his work. It is no improbable supposition that Lord Orford, when he visited Chatsworth, seeing those exquisite productions of the chisel, so nearly resembling the well-known works of this artist at Windsor and elsewhere, concluded that they must be the work of Gibbons, of which, indeed, there appears then to have been a tradition. 'At Chatsworth,' (he observes, in the Anecdotes of Painting) 'are many ornaments by Gibbons, particularly in the chapel: in the great antechamber are several dead fowl over the chimney, finely executed; and over a closet-door a pen, not distinguishable from real feather.*' When Gibbons had finished his works in that palace, he presented the Duke with a point cravat, a woodcock, and a medal with his own head, all preserved in a glass case in the gallery.'"

The carvings in wood at Chatsworth are in the highest style of excellence: they consist in representations of dead game, fish, flowers, shells and trophies, variously composed and distributed. Whether they were in part or not the work of the eminent Gibbons, we may observe, with Horace Walpole, "that there is no instance of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." It is certain that much of this beautiful carved work at Chatsworth was executed by Watson, who studied under Mr. C. Oakley, of London. Samuel Watson was a native of Heanor, in this county, and was engaged jointly with Lobb and Davies, to execute the ornaments of the state apartments. He was the friend and associate of Sir James Thornhill, who painted his portrait, which is now in the possession of Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell. It is stated that he was to have a third part of the work in the great chamber, the ornaments of which were carved in lime-tree, in conjunction with Young and Joel Lobb, and that the whole payment was £400. He received very liberal prices for all his works, as may be seen by certain items from the original accounts, with the inspection of which we have been favoured by Mr. White Watson, the grandson of this eminent carver, who is in possession of the drawings and designs from which the carvings were made. These are contained in a folio book, entitled Designs, Agreements, and Bills of Carved Work executed at Chatsworth by Samuel Watson, from 1690 to 1712, &c. &c.

"Sep. 9, 1692. Joel Lobb, William Davis, and Samuel Watson agreed with the Earl of Devonshire to execute in lime-tree, the carving in the great chamber, to be done equal to any thing of the kind before executed, for which they were to receive £400.: this carving consists of flowers, wreaths, fish, dead game, cherubs, &c. &c."

The following agreement, upon a stamp, is among Mr. Samuel Watson's papers:

"September 2, 1701. An agreement made between His Grace the Duke of Devonshire of the one part, and Samuel Watson, of Hena, in the county of Derby, carver, of the other. Witnesseth, that the said Samuel Watson shall doe and perform, the south front of Chatsworth, according to the several sorts of carved work, hereafter mentioned, and the west front of Chatsworth house, according to the several rates hereafter expressed and mentioned.

* On the authority of Mr. White Watson, (grandson of the Sculptor) who has shown the Proprietor of this Work the design, which remains in the pocket-book formerly belonging to his grandfather, we are enabled to state, that after Messrs. Watson, Davies, and Lobb had finished the carving in the great dining-room, they presented the Earl of Devonshire with the trophies over the two doorways in the south-west corner of the room; Watson doing that with the pen, which was called in Heanor and that neighbourhood, Watson's pen.

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	£.	s.	d.	
For the column capitalls	4	10	0	a piece.
For the pillaster capitalls	3	0	0	ditto.
The ornaments in the Freese over the windows	4	0	0	ditto.
The staggs heads in the key stone	1	5	0	ditto.
The serpents in a twisted knott	1	0	0	ditto.
The lions heads in the cornish	0	12	0	ditto.
For carving two curbs in the door case of the front	5	0	0	
For carving two curbs in the door case to the inner court, comprehending the work over the doors	4	0	0	

"In witness whereof the parties above named have interchangeably set their hands.

(Signed) "DEVONSHIRE."

"*Chatsworth, September* 28, 1705.

"Mem. It is this day agreed betweene His Grace ye Duke of Devonshire of the one part, and Samuel Watson, of Henor, in the county of Derby, carver, of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said Samuel Watson doth hereby covenant, bargain, and agree to carve in stone six Corinthian capitalls for the north front of Chatsworth house, according to a designe approved on by His Grace, at the rate of five pounds a-piece, the stone to be ready masoned at his Grace's charge. And the said Samuel Watson doth hereby further agree to carve the medillians and roses in the intabliture of the north front, every modillian and a rose at the rate of ten shillings both together, and to performe the worke after the best manner, according to ye designe drawn by Mr. Archer. And it is further agreed that the said Samuel Watson shall doe and performe, after the best manner, ye severall workes hereafter mentioned, according to the rates here expressed, viz. Work to be done for the head of the great cascade.

Fower shells for ye crowne of fower neeches, at 14s. a peece.
Eight scrolls, 3 feet long by 1 foot, at 10s. each.
Fower festoons between the scrolls, 3 feet long, 15s. each.
Fower shells with leaves in the freese, 2 feet 9 inches long, 14s. each.
Fower shells with leaves outside the freese, 2 feet long, 10s. each.
The ornaments round the oval windows in the north front, 4 feet 5 inches high, 6 feet 8 inches long, 50s. a peece.
All the mouldings in the intabliature of the north front, 8s. a foot.

(Signed) "DEVONSHIRE."

Carving for the north front.

	£.	s.	d.
For carving six pelaster capitalls	30	0	0
For the arcatrave ffreese and cornish, 731 feet of mouldings, carved at 8d. per foot running	24	7	4
For carving 45 medallions and roses	21	10	0
For carving 6 ovall windows	15	0	0
For carving 6 lions heads	3	12	0
	£94	9	4

The following are the heads of several bills of carving done at Chatsworth for His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, by Samuel Watson.

	£.	s.	d.
A bill of carveing don in the cornish in the lower dineing room in the west front		08	16	7
A bill for carveing a peice of ornament for one side the great gallery chimney, in wood		02	10	0
A bill of carveing in wood in the vper story in the west front, and in the lower dining-room, in stone, for the buvfett		67	08	9
A bill of carveing in stone in the staircase in the west front		12	17	6
A bill of worke don in the chapell alter		03	07	0
A bill of worke don for ye Vpholsterer		14	05	0
A bill of worke don for ye Vpholsterer		05	08	0
A bill for carveing the survetor vnder ye midle part of ye west front, in stone		11	10	0
A bill for carveing ye 2 door cases in the west front		13	04	6
A bill of worke done in the cornish, in the salloon room, in ye west front, in the staircase, & for ye cascade, & 6 forms for the garden		53	07	9
A bill of carveing don for the north side of Chatsworth		94	09	4
The Coats of Armes, containing 220 foot, setting of what is plain below, at 5s. per foot		55	00	0
		342	5	5
Received in part of these bills of Mr. Wheldon	57 00 0			
Of Mr. Rotheram, by order of Mr. Grosvener	80 00 0			
		137	00	0
Remains		205	5	5
December 5, 1705. A bill for carveing don		61	11	3
February 29, 1711. A bill for carveing don		78	01	2

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These memoranda are sufficient to show that Samuel Watson contributed greatly to the embellishments at Chatsworth. He died at his native village Heanor, and is buried in the chancel there, where there is a very handsome mural monument to his memory, ornamented with cherubs, in statuary marble, and the family arms, Barry, of six, *Argent* and *Gules*, three crescents, *Ermine;* on a chief, of the second, two broken lances in saltire, *Or*, inscribed with the following lines.

"Watson is gone, whose skilful art display'd,
To the very life whatever nature made:
View but his wond'rous works in Chadsworth hall,
Which are so gazed at and admired by all,
You'll say, 'tis pity he should hidden lie,
And nothing said to revive his memory.
My mournful friends, forbear your tears,
For I shall rise when Christ appears."

"This Samuel Watson died 29th March, 1715, aged 53 years."

The Arms of Cavendish, in the west front of Chatsworth house, were carved by Mr. Samuel Watson. The Arms of Cavendish, in front of the great stables, were carved by Mr. Henry Watson, his son. The arms of Rutland, carved in Hopton stone, formerly in front of the Rutland Arms' Inn, Bakewell, were carved by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. and corresponding member of the Edinburgh Royal Physical Society, mineralogist and statuary, Bakewell, nephew of the aforesaid Henry, and grandson of Samuel.

Notwithstanding these proofs that Watson was chiefly employed in the ornamental carved work at Chatsworth, there is still reason to conclude that Grinling Gibbons formed most of the designs, executed some of the work, and probably superintended the whole; particularly as it is apparent that the carvings in the chapel and state-rooms are of the same characteristic beauty, and seem to be the production of the same mind. In the life of Grinling Gibbons, by Allan Cunningham, recently published in the Family Library, we find the claims of that artist strongly enforced. "All the wood-carving in England," says the author, "fades away before that of *Gibbons, at Chatsworth*. The birds seem to live, the foliage to shoot, the flowers to expand beneath your eye. The most marvellous work of all is a net of game; you imagine at the first glance that the gamekeeper has hung up his day's sport on the wall, and that some of the birds are still in the death-flutter. ..... He was, however, much assisted at Chatsworth. The designs are from the pencil of Gibbons, and much of the carving too; but there is plenty of proof that the hand of Samuel Watson, a Derbyshire man, was extensively employed under him." And again, after noticing the observations of Rhodes, and those of Lysons, to which we have already referred, Mr. Cunningham says, "There can be no doubt that Gibbons was the presiding artist in the embellishments of that princely residence of the Cavendishes. The stamp of his hand is legibly impressed every where. Who could have given that buoyant elegance to flowers, and that downy softness to feathers except himself? Had the real master-pieces of Chatsworth been Watson's, Watson would not have remained in Derbyshire, to lead an obscure life, and be buried with a doggrell epitaph." There is not much argument in these latter observations. Mr. Samuel Watson died at the age of fifty-three, and almost immediately after serving his apprenticeship in London, was engaged in the works at Chatsworth, which occupied nearly the whole of his time. He was therefore obliged to remain in the comparative obscurity of a provincial life.

Gibbons is the well-known name of the patriarch of English sculpture. With him ornamental carving rose to its highest excellence in this country. No one has since approached him in the happy boldness and natural freedom of such productions. Under his chisel, stone seemed touched with vegetable life, and wood to look as lilies of the valley and fruit upon the trees. His works chiefly are—the carvings in St. Paul's choir, the wooden throne at Canterbury, the embellishments at Chatsworth, Petworth, Burleigh, Houghton, Southwick in Hampshire, where the whole gallery is embroidered in pannels, by Gibbons' own hand; and the altar-piece of Trinity Col-

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lege, Oxford. This artist was appointed Master Carver in wood to George the First, with a salary of *eighteen-pence a day*, which *splendid* allowance he enjoyed from 1714 to 1721, on the third of August in which year he died.

The erection of the modern mansion at Chatsworth was begun under the direction of William Talman, about the year 1687; but it was not completed before the year 1706. The recent additions and improvements at Chatsworth have been made by the present Duke, who has employed the talents of Sir Jeffery Wyatville, since the year 1820, in building an elegant northern wing to the original design. Chatsworth house stands on the east bank of the Derwent, having that river on one side, and on the other a very high hill covered with wood. The approach to the mansion, from Edensor, is by an elegant bridge of three arches, which is ornamented with some fine figures, by Cibber. Northward of this bridge is a small tower, encompassed by a moat, and approached by a large flight of steps, called the bower of Mary Queen of Scots, from a garden which formerly occupied its summit, wherein that unhappy princess passed many of the tedious hours of her confinement. The style of architecture in which the house is built, is the Ionic. The roof is flat and surrounded with a balustrade. The form is nearly square, the south front is 183 *ft.* 2 *in.* in length, enriched with pilasters of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic base; the west front is 172 feet in length, with similar enrichments, and also a pediment supported by half columns of the same order, enclosing a quadrangular court, formed by the four sides of Chatsworth, which in general style and richness of ornament corresponds with the principal fronts of the building. Two sides of this court have open balconies, guarded by stone balustrades, which are divided into different sections by twenty-two intervening parts, that form the pedestals to the same number of busts. The busts are well carved in stone, and represent some of the most distinguished personages in the reign of Queen Anne. In this court there are some military trophies, which are said to have been executed from designs by G. Gibbons, the celebrated carver in wood: they are formed into four different subjects, and they embellish the east and west sides of the court. In the centre of which there was formerly a fountain, composed of Derbyshire marble, with the figure of Arion seated on a dolphin. They are the workmanship of Mr. Samuel Watson, of whom mention has been already made. The principal entrance on the west is by a flight of steps, to a terrace which extends the whole length of the building.—The principal external fronts are the east, the south, and the west. The great northern wing is chiefly intended for the accommodation of the Duke's numerous and distinguished visitants. The additions and improvements suggested by his Grace, reflect great credit on the ability displayed by the architect who gave the design, and on all who have been employed under him in the execution of the work; particularly Mr. Holmes, the clerk of the works, who left Windsor Castle to superintend the erection of this splendid structure. The chasteness of the design, the superiority of the masonry, and every other description of work, display talent of the first character. The arrangement of the whole will remain a lasting memorial of the abilities of Sir Jeffery Wyatville, and of the taste and magnificence of the sixth Duke of Devonshire.

Nearly the whole of the numerous rooms and passages in the new wing have groined arches, or arched roofs. The basement rooms and passages are all built of rubbed ashler stone, procured from the Duke's quarries at Beeley moor.

CHATSWORTH HOUSE WITH THE ADDITION OF THE GREAT NORTH WING.

Basement story.

The south front is approached by a double flight of steps. On the left hand is the chaplain's room and the chapel; on the right, is the auditor's room, breakfast-room, bath, and dressing-room. The window-sashes are gilt.

On the east is the coffee-room, steward's room, housekeeper's room, and still-room; together with the great hall, and the grotto-room.

The west front contains a breakfast-room, the west hall, the Duke's sitting-room, and ante-room. The window-sashes are gilt.

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The north front contains the book-room, the Duke's private dining-room, the Duke's servants' waiting room, the sub-hall, the servants' waiting room, and various staircases.

The north wing is a continuation of the east front, which, with the old part, is 557 feet. In this extension of the north wing are the cockles for warm air, the sculleries, the plate room, the under and upper butlers' pantry, the staircases to the dining-room, the confectionary, the house maids' room, and other offices.

On the other side the great passage on the same floor, is the room for the groom of the chambers, the still-room, the servants' hall, servants' rooms, the kitchen and the kitchen court. There are also the laundry, drying-room, dairy, wash-house, bake-house, scullery, larder, butcher's lobby, and the clerk of the work's room, and numerous other offices. The whole of this story is rusticated.

The second story.

On the south front is the continuation of the chapel, the music-room, billiard-room, and drawing-room, with the south gallery. On the east side is the library and ante-library, with the upper part of the great hall, and the grand staircase. On the west and north fronts are numerous bed rooms, ante-rooms, dressing-rooms, wardrobes, and water closets of different dimensions, with the north gallery, back stairs, and northern and western staircases. On one side the grand northern wing are suites of gentlemen's bed rooms; and on the other side is the cabinet library, the ante-room, the dining-room, the sculpture gallery, the orangery, the great banquetting-room, and the baths. This story of the north wing is in the Doric style of architecture.

Upper story.

On the third floor are the state rooms, occupying the south front. On the east front are the Leicester rooms; on the west are various apartments; and on the north, the white satin bed and dressing-room, the taberet room, the plough room, the armory room, pink bed and dressing-room, lobby, staircase, &c.

To give a minute and particular description of the present mansion, with the additions and improvements made by the present Duke, would occupy more space than we can allow in a compressed History of the whole county. We shall therefore content ourselves by giving the best description we are enabled to do, of a few of the most interesting apartments which are shown to the public. The five plans given in the succeeding pages, viz. the three floors of the former house, and the two stories of the northern wing, will convey a more accurate idea of the extent and arrangement of this splendid structure. For the use of the working plans of Sir Jeffery Wyatville, which are given upon a small scale, the Publisher begs to present his sincere acknowledgments.

The elegant entrance *lodge*, leading to the north front, is a chaste Doric structure, and consists of three arched gateways. These arches are divided into compartments, and enriched with carved roses. The gates are to be of wrought iron, with gold enrichments. The palisading between the trophies on the west front and the lodge gates, are to correspond. The centre or principal gateway leads to the northern entrance. The western gateway leads to the Duke's private terrace, which will be divided from the entrance court by an ornamental wall, with a handsome stone balustrade, the piers of which will be surmounted by sphynxes elegantly sculptured by Rossi. The eastern gateway leads to the office court. The entablature and balustrade are supported by eight Doric columns with pilasters.

The *Entrance* or *Great Hall* is sixty feet by twenty-seven, and strikes the visitor with an air of grandeur. The Mosaic floor of black and white marble was laid down by Mr. Henry Watson, son of the celebrated carver, in 1779. The paintings in the hall are as follows. *Side Pannel.*—Julius Cæsar sacrificing before his going to the Senate, at the closing of the temple of Janus. *Over the Door.*—The death of Julius Cæsar in the Senate House at the foot of Pompey's statue, which is thus celebrated by Akenside:

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" when Brutus rose,
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
Amid the crowd of patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove,
When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And bade the Father of his Country hail!
For, lo! the tyrant prostrate in the dust,
And Rome again is free."

He died pierced with twenty-three wounds, the 15th of March, B. C. 44, in the 56th year of his age. *On the Ceiling*—The Apotheosis or Deification of Julius Cæsar. *First Oval Compartment.*—Cæsar passing the Rubicon. *Second Oval Compartment.*—Cæsar passing over to his army at Brundusium.

From this spacious and noble room, the approach to the staircase is the most magnificent that can be imagined, ascending by a double flight of marble steps, passing between two rocks of variegated alabaster, and guarded by a rich gilt balustrade. We are informed that the approach to the staircase will be altered to a single flight of steps.

The *Staircase* is 34 feet by 24 feet. This part of the house was thought, by Kent, sufficiently elegant to be borrowed for the princely seat of Holkham in Norfolk. The paintings in this apartment are as follows. *Over the Window looking into the Hall.*—Iphigenia about to be sacrificed by Calchas, at Aulis. *Over the Gallery door.*—The sacrifice of Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles. *First Compartment.*—The triumph of Bacchus. *Second Compartment.*—The triumph of Cybele. *Third Compartment.*—The Nymph Arethusa relating to Ceres that Pluto had carried off her daughter Proserpine. *On the Ceiling.*—The triumph of Cybele. *In the Niches.*—The statues of Apollo, Lucretia, and Minerva. At the foot of the staircase there are several figures in *chiaro oscuro*, particularly one of Hercules. From the staircase we entered a long narrow gallery, which is over the colonnade on the north side of the quadrangle.

The *Gallery leading to the Chapel* contains nearly one thousand original sketches, by the most eminent Flemish, Venetian, Spanish and Italian masters: forming altogether an assemblage of drawings, which, for number and excellence, can hardly be surpassed in any part of the kingdom. The admirer of the fine arts will enter this attractive and interesting apartment with pleasure, and will leave it with regret. There are also paintings of the four seasons and two flower-pieces, by Baptista. From the gallery we pass on to the beautiful and richly ornamented *Chapel*.

The *Chapel* is wainscoted with cedar; here painting, sculpture and carving, have all contributed to its decorations; the ceiling, and every part of it which is not otherwise appropriated, have been embellished by the pencils of Verrio and Laguerre. The painting on the side of the chapel, opposite the windows, is a large piece, representing the miracles of Christ, in which some of the figures are very striking, by Laguerre. In the compartment over the gallery are the twelve disciples, and our Redeemer, reproving the incredulity of St. Thomas. This is considered one of the best and most successful efforts of Verrio's pencil. Pilkington, in his Dictionary of Painters, when speaking of Verrio, says, " That performance which is accounted his best, is the altar-piece in the chapel at Chatsworth, representing the incredulity of St. Thomas." Laguerre probably had a share in its production, and the visitors at Chatsworth are frequently told by their attendant, it is by that artist. He had a free pencil, and executed with great facility those combinations with which his mind was stored. In the corresponding compartment, over the pulpit, Bartimeus restored to sight. Over the door, Christ talking with the woman of Samaria. Beyond the statuary, the two figures painted in relief are Justice and Mercy. In the spaces between the windows are Charity and Liberality. On the ceiling is painted the Ascension of Christ.

Caius Gabriel Cibber sculptured the altar-piece, which is composed of the fluors and marbles of Derbyshire, exquisitely wrought and highly polished, and enriched with Faith and Hope, in full relief; a vacant niche, apparently intended for a third figure, forms a part of the design of this altar. Charity, as a proper companion to the Faith and Hope of Cibber, might be introduced into this vacant niche, and thus

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fil up what appears to have been the original intention of the sculptor. The exquisite carving in wood in this chapel, we have no doubt were executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, though various other artists were employed in this department. The floor is of marble, curiously inlaid.

The *Music-room* adjoins the gallery of the chapel. The family are seated in the gallery when divine service is performed. The organ is placed in the Music-room, and has a fine effect. The room is hung with white watered tabby, the chairs and sofas correspond. Over the chimney-piece is a half-length portrait of the late Duke of Devonshire, presented to his Grace by Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart.

The *Chaplain's-room* adjoining the chapel is richly furnished and ornamented with statuary.

The *Drawing-room* is hung with pea-green silk damask, and ornamented with a painted ceiling, by Sir James Thornhill. Over the chimney-piece is a whole-length portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of his Royal Highness, William, Duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden, in 1745. Over the doors are some small pieces of fruit, &c. by Reinagle.

The *Ante-room* is ornamented with a large painting of Diana and Actæon, Perseus and Andromeda.

The *old Dining-room*, now *Drawing-room*, is 48 feet long, 28 feet wide and 18 feet high. In this elegant room there is a fine whole-length portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of William, first Duke of Devonshire, who was distinguished as a wit, a scholar, a soldier and a gentleman. A whole-length portrait of George the Fourth, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Over the doors are trophies and fancy paintings, by Reinagle.

The *Duke's Breakfast-room* is elegantly furnished, and contains several good portraits; among them we noticed miniatures of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, half-length portraits of the Empress of Russia, the mother of Alexander, and the Empress Alexander, the Princess of Borghese, Buonaparté's sister, by Campbell, Honourable James Abercrombie, Lord High Advocate of Scotland, Hon. Charles Cavendish and his lady, Canova by Sir Thomas Lawrence, &c.

The *Duke's Sitting-room* is ornamented with interior views of Hardwick hall, by Hunt, a scene from Gil Blas, portraits of Lord Normanby, Agar Ellis, &c.

In the *Ante-room* adjoining to the Duke's sitting-room is the painting of the former House at Chatsworth, built by Sir William Cavendish and the Countess of Shrewsbury. A portrait of Burgoyne, the gamekeeper, on horseback, by Reinagle.

The *Duke's private room* is richly furnished, and contains a fine whole-length portrait of His Grace, in his robes, by Hayter; a whole-length portrait of His Grace's mother, the late Duchess of Devonshire, with her infant daughter, the present Countess of Carlisle, on her knee, is an excellent painting. The graceful turn of the head of the principal figure, the happy expression of countenance, the smiling face, and the up-lifted out-spread hands of the infant, are exquisitely beautiful and true to nature. This picture is entirely and essentially all that it professes to be—a mother and a child mutually *delighting* and *delighted* with each other: it is painted in a full and brilliant tone of colour, and altogether it may be classed amongst the best pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds; an equestrian portrait of the present Emperor of Russia, and of the late Emperor Alexander, in a Drowski. (This room is not shown to the public.)

In the *Housekeeper's-room* are medals of the King's of England and of the Roman Emperors, prints of the Duke of Bedford, two Duchesses of Devonshire, Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte, Henry Lord Holland, &c.

Steward's-room. Mount Parnassus, Apollo and the Nine Muses, Homer singing the verses of his Iliad, which one of his auditors is transcribing; Virgil, Ovid, Ennius, Tibullus, Catullus, Propertius, Sappho, Danté, Boccacio, Tibaldeo, and other poets. There are also numerous cases of the preserved skins of curious animals and birds.

The *State Apartments* occupy the third story of the south front. These rooms are lined with wood of the choicest description, beautiful and costly cabinets, exquisite carvings, excellent paintings by the old masters, and fitted up with Gobelins' tapestry, representing the Cartoons of Raphael. The parquetted floors are of oak.

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The *Ante-chamber*. Over the door is that carved delineation of a pen, so finely executed, which Mr. Walpole characterized as "not being distinguishable from real feather." The ceiling is adorned with many beautiful paintings. A singular and ludicrous incident is recorded in one part of the ceiling. Mrs. Hackett, formerly housekeeper, is drawn in the character of a fury cutting the thread of life. It is said, that being violently enraged with the painter, he caught the air of her countenance, and represented it in all the deformity with which it then appeared.

The *State Dining-room or Great Chamber* is an elegant and interesting room, 50 *ft.* by 30 *ft.*; over the chimney-piece are the representations of dead game, fish, &c. They are so exquisitely carved in wood, and so accurately grouped, that they have been generally attributed to the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. The design might possibly be from Gibbons, but the execution was chiefly by Samuel Watson, Joel Lobb and William Davies. This room is ornamented with allegorical paintings.

The first *State Drawing-room*. On the ceiling is painted Phaëton taking charge of the chariot. First centre compartment, between the windows, Phaëton entreating his father Apollo for permission to drive the chariot of the Sun. Second centre compartment; the fall of Phaëton. Third centre compartment; the sisters of Phaëton turned into trees for their presumption in bewailing the loss of their brother. Tapestry.—Jupiter and Antiope, Muses on Parnassus. It contains a whole-length portrait of Henry the Eighth; a fine painting of the Holy Family, by Titian; a Snow Scene, the Spartan Youth slaying the Theban, and other valuable paintings by the old masters.

The second *State Drawing-room* is 36 *ft.* by 30 *ft.* hung with Gobelins' tapestry, representing the Death of Ananias and Sapphira, Peter and John healing the cripple, and Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. In an oval compartment in the ceiling is painted the discovery of *Mars* and *Venus*. In this room are the following portraits, viz. William, first Earl of Devonshire, in his state robes, ascribed to Mytens; and declared by Mr. Walpole to be one of the finest single figures he had ever seen. Two fine whole-length portraits, said to be the Earls of Pembroke, with pointed beards, whiskers, vandyke sleeves and slashed hose; James, Duke of Ormond, and an Earl of Devonshire, in the costume of the seventeenth century.

The *State Bed* or *Scarlet-room* was so named from containing the bed in which George the Second expired. The bed and furniture are of crimson silk damask. This, with the chairs and footstools used at the coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, were the perquisites of the fourth Duke, as Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. On the ceiling is the painting of Aurora, or the Morning Star, chasing away night. In the first centre compartment, between the windows, Diana turning the country people into Frogs. Second centre compartment; Diana bathing. Third centre compartment; Diana turning Actæon into a stag. Fourth centre compartment; Diana hunting. First corner compartment; Bacchus and Ariadne. Second corner compartment; Venus and Adonis. Third corner compartment; Meleager and Atalanta. Fourth corner compartment; Cephalus and Procris. Tapestry.—Jupiter and Leda, Perseus and Andromeda, Apollo and the Nymph Isis, Minerva and Vulcan.

The *State* or *Great Dressing-room*. In this room are paintings of the flight into Egypt, by Giunari. The sleeping Shepherd. Mary Magdalen and Christ in the garden, by Giunari. On the ceiling is painted the Judgment of Paris.

The best *Bed-chamber*. This room is furnished with a four-post painted bedstead, hung with white satin, the bed and furniture is of white satin.

The *Dressing room* commands a view of the water, and fine plantations in the gardens.

The Duke's *Dressing-room* is hung with tapestry, from the story of Hero and Leander. Over the chimney-piece, Venus, Ceres, Cupid, Bacchus and Flora, with persons presenting offerings to them.

In the *Ante-chamber* is a fine painting, by Raphael, of St. Michael and the fallen angels. Andromeda and the Sea-monster, by Sir James Thornhill.

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"So sweet her frame, so exquisitely fine,
She seems a Statue by a hand Divine."

The great *North Staircase* is 29 feet 10 inches by 27 feet 6 inches, and about 40 feet in height. This staircase, which will be of oak, elegantly gilt, has a domical ceiling, highly enriched, and a lantern of 18 feet 2 inches in diameter. The landings will have oak carved balustrades, gilt and ornamented with the family crest, &c. Two whole-length portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, painted at Moscow by Dawe, are in this apartment, which cost his Grace one thousand guineas.

The *Back Staircase* is ornamented with statues and a painted ceiling, representing the fall of Phaëton, struck by one of Jupiter's thunder-bolts, and hurled headlong from Heaven into the river Po.

Painted Ante-chamber. In this room is a painting of the Rape of the Sabines, by Sir James Thornhill. Here is also a painting of Eleanor Gwynne, with whom Sir James was so enamoured, that every thing in the room bears her likeness. On the ceiling is painted the Assembly of the Gods, or Deification of Romulus.

"Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi
Conciliumque vocat Divum pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem."

Æne. 10, Book I.

The gates of Heav'n unfold; Jove summons all
The gods to council in the common hall.

Dryden.

Between the windows are the figures of Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude and Justice. Over the fire-place, the figure of Hope. Bronze compartments over the fire-place and the east and west windows.

Passage adjoining Painted Room. First compartment; Apollo and Daphne. Second compartment; the river Apheus and the nymph Arethusa.

The *Chintz apartment* contains paintings from Orlando Furioso, and portraits of the second Duchess of Devonshire, and four children, by Sir Peter Lely.

The *Modern common apartments,* generally called the apartments of Mary Queen of Scots. It would be an error to suppose that this unfortunate woman ever made use of these apartments; it is an undoubted fact that she was confined at Chatsworth at intervals during sixteen years, and wrote from this place her second letter to Pope Pius, dated 31st of October, 1570; but this event took place more than a century before the building of the present house. A tradition exists that the apartments occupied by the unhappy Queen of Scots during her temporary residences at Chatsworth, were preserved when the house was re-built. This is not probable, and indeed it is certain, that nearly the whole of the south and east fronts were taken down when the first Duke commenced the building of the present pile, about the end of the 16th century. It is, however asserted, upon tolerably good authority, that the rooms which now bear the name of the royal prisoner, occupy the site of those which she inhabited; and that which is called her bed-room, is furnished with the same bed and tapestry.

In the *Crimson Bed-room* are two landscapes, by an unknown artist, and a medallion of Philip II. of Spain. In another bed-room are paintings of Bacchus and Ariadne, and Dance in a golden shower.

The *Bachelor's Gallery* contains a Panoramic drawing of St. Petersburgh, which is about 46 feet long.

The *Library* is 88 *ft.* 8½ *in.* in length, by 22 *ft.* 3 *in.* in width, and 17 *ft.* 2 *in.* in height. It contains a very large and fine collection of books, including the chemical collection and apparatus of the celebrated Henry Cavendish, in which there are numerous manuscripts. The chimney-piece is in statuary marble, with wreathed foliage columns. Over the chimney-piece is a looking-glass, 6 *ft.* by 4 *ft.* 6 *in.* surrounded by a bronze-gilt moulding, veined marble jambs. The recesses between the windows, the ends and west side of the library, are fitted up with mahogany book-cases, with looking-glass pannels over them. There is a gallery, supported by bronze metal columns and cantie-levers, to which there is an ascent by a secret wind-

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ing staircase in the wall: this gallery is surrounded by an elegant bronze balustrade. The mouldings are exquisitely carved and gilt. The floor is parquetted and the doors are mahogany.—The Ante-Library is 29 *ft.* 6 *in.* by 17 *ft.* 6 *in.* and 17 *ft.* in height. The Cabinet Library adjoins the Ante-Library.

The *Dining-room* is 57 *ft.* 2 *in.* by 30 *ft.* 6 *in.* and is 24 *ft.* 9 *in.* in height. It is lighted by five windows of plate glass. The door frames are alabaster, and the walls are lined with alabaster and have gilt mouldings. In the four piers between the windows, looking-glasses are sunk into the alabaster. The doors are of mahogany.

The *Sculpture Gallery* is a noble room, 103 *ft.* long, 30 *ft.* wide, and 22 *ft.* in height; it will be lined throughout with Derbyshire marble. The busts, groups and figures intended to ornament this elegant and appropriate receptacle for such exquisite works of art, are by the most celebrated artists, viz.

Madame Letitia Buonaparté, by Canova.
A statue of Mary Queen of Scots, in Maltese stone, by Westmacot.
Venus Filatrice, or the Spinning Girl, by Schadow.
Bust of George the Fourth, by Chantrey.
——— the Duke of Devonshire, a colossal statue, by Campbell.
——— Canova, a colossal statue, by himself.
——— Alexander, by Rennie.
——— Lord George Cavendish, by Nollekins.
——— Lady Cavendish, by ditto.
——— the late Duke of Devonshire, by ditto.
——— Francis, Duke of Bedford, by ditto.
——— Hon. Charles James Fox, by ditto.
——— Buonaparté, a colossal statue, by Canova.
——— Alexander, a colossal statue, an antique.
——— Ariadne, an antique.
——— Apollo, a colossal statue, an antique.
——— Homer, Sappho, Venus, and Faninis.
——— Pœlius Augustus and eight other antiques.
——— Vitellius and five other antiques.
——— Lucius Verrus, a colossal statue, an antique, copied from the original one in Rome.
The head of a Bacchante, by Gott.
The head of a Bacchante, by Canova.
Hebe, by Canova.
Ceres Lores, by Canova.
Laura, by Canova.
A Vestal.
Cupid and Psyche, by Finelli.
Mars and Cupid, a colossal statue, by Gibson, a pupil of Canova.
Venus and Cupid, the latter extracting a thorn from the foot of the former, by Tenerani.
Copy of the Venus de Medici, by Canova.
Endymion, by Canova.
Germanicus and Agrippina, two antiques, purchased at Wanstead house.
Greyhound and Whelps, by Gott.
Latona, with her two children, Apollo and Diana. She is represented as having entreated Jupiter to change the people of Caria into frogs, for having insulted and refused her a draught of water; this exquisite group is by Pozzi.
Battle of Castor and Pollux, with Lynceus and Idas, by Schadow.
Castor and Pollux carrying away Phœbe and Talaira, daughters of Leucippus, and who were to have been married to Lynceus and Idas, by Schadow.
Talthybius and Eurybates, two of Agamemnon's heralds, taking away Briseis from Achilles, by Thorwaldsen.
The death of Achilles, by Albacini.
Venus Musidora, by Wyatt.
Venus Genitrix, by Thorwaldsen.
Two scenes from Homer's Iliad, by Thorwaldsen.
Egyptian's Head, in Derbyshire black marble.
Several Columns of beautiful variegated marble, from different countries.
Two light-coloured Urns, from Verona, rare.
Several Vases, particularly a large and beautiful one by Barteleina, is worthy of notice.
Two remarkably fine Lions, each weighing four tons, carved out of solid blocks of statuary marble, 9 feet long by 4 feet high.
Antique Marble.
Adonis and his Dog.
Discobolus.
Table of green Siberian Marble, given to His Grace by the Emperor of Russia.
The Emperor Nicholas and his Empress.
Mars, a colossal statue, by Rennie.
Ganymede, by Tadolini.
Cardinal Gonsalva, by Thorwaldsen.
Cupid wounded, by Trentanova.

Cupid Wounded, from Anacreon.

It chanced upon a sultry day,
Love amid cool shades was creeping;
In a rose, beside his way,
Tired with work a bee was sleeping.

Wak'd, enraged the insect rose,
Humming threats and vengeful stinging;
Full of grief and full of woes,
Love shrieked out, his finger wringing.

To the Cyprian Queen he flew,
Ma'a, Mamma, most piteous crying,
Dear Mamma, what shall I do?
I am wounded,—I am dying.

Such a wound—O do but see,
A wing'd snake (may ill befall it)
Made this wound—I think a Bee,
I have heard the peasants call it.

Since, O Love (thus Venus spake)
Bees excite such anguish'd feeling,
Think what wounds thy arrows make,
Ever burning—never healing.

N

Bronzes. Peter the Great, on Horseback, Mercury, Bacchus and Socrates.
Casts of Rousseau, Hobbes, and three other heads.

The numerous antique columns of porphyry and granite, the vases, marbles and fossils, collected by the Duke of Devonshire during his Grace's several visits to the continent, are particularly worthy of notice.

A tablet of the stratification of Derbyshire, from East to West, composed of actual specimens from each respective stratum, by a scale of one inch to a mile. Also a tablet forming a section of the coal strata in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, both

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of which were made and are fully described in the Delineation of the Strata of Derbyshire, by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S.

A specimen of fel-spar, from Labrador, and the dog-tooth spar, enshrining copper pyrites, from his Grace's copper-mines, at Ecton. Fine specimens of the stalactites from Castleton, and two beautiful stalactite columns.

The cabinet of fossils and minerals which was collected by the late Duchess of Devonshire, and classed and arranged by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. of Bakewell, is intended to form part of the adornments of the new rooms at Chatsworth.

The *Orangery* is a noble room, 107 *ft.* 11 *in.* in length by 26 *ft.* 7 *in.* in width, and 21 *ft.* 6 *in.* in height. This room is fitted up with eleven windows of plate glass, each containing twenty-eight panes, of two feet square each. The centre window is 16 *ft.* by 10 *ft.* the others are 16 *ft.* by 8 *ft.* The glass roof is supported by unique and beautifully moulded arches. The walls are adorned with bas-reliefs, in statuary marble, viz. two medallions, representing Morning and Evening, by Thorwaldsen, Castor and Pollux, the wrath of Achilles, and Priam supplicating Achilles for the body of Hector. In the centre niche, on the west side, is a group of Venus and Cupid. In the centre of the room is a vase, six feet in diameter: it is of Swedish granite, and was sculptured at Berlin, by C. Cantian. There is also an ancient vase, in statuary marble, with figures in bas relief; and a vase of green marble, upon a jasper pedestal, executed at Moscow. Numerous Chinese scent-jars are arranged along this elegant room. Among the plants, there are about thirty fine orange trees, some of which were purchased by his Grace in 1829, and formerly belonged to the Empress Josephine, and made part of her celebrated collection at Malmaison.

The *Banqueting-room*, 81 *ft.* long, 30 *ft.* wide, and 20 *ft.* 5 *in.* high, is the highest floor of the new edifice. This is crowned with an open temple, in the richest style of Corinthian architecture.

The new *dairy* and dairymaid's rooms are under the baths. The dairy is fitted up with Ionic pilasters, supporting a handsome moulded and pannelled arch. The floor, tables, fountains, &c. are of marble. Over this dairy will be a handsome terrace, communicating with the paved walk over the entrance lodge, from whence flights of steps will lead into the flower gardens and to the Duke's private terrace.

The *baths* occupy the north end of the east front. These consist of two commodious hot baths and a swimming bath. They will be lined with marble or Dutch tiles.

Mrs. Gregory has the care of the house, and shows it to strangers. This lady has been a confidential servant under the Dukes of Devonshire for nearly half a century, and housekeeper to the present Duke many years. Miss Bown, an accomplished young lady, niece to Mrs. Gregory, frequently goes through the house with strangers, and explains the works of art, and the names of the artists, with great ability.

The *Great Stables* are about 250 yards to the north-east of the mansion; the west and north fronts of which are somewhat more than 200 feet in length. These are handsome and well disposed. They were erected about eighty years ago.

The following are some of the principal artists and mechanics who have been employed to ornament and fit up the Great North Wing of Chatsworth House.

Bernasconi and Son (London) Plasterers.
Brookhouse and Co. (Derby) Plasterers.
Hutchinson and Co. (London) Painters and Gilders.
Armstrong and Siddon (London) Joiners.
Moseley Robert (Derby, Carver and Gilder to George IV.) Carver and Gilder.
Westmacott ——, esq. (London) Sculptor.
Rossi ——, esq. (London) Sculptor.
Brown Richard (Derby) Marble Mason.
Ironfounders—Barrow, Staveley, Smith and Co. Chesterfield.
Locksmiths and Bellhangers—Standley and Co. Birmingham.
Smiths and Ironmongers—Picksley and Bertram, Sheffield.

The masonry, wood work, plumbing, glazing, &c. have been executed under the superintendence of the Clerk of the Works.

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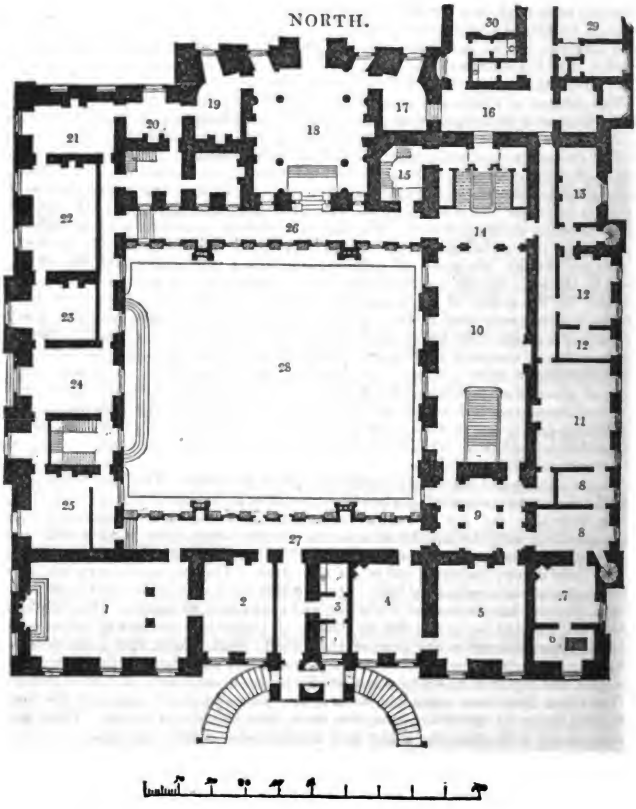

No. 1. *Plan of the Basement Story of Chatsworth House.*

1 Chapel.
2 Chaplain's Room.
3 Water Closets.
4 Auditor's Room.
5 Breakfast Room.
6 Bath.
7 Dressing-Room.
8, 8 Coffee-Room and China Room.
9 Grotto Room.
10 Great Hall.
11 Steward's Room.
12, 12 Housekeeper's Room and Store Room.
13 Still Room.
14 North Stairs.
15 North-east Stairs.
16 Lobby.
17 Footman's Waiting Room.
18 Sub Hall.
19 The Duke's Servants' Waiting Room.
20 Duke's Private Drawing Room.
21 Breakfast Room.
22 Duke's Sitting Room.
23 Duke's Ante-Room.
24 West Entrance Hall.
25 Breakfast Room.
26 and 27 Corridors.
28 Quadrangle.
29 Connexion with, and commencement of the Great North Wing, shown in Plans four and five.
30 Tea Room.

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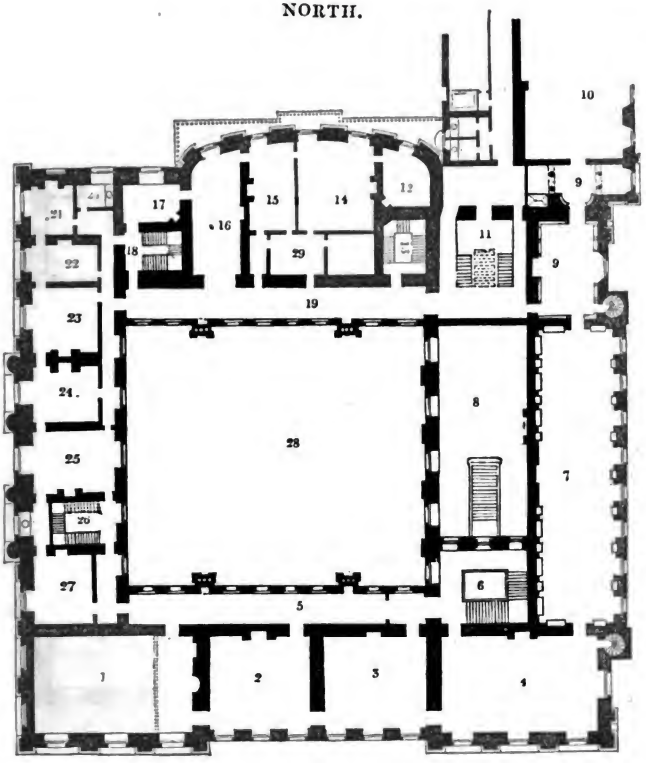

No. 2. *Plan of the Library Story.*

1 Chapel continued.
2 Music Room.
3 Billiard Room.
4 Drawing Room.
5 South Gallery.
6 Grand Staircase.
7 Great East Library.
8 Great Hall continued.
9, 9 Ante-Library and Cabinet Library.
10 Dining-Room.
11 North Staircase.
12 Bed Room.
13 North-east Back Stairs.
14 Bed Room.
15 Dressing Room.
16 Bed Room.
17 Dressing Room.
18 West Back Stairs.
19 North Gallery.
20 Water Closets.
21 Wardrobe.
22 Dressing Room.
23 Bed Room.
24 Sitting Room.
25 Ante-Room.
26 West Staircase.
27 Chapel Bed Room.
28 Quadrangle.
29 Lobby.

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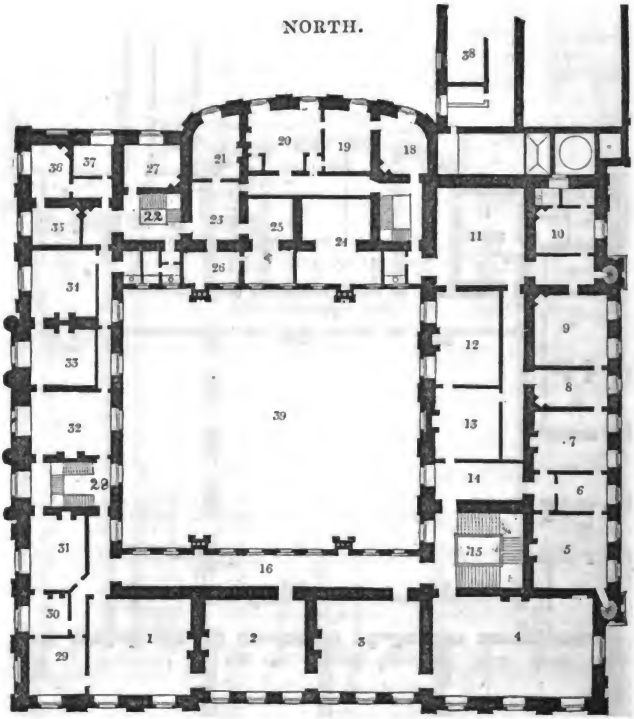

No. 3. *Plan of the State Room Story.*

1 State or Scarlet Bed Room.
2 State Music Room.
3 State Drawing Room.
4 State Dining Room.
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 George the Second and Leicester Rooms.
11 North Staircase continued.
12 and 13 Queen of Scots' Rooms.
14 Lobbies.
15 Grand Stairs continued.
16 State Room Gallery.
17 Staircase continued.
18 North-east Bow Bed Room.
19 White Satin Room.
20 White Satin Bed Room.
21 Tabaret Room.
22 Stairs continued.
23 Lobby.
24 Armory Room.
25 Pink Room.
26 Pink Dressing Room.
27 Plough Room.
28 West Stairs continued.
29 State Dressing Room.
30 Dressing Room.
31 Bed Room.
32 Bed Room.
33 Bed Room.
34 Bed Room.
35 Bed Room.
36 Bed Room.
37 Bed Room.
38 Servant's Bed Room.
39 Quadrangle.

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No. 4. *Basement Story of the Great North Wing.*

1 Porter's Lodge.
2 Porter's Bed Room.
3 Gamekeeper's Room.
4 Dairymaid's Room.
5 Dairy.
6 Dairy Scullery.
7 Milk Room.
8 The Duke's Staircase.
9 Area.
10 Office.
11 Kitchen.
12 Ashes Vault.
13, 13 Wood and Charcoal.
14 Bake House.
15 Wash House.
16 Back Staircase to Banquetting Room.
17 Coal Yard.
18 Office Court.
19 Vaults.
20 Ice House.
21 Vegetable Room.
22 Butcher's Lobby.
23 Lamp Rooms.
24 Larders.
25 Pastry.
26 Pastry Cook's Bake House.
27 Clothes Brushing Room.
28 Shoe Room.
29 Confectioner's Bake House.
30 Housemaid's Scullery.
31 Housemaid's Room.
32 Scullery.
33 Kitchen.
34 Kitchen Court.
35 Basement Passage.
36 Steward's Offices and Bed Room.
37 Servants' Hall.
38 China Room.
39 Footman's Room.
40 Groom of Chambers' Room.
41 Lobby and Closets.
42 Cockle Stove.
43 Silver Scullery.
44 Under Butler's Room.
45 Plate Rooms.
46 Butler's Room.
47 Staircase to Dining Room.
48 Bread Room.
49 Confectioner's Scullery and Bake House.
50 Confectionary.
51 Staircase to Servants' Rooms.

No. 5. *Principal, or Library Story of the Great North Wing.*

1 Ante-Library.
2 Cabinet Library.
3 Dining Room.
4 Ante-Room and Music Gallery.
5 Dinner Staircase.
6 Sculpture Gallery.
7 Orangery.
8 Laundry Maids' Bed Rooms and Flour Rooms, over which is the Great Banquetting Room.
9 Staircase to the Banquetting Room and Entrance to the Baths.
10 Lobby.
11 Swimming Bath.
12 Clerk of Work's Kitchen.
13 Clerk of Work's Bed Room.
14 Open Area.
15 Stairs to Swimming Bath.
16 Water Closets.
17 Passage and Water Closets.
18 Dressing Room.
19 and 20 Warm Baths.
21 Dressing Room.
22 Gardener's Office.
23 Court.
24 and 25 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms.
26, 27 and 28 Valets' Bed Rooms.
29, 30 and 31 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms.
32 Gallery.
33 Passage to the Dining Room.
34 Servants' Staircase.
35 Court.
36 Kitchen continued.
37, 38 and 39 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms.
40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms.

The *Pleasure-grounds* extend over upwards of eight acres of land: they are laid out in lawns, shrubberies, fountains and cascades. They are rich in forest scenery, and are particularly admired for the picturesque beech, chestnuts and elms with which they abound. The fountains on the south front of the edifice, eject the water to an amazing height. On the east front is the great cascade, and the natural waterfall, the latter of which rolls down precipitous rocks to the depth of forty feet. The artificial water-works were designed and executed above a century ago, by a French engineer of the name of Grillet, and have recently been repaired and improved by the desire of his Grace, under the direction of Mr. Paxton and Mr. Holmes. They are curious and interesting as works of art, but, it must be confessed, that works of ingenuity of this class appear to be misplaced among the sublimities of nature which particularly characterize the surrounding scenery. The principal of these artificial contrivances is the Great Cascade, which consists of a series of steps or ridges extending down a steep hill; and on the highest of the steps is a temple. When the cascade is put in motion, the water rushes from the roof of the temple and from a variety of lions' heads, dolphins, sea-nymphs and other figures that ornament it, and, falling into a basin in front of the building (from which also several fountains issue) is thence discharged down the flight of steps, and, having reached the bottom, disappears by sinking into the earth. Among the other artificial water-works, is a copper tree, made to represent a decayed weeping willow, the branches of which produce a shower. This has been renewed and much enlarged under Mr. Paxton. Here a

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trick is sometimes practised on the unsuspecting stranger, while his attention is fixed on the object before him, the guide turns a tap which spreads the water to a considerable distance, christening those who may happen to be within its reach. The principal fountain throws up water to the height of nearly a hundred feet.—The walks have been carried through the wood which clothes the hill on the east of the building. These walks are of some miles in extent, from the necessity of their being conducted in circuitous directions to diminish the steepness of the ascent. The principal walks are thirty feet in width: these, and the pleasure grounds are ornamented with sculptured figures and vases. On the most lofty part of this eminence is the Hunting Tower. This building is seen at the distance of many miles; and when his Grace is resident at Chatsworth a flag is displayed upon its turrets. It is supposed to have been erected as a station where the female visitants could enjoy the spectacle of a stag-hunt without incurring the dangers attendant on the chase; its height, which is ninety feet, as well as its lofty station, would enable them to see across the surrounding hills to a very great distance. The tower is square, with a rounded tower at each angle.

The *Gardens* appropriated to the growth of fruit and vegetables extend over twelve acres of land; and these are furnished with twenty-two hot-houses and numerous forcing-pits; they are at some distance to the north of the house.

The *Flower-gardens* have been greatly enlarged, and are intended to surround the house. They are laid out from plans furnished by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, under the superintendence of Mr. Paxton. The style of the gardens on the west front is oriental; and they are enriched with eight stone baskets elegantly sculptured for shrubs and flowers, thirty-two feet square each. In the pleasure-grounds there is a Spanish chestnut planted by the Archduke (now the Emperor of Russia) Nicholas; and a variegated sycamore, planted by his brother, the Archduke Michael, in commemoration of their visit. It is unnecessary to say, that the greatest care is taken for the preservation of trees planted by those eminent visitors on such an occasion.—A large weeping ash tree, that ornamented the nursery-grounds of the Messrs. Wilson, of Derby, between forty and fifty years, was, in April, 1830, removed to Chatsworth, and is now growing luxuriantly in the court on the north front of the building.

The celebrated philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, passed a great portion of his life at Chatsworth under the patronage of the first Earls of Devonshire. The father of this eccentric scholar was a clergyman, resident at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, where the subject of this short memoir was born, in the year 1588. In his early studies, under the master of the grammar school in his native town, his proficiency was so rapid, that before he was fifteen years of age he translated the Medea of Euripides into elegant Latin verse. He was entered at Magdalen-Hall, Oxford, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts before he was nineteen, and, in the following year, was recommended by the heads of his college to Lord Hardwick, who was soon afterwards created Earl of Devonshire, as a person well qualified as tutor to the young Lord Cavendish. Mr. Hobbes became the friend and companion of his pupil, and, in the year 1610, accompanied him in his travels through France and Italy. On his return, Mr. Hobbes enjoyed the society, and acquired the esteem of the lord chancellor Bacon, and of the eminent Lord Herbert, of Cherburg. Ben Jonson had so great an esteem for him, that he revised his translation of "The History of Thucydides." While this work was preparing for the press, the Earl of Devonshire died, and shortly after the second Earl, in whose service, as tutor and secretary, Mr. Hobbes had spent twenty years. He was then in his fortieth year, and an offer being made him to accompany the son of Sir Gervase Clifton, he again went abroad, but was recalled to England by the solicitations of the Countess Dowager of Devonshire, who was desirous of placing under his tuition the young Earl, then in the thirteenth year of his age. In the year 1634, Mr. Hobbes accompanied his noble pupil to Paris and Italy, and returned to England in 1637. Here he continued to reside in that nobleman's family, and wrote his Latin poem on the Wonders of the Peak, which he published in 4to. under the title of "De Mirabilibus Pecci, Carmen." At the commencement of the civil war between the King and Parliament, Mr. Hobbes, who had rendered himself obnoxious

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to the popular party, by his conversation, retired to Paris, and became intimate with Des Cartes. It was in the year 1642 that he published his work "De Cive," which was the basis of his subsequent famous book entitled "Leviathan." He continued to reside at Paris, where he was recommended to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) as a mathematical and philosophical tutor. During a severe illness with which he was attacked in the metropolis of France, his friend, father Mersenne, attempted his conversion to the catholic faith, but he told the worthy priest that he had debated all those matters in his own mind long before.

In the year 1650, he published a small treatise, at London, entitled "Human Nature," which Mr. Addison pronounces to be his best work; and in the next year appeared his "Leviathan," a work which displays immense learning and ingenuity, and with many sound and important observations on politics and government, contains notions that have been regarded as both paradoxical and dangerous. Upon its publication, the whole body of the English clergy took the alarm; and the author was not only suspected to be inimical to the cause of revelation, but in politics to favour the cause of democracy. These suspicions dissolved his connexion with Charles II. at Paris, and, according to Lord Clarendon, he was compelled secretly to effect his escape.

On his return to his native country, he found a welcome asylum in the Devonshire family, and commonly passed his summers at Chatsworth, and his winters in London. On the restoration of Charles II. Mr. Hobbes attended the Earl of Devonshire to court, where he was well received by the monarch, who admitted him to a private audience, ordered his portrait to be painted by an eminent artist, in order that it might be placed in the royal closet, and settled upon him a pension of £100. per annum. His "Leviathan" was nevertheless censured by a vote of parliament. He enjoyed, however, the high estimation of the learned men and philosophers of all countries, and among the foreigners of distinction who visited him, was Cosmo de Medicis, then Prince of Tuscany, who, having received his picture and a complete collection of his writings, ordered them to be placed in the library of Florence.

In the year 1672, Mr. Hobbes wrote his own life in Latin verse, when, as he observes, he had completed his eighty-fourth year. In this poem, he informs his readers that when he retired to France his whole fortune consisted of £500.; and he observes that, with the accession of a legacy of £200. together with an annuity of £80. a year from his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, he could easily persuade himself that neither Crœsus nor Crassus were richer than he. In 1674, he published a translation in English verse of four books of Homer's Odyssey, which were so well received by the public, that he was encouraged to undertake a version of the whole Iliad and the remaining books of the Odyssey. This task (an astonishing labour for a man of eighty-seven) he completed, and published the work in 1675; and in less than ten years, it ran through three large editions. The versification is very bad, and there are traces throughout of the carelessness or weakness of senility; but Mr. Pope, in his preface to his own translation, admits that the sense is in general correctly given. Mr. Hobbes continued for four years longer to employ himself in literary pursuits, and in the year of his death, he sent his "Behemoth," or a History of the Civil Wars, from 1640 to 1660, "to an eminent bookseller, requesting that it might not be published until an interval of some years had elapsed. The work, however, made its appearance shortly after the decease of the author. He was about this time seized with a suppression of urine, and on being informed by the physician that the complaint would probably be fatal, he said, "'Tis well—I shall find a hole, at last, to creep out of the world at." In the month of November, his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, removed from Chatsworth to Hardwick, when Mr. Hobbes earnestly persisting in requesting that he might be carried to the same place, he was conveyed thither upon a feather-bed. He bore the journey without much inconvenience; but within a few days afterwards, he lost the use of speech and of his right arm by a paralytic attack; and on the 4th of December, 1679, he died in the 92nd year of his age.

Hobbes was a man of strong and capacious mind, and he had greatly enriched his natural powers by his acquired knowledge. He reasoned closely, but he had much in his early prejudices and general habit of thinking to overcome, and it is manifest that

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he permitted himself to yield slowly to the force of truth. Notwithstanding the devotion to high monarchical principles with which he entered life, and which were fostered by the leading principles of the noble family in which he was so honourably domesticated, his great work, the "Leviathan," insists determinately on the natural and political equality of mankind, and contains sentiments which, however qualified, are favourable to democracy. If he is an adversary to the doctrines of revealed religion, he is an unwilling one, and in his conduct he was a practical adherent to the established church, adopting her creed, and regularly communicating with her members. Ecclesiastical power rather than religion is the topic of his severest animadversions. Considering his position and the times in which he lived, he did much, it must be confessed, towards the emancipation of the human mind, and if his two noble pupils did not catch his tone of ratiocination, he made, it is probable, a deep impression upon the sentiments of that illustrious family, which was seen in the conduct of the first Duke of Devonshire at the period of the Revolution: nor will it ever be considered as the least honour of Chatsworth that it was the seat of the lucubrations of Thomas Hobbes.

St. Evremond, in one of his letters to Waller, dated from Chatsworth, details some interesting particulars of this extraordinary man, whom he found, as he expresses it, "like Jupiter, involved in clouds of his own raising." He says,

"I now write to you from the Earl of Devonshire's, where I have been this fortnight past, paying my devotions to the Genius of Nature. Nothing can be more romantic than this country except the region about Vaulis, and nothing can equal this place in beauty but the borders of the lake.

"It was not, however, so much the desire of seeing natural curiosities that drew me hither: there is a certain moral curiosity under this roof which I have long wished to see, and my Lord Devonshire had the goodness to indulge me by a very kind invitation: I need not tell you that I mean the great philosopher Mr. Hobbes, so distinguished for the singularity of his sentiments and disposition. I arrived a little before dinner, notwithstanding which the Earl told me he believed I was too late to see Mr. Hobbes that day. 'As he does not think like other men,' said his Lordship, 'it is his opinion that he should not live like other men: I suppose he dined about two hours ago, and he is now shut up for the rest of the day: your only time to see him is in the morning, but then he walks so fast up those hills that unless you are mounted on one of my ablest hunters you will not keep pace with him.' It was not long before I obtained an audience extraordinary of this literary potentate, whom I found, like Jupiter, involved in clouds of his own raising. He was entrenched behind a battery of ten or twelve guns, charged with a stinking combustible called *tobacco*. Two or three of these he had fired off, and replaced them in the same order. A fourth he levelled so mathematically against me, that I was hardly able to maintain my post, though I assumed the character and dignity of embassador from the republic of letters. 'I am sorry for your republic,' said Hobbes, 'for if they send you to me in that capacity, they either want me or are afraid of me: men have but two motives for their applications—interest and fear; but the latter is in my opinion most predominant.' I told him that my commission extended no farther than to make him their compliments, and to enquire after his health. 'If that be all,' said he, 'your republic does nothing more than negociate by the maxims of other states, that is, by hypocrisy: all men are necessarily in a state of war, but all authors hate each other upon principle: for my part, I am at enmity with the whole corps, from the Bishop of Salisbury down to the bell-man: nay, I hate their writings as much as I do themselves: there is nothing so pernicious as reading; it destroys all originality of sentiment. My Lord Devonshire has more than ten thousand volumes in his house: I entreated his Lordship to lodge me as far as possible from that pestilential corner: I have but one book, and that is *Euclid*, but I begin to be tired of him: I believe he has done more harm than good; he has set fools a reasoning.'—' There is one thing in Mr. Hobbes's conduct,' said Lord Devonshire, 'that I am unable to account for: he is always railing at books, yet always adding to their number.'—'I write, my Lord,' answered Hobbes, 'to show the folly of writing. Were all the books in the world on board one vessel, I should feel a greater pleasure than that Lucretius speaks of in seeing the wreck.'—' But should you feel no tenderness for your own productions?'—'I care for nothing,' added he, 'but the *Leviathan*, and that might possibly escape by swimming.'

"As he had frequently changed his political principles, I did not think it of consequence to enquire into his ideas of government; but in the course of conversation I found that he looked upon the principal engine of administration to be Fear. 'All government,' said he, 'is in itself an evil: it is nothing but the continual imposition of terror and inflictions of punishment: it must be owned that it is an evil which the natural depravity of men has rendered necessary to the existence of society; but still, it cannot in itself be looked upon with any other sensations than such as are excited by the view of its several instruments—the scourge, the gibbet, and the jail—the sight of majesty inspires me with no other ideas than such as arise when I see the lowest executioner of the civil power.'—' That is,' said Lord Devonshire, 'you have the same respect for the king as the hangman.'—' Pardon me, my Lord,' returned Hobbes, recollecting himself, 'the king is a very worthy gentleman: you know I had the honour of teaching him philosophy at Paris.'—' Oh, Mr. Hobbes,' replied his Lordship, 'in that respect your royal pupil does you much honour.'"

The celebrated Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner on the plains of Hochstedt, near Blenheim, by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, remained a prisoner in this country during a period of seven years. He was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to Chatsworth, and nobly entertained by him for several days. On departing, he paid his Grace this pleasing compliment: "My Lord Duke, when I compute the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out those I have passed at Chatsworth."

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In September, 1768, the king of Denmark visited Chatsworth, and was entertained there with great splendour, during his tour through the north of England.

In 1816, the present Emperor of Russia, then the Archduke Nicholas, was, during the month of December, magnificently entertained by the present Duke of Devonshire; and this reception was most cordially remembered when his Grace was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburgh, to congratulate his Imperial Majesty on his accession to the throne.—In 1818, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, then on a tour through England, was received with splendid hospitality at Chatsworth.

The illustrious family of Cavendish derives its origin from one of the branches of the De Gernons, whose ancestor was a distinguished officer, in the service of William of Normandy, and who received from the Conqueror donations of land in Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and other counties. The founder of the line, which has given to the country the patriotic Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, was Geoffrey, designated of Moor hall, in Derbyshire, who lived in the reign of Edward I. His son, Roger, resided at Grimstone hall, in the county of Suffolk, and having espoused the daughter and heiress of John Pottin or Potkins, lord of the manor of Cavendish, his children, in compliment to their mother, assumed the name of Cavendish. This Roger died in the reign of Edward II. leaving three sons, John, Roger and Stephen. The eldest became Lord Chief Justice in 1366, and was chancellor of the University of Cambridge. This eminent man was seized by the insurgents of Suffolk, as he was returning from suppressing an insurrection in York, in 1381, and beheaded at Bury St. Edmunds. By his will, dated 4 Richard II. he was buried in the chancel of the church of Cavendish, and numerous manors and other possessions were bequeathed to his son, Andrew Cavendish. From Roger, the second brother of the Lord Chief Justice, descended the famous circumnavigator, Sir Thomas Cavendish, who, in the year 1586, undertook the third voyage round the world. His third brother, Stephen, was bred to trade, and represented the city of London in parliament, and was also lord mayor.—Andrew, the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, left issue a son, from whom the estates passed, by fine, to William, the eldest son of Sir John Cavendish, who was the second son of the Lord Chief Justice.* This Sir John was knighted for slaying Wat Tyler, in 1379, and had an annuity of forty pounds per annum settled upon him and his heirs. He was one of the Esquires of the body to Richard II. and Henry V. to the last of whom he was embroiderer of the wardrobe, and in October, 1415, he was present at the battle of Agincourt. In a direct line from Sir John, in the fourth descent, we find Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, who rose to great distinction during the reign of Henry VIII. through the influence of Cardinal Wolsey. After the death of the Cardinal, the monarch took him into favour, and told him "he should be his servant in his chamber, as he had been with his former master." At the suppression of the religious houses, Sir William was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting them; and some time afterwards, he was made one of the auditors of the court of augmentation, which was instituted for the extinction of monastic establishments. Three manors in Hertfordshire were the reward of his services, and he was appointed treasurer of the chamber and privy counsellor. In the reign of Edward VI. he exchanged his Hertfordshire manors for several lands, &c. belonging to the dissolved priories and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Kent and Essex, besides Northawberry in Lincolnshire, the site of the priory and rectory of Cardigan, in South Wales, with other lands in Cornwall and elsewhere. The third wife of Sir William Cavendish was Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, and widow of Robert Barley, of Derbyshire. This lady was subsequently Countess of Shrewsbury. Being co-heiress with her brother, she brought the manor of Hardwick, with other very considerable property to the Cavendish family. She built three of the most elegant seats that were

* Cavendish is a towne or village in Suffolke, wherein the valiant gentleman, John Cavendish, esq. who slew that arch rebell, Watt Tyler, Anno Reg. Regis, Ric. 2. 4. was borne, which fact was not long unrevenged, for, in the same yeare, the rebels of Norfolke and Suffolke, under the conduct of their captaine, Sir John Wraw (a detestable priest) took Sir John Cavendish, knight, cousin to the foresaid John, Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench, and beheaded him, together with Sir John, of Cambridge, prior of St. Edmundsbury, whose heads they set on the pillory in the market-place. *(Weever's Funeral Monuments.)*

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ever raised at the expense of one family within the same county. These were Chatsworth, Hardwick and Old Cotes, and these were all transmitted entire to the first Duke of Devonshire. When the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was committed prisoner to the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury for seventeen years, the Countess was appointed the keeper of her majesty, and some of the queen's needle-work is still preserved at Chatsworth and Hardwick.—From the second son of Sir William Cavendish and this lady, has descended the first branch of this illustrious family. This second son, Sir William, was created Earl of Devonshire and Baron Hardwick by James I. in 1618: his lordship contributed greatly to the rise of the English colonies in North America, particularly those of Virginia and the Bermudas, of the largest of which last, one of the eight divisions is still known by the name of Cavendish. His Lordship became possessed of a larger fortune than his elder brother. He died in 1625, and was buried at Edensor, where an elegant Latin epitaph, inscribed on his tomb, represents him as a "Man born to execute every laudable enterprise, and in the simplicity of virtue, rather deserving than courting Glory."

The celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury is thus spoken of by Dugdale. She was one of the daughters of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, co. Derby, esq. (sister and co-heir to John her brother.) Her marriage with Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, greatly conduced to the enlargement of the Cavendish property. "For," says Dugdale, "being a person as well politick as faire and beautiful, in time she became mistress of a very vast fortune, by her successful matching with several wealthy husbands; whereof the first was *Robert Barley*, of *Barley, in Com. Derb.* esq.; of whose great affections to her she made such advantage, that, for lack of issue by her, he settled a large inheritance in lands upon her self and her heirs; which, by his death, within a short time after, she fully enjoyed; and then became the wife of this Sir *William Cavendish*, by whom she had issue three sons; *Henry*, *William* and *Charles*; and three daughters; viz. *Frances*, married to Sir *Henry Pierpont*, knt.; *Elizabeth*, to *Charles Stuart*, Earl of *Lenox*; and *Mary*, to *Gilbert*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

"But the greatest access of riches was by this prudent lady afterwards acquired; for, surviving Sir *William Cavendish*, and, discerning her self still youthful and amiable, and likewise courted by many, she made choice of Sir *William St. Lo*, knight, (though much superior to her in years) then Captain of the Guard to Queen *Elizabeth*, and possessor of divers faire lordships in *Glocestershire*. With whom she made such termes, in order to her marriage with him, as that she fixt the inheritance thereof upon her self and her own heirs (for fault of issue by him) excluding his own daughters and brothers.

"Whereupon, overliving him, and by that means gaining his whole estate; as also discerning, that *George*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* (at that time one of the greatest Peers of this Realm) was captivated with her beauty; she stood upon such termes with him, that unless he would yield, that *Gilbert*, then his second son, but afterwards his heir, should take *Mary*, her daughter, to wife; and that *Henry*, her eldest son, should marry the Lady *Grace*, his youngest daughter; besides the settling of a large joynture in lands upon her self, he must not enjoy her. Unto all which he condescending (and much more after) became her husband. Whereupon, surviving him, and abounding in riches, she built those noble houses of *Chatsworth*, *Hardwick*, and *Oldcotes*, all in *Derbyshire*, which her great-grandson doth at this day enjoy: and departing this life, 13 *Febr. An.* 1607. (5 *Jac.*) lyeth buried in the south isle

The following Monumental Inscriptions in St. Botolph's church, London, are extracted from Weever's Funeral Monuments.

Hic jacet Katherina Cavendish quondam uxor Thomæ Cavendish nuper de Cavendish, in Com. Suffolk, armiger, quæ ob. 15 die Sep. A. D. 1499, cujus animæ requiescat in pace.

Hic jacet Alicia nuper uxor Thomæ Cavendish de Cavendish et de Scaccario excellentissimi Principis Domini Henrici VIII. quæ quidem obiit 12 Nov. A. D. 1515, cujus animæ propicietur Altissimus. Amen.

Here lyeth buried under this stone Margaret Cavendish, late wife of William Cavendish, which William was one of the sonnes of the above named Alice Cavendish, which Margaret died the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord God 1540, whose soul Jesu pardon, Amen.

Heven blis be here mede
Yat for the sing, prey or rede.

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of *Allhallows* church, at *Derby*, under a fair tombe, which in her own life-time she took care to erect, for the honor of her memory. Whereupon is this *Epitaph* since engraven.

P. M.

Elizabethæ Johannis Hardwick *de* Hardwick, *in agro* Derb. *armigeri, filiæ; fratriq;* Johanni *tandem cohæredi primo* Roberto Barley *de* Barley, *in dicto com.* Derb. *armig nuptæ: postea* Will. Cavendish *de* Chatsworth *equ. aur. (Thesaurario Cameræ regibus* Henrico *octavo*, Edoardo *sexto, ac* Mariæ *Reginæ; quibus etiam fuit à secretioribus consiliis:) Deinde* Will. St. Low *militi, Regii satellitij capitaneo: ac ultimo prænobili* Georgio *Comiti* Salopiæ, *desponsatæ. Per quem* Will. Cavendish *prolem solummodo habuit; Filios tres, scilicet.* Henricum Cavendish *de* Tutbury *in agro* Staff. *armig. (qui Graciam, dicti* Georgii *Comitis* Salopiæ *filiam, in uxorem duxit) sine prole legitimâ defunctum:* Willielmum, *in Baronem* Cavendish *de* Hardwick, *nec non in Comitem* Devoniæ, *per serenissimum nuper Regem Jacobum evectum, Et* Carolum Cavendish *de* Welbeck *equ. aur. patrem honoratissimi* Will. Cavendish *de Batneo militis, Baronis* Ogle *jure materno; et in Vicecomitem* Mansfeild, *Comitem, Marchionem ac Ducem de Novo-castro super Tinam, et Comitem de* Ogle *merito creati. Totidemq filias; scilicet* Franciescam Henrico Pierepont *equ. aurato* Elizabetham, Carolo Stuarto Lenoxiæ *Comiti, et* Mariam Gilberto *Comiti* Salopiæ *enuptas. Hæc inclitissima* Elizabetha Salopiæ *Comitissa, Ædium de* Chatsworth, Hardwick *et* Oldcotes, *magnificentiâ clarissimarum fabricatrix. Vitam hanc transitoriam xiii. die mensis* Februarii, *Anno ab incarnatione Domini* 1607, *ac circa annum ætatis suæ LXXXVII finivit; et gloriosam expectans Resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata."*

Of which the following is a translation:

"To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, in the county of Derby, esq.; and at length co-heiress to her brother John. She was married first to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the said county of Derby, esq.; afterwards to William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, knt. Treasurer of the Chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was also a privy councellor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Lo, captain of the royal guard. Her last husband was the most noble George, *(Talbot)* Earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had issue. This was three sons, namely, Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, esq.; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue; William, created Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Earl of Devonshire, by his late Majesty King James; and Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, knt. father of the most honourable William Cavendish, Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle, by right of his mother, and on account of his merit created Viscount Mansfield; Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Earl Ogle, of Ogle. She had also the same number of daughters, viz. Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox; and Mary, to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. This most illustrious Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwicke and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and finished her transitory life on the 13th day of February, in the year 1607, and about the 87th year of her age,* and expecting a glorious resurrection, lies interred underneath."

ARMS.—*Hardwick* impaling—"*Azure*, on a saltire, engrailed, 9 annulets, a crescent for difference."
A quartered coat, viz.
1—"*Gules*, a Lion rampant, *Or*, within a bordure, engrailed, of the second."
2—"*Azure*, a Lion rampant, within a bordure, *Or*."
3—"Bendy of 8, *Azure* and *Gules*."

* If *Collins* be correct in his statement, that she was fourteen when married to *Robert Barley*, who died in 1533, her age must be here somewhat under-rated, and she must have been in her ninetieth year, even if her first marriage had not been of twelve months' continuance. *Lysons*, page 116.

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4—" *Gules*, 3 garbs within a double treasury, *Or*, cotized, of the second."
5—" Barry of ten pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, an orle of martlets, *Gules*, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1."
6—" *Or*, 3 inescutcheons vaire, charged with 3 barrulets, *Gules*."
7—" *Azure*, 2 Lions passant, in pale, *Gules*."
8—" *Gules*, a saltire and crescent, *Argent*, on saltire a ..... *Gules*."
9—" ... bend, between 6 martlets, *Gules*."
10—" ... Lion rampant, *Gules*."
11—" *Or*, a frette, *Gules*."
12—" *Or*, 3 chevrons, *Gules*," impaling *Hardwick* and the following coat quarterly, " *Argent*, a fesse and 3 mullets in chief, *Sable*."*

The charities of this lady were extensive. She founded the Alms-houses in Full-street, Derby, and drew up the regulations on which they still continue to be managed. These she endowed out of her manor at Little Longsden.—The free-school at Hardwick is of her establishing. There are also other charitable institutions throughout those parts of the county to which the Cavendish estates extend, that owe their origin to this eminent woman.

Lodge, in his Illustrations of British History, gives the following character of this celebrated lady. " She was a woman of masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money lender, a farmer, a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. When disengaged from these employments, she intrigued alternately with *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, always to the prejudice and terror of her husband. She lived to a great old age, continually flattered, but seldom deceived, and died immensely rich, and without a friend. The Earl was withdrawn by death from these complicated plagues, on the 18th of Nov. 1590." In the disputes between the Countess and her husband, which had proceeded to an open rupture towards the latter part of his life, the Queen took the Lady's part, enjoined the Earl the irksome task of submission, and allowed him a rent of £500. per annum out of his estate, leaving, as it appears, the whole disposal of the remainder in the Countess's hands. In a letter to the Earl of *Leicester*, dated April 30, 1585, he says, " Sith that her Ma'tie hathe sett dowen this hard sentence agaynst me, to my perpetual infamy and dishonor, to be ruled and overanne by my wief, so bad and wicked a woman; yet her Ma'tie shall see that I obey her com'andemente, thoughe no curse or plage in the earthe cold be more grevous to me. These offers of my wiefes inclosed in yo'r L'res, I thinke theim verey unfyt to be offered to me. It is to muche to make me my wiefes pencyoner, and sett me downe the demeanes of *Chattesworth*, without the house and other lands leased, which is but a penc'on in money. I thinke it standeth with reason that I shuld chose the v c l. by yeare ordered by her Ma'tie where I like best, accordinge to the rate Wm. Candishe delyvered to my L. Chancelor." From this time they appear to have lived separate. The Bishop of *Lichfield* and *Coventry (Overton)* in a long letter, in which he labours to bring about a reconciliation, appears to take the Lady's part, though he admits that she was reported to be a shrew. " Some will say, (observes the Bishop) in y'r L. behalfe tho' the Countesse is a sharpe and bitter shrewe, and therefore lieke enough to shorten y'r liefe if shee should kepe yow company: In deede my good Lo. I have heard some say so; but if shrewdnesse or sharpenesse may be a just cause of sep'a'con betweene a man and wiefe, I thincke fewe men in *Englande* woulde keepe theire wives longe; for it is a com'on jeste, yet trewe in some sence, that there is but one shrewe in all the worlde, and ev'y man hath her; and so ev'y man might be ridd of his wiefe, that wold be rydd of a shrewe."

The third son, Sir Charles Cavendish, of Bolsover, had a son who became Duke of Newcastle, and has already been mentioned in this work, under the article Bolsover.

The second Earl of Devonshire was the second son of the first Earl. His lordship

* Bassano's Church Notes in the Herald's College, London.

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was distinguished for his classical knowledge and mental attainments. He was a great speaker in both houses of Parliament, where he was beloved and admired. He also upheld the dignity of his family in all public transactions, in which he was deeply engaged during his short life, which terminated in 1628. He travelled through France and Italy, with the celebrated philosopher Hobbes for his tutor, to whom, during his own life, he continued his friendship and patronage.

His Lordship espoused Christiana, daughter of Edward, Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Elgin, descended from the Kings of Scotland. This lady was respected for her address and judgment as well as her economy and resolution. Being left a widow at an early period of her life, with three children, the eldest of whom had not attained the age of eleven, and with the immense estates of the family greatly encumbered by the splendid style in which the Earl had lived, she, by her good management during the minority of the young Earl, paid off the debts and terminated many expensive law-suits. She committed the education of the youthful peer to the friend and tutor of his father, and Mr. Hobbes privately instructed him at his own house for three years, and travelled into foreign parts with him three years more. On their return, the aged philosopher was maintained by the Devonshire family in ease and plenty until his death, which did not happen before his 92nd year.—During the civil war between the unfortunate Charles I. and the Parliament, the Earl of Devonshire went abroad, and his estates were sequestrated. The Countess dowager was held in great estimation by leading persons of both parties, but she never remitted her endeavours to serve the royal cause, even when all expectations of success in the field had terminated. While she resided at Latimers, a seat belonging to the family, in Buckinghamshire, the king was brought thither prisoner, and was for two nights entertained by her and her son. So steadfast was she in the cause of the king, that the politic General Monk sent her, by a considerable officer, a private signal by which she might know his intentions of restoring the monarchy. After a long life spent in acts of hospitality and charity, and still with splendour and magnificence, this eminent lady departed this life in the year 1674, and was buried at Derby.

Charles Cavendish, esq. a younger brother of the Earl of Devonshire, distinguished himself as a loyal and brave subject on the behalf of his King during the rebellion, in which, after performing many gallant exploits, he perished fighting nobly near Gainsborough, in 1642-3. Cromwell was in this engagement, and boasted not a little of the advantage he had gained on this occasion. He was buried first at Newark, and afterwards removed to Derby.

"Colonel Cavendish was the son of William, Earl of Devonshire, and a person of such a manly figure, winning presence, polite arts, and personal courage, that he was the love and admiration of all that conversed with him and beheld him; insomuch, that when he was brought into this town [Newark] to be interred, the people would not suffer him to be buried, till for some days they had viewed his body with their eyes, and embalmed it with their tears. When his body was removed to Derby, thirty years after, fresh lamentations were made for him by all that knew him, so unwilling were they to part with the reliques of a person who, while living, had been the ornament and defence both of the town and country round about." *Anon. Hist. of Notts.* 1742.

The third Earl of Devonshire was not backward in testifying the loyalty which was so distinguished in his parents, and opposed every approach to the rebellion, which afterwards broke out and destroyed the monarchy. He withdrew from England when his services could be of no avail; and although he suffered much for his loyalty, yet he never engaged in public business or sought employment at court. Nevertheless, he enjoyed the confidence of his majesty, Charles the Second, until his death, which took place at Roehampton, in 1684, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, then in his 44th year; an illustrious patriot and enterprising statesman.

The fourth Earl and first Duke, after a regular course of studies, made the tour of Europe, attended by Dr. Killigrew, who was subsequently master of the Savoy. He sat in the long parliament, immediately after the Restoration, as member for the

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county of Derby. During the Dutch wars he attended the Duke of York, and was present at that memorable engagement, on the 3rd of June, 1665, when the Hollanders lost two and thirty ships of war. Four years afterwards, he accompanied Mr. Montague in his embassy to the court of France, and during his residence at the capital of that kingdom, he distinguished himself by his personal courage. As a member of the House of Commons, he was a strenuous asserter of the rights of Parliament: he had an honest heart, an able head, and a great fluency of expression. He remained a member of the Commons House of Parliament until the death of his father. So attached was he to that estimable and interesting patriot, Lord Russel, that he sent a message to him by Sir James Forbes, declaring that he would come to his prison and exchange clothes with him in order to effect, if possible, his escape. A nobleman of such principles was not likely to contemplate with satisfaction, the accession of a prince like the Duke of York, bigoted to the dominion of a foreign priesthood and insisting upon the divine right of the crown. The noble Earl was, accordingly, a determined advocate for the Bill of exclusion, and by this and other public acts incurred the hatred of the mis-directed monarch, James II. It is stated that soon after the accession of that prince, his lordship, having in the king's presence chamber met with Colonel Colepepper, by whom he had been insulted, took him by the nose and led him out of the room. For this action, a prosecution was commenced in the court of King's Bench, and his lordship was condemned to pay a fine of £30,000. and was committed to prison. On his making his escape, a precept was directed to the sheriff of Derbyshire, to raise the *posse comitatus* and to take the Earl prisoner to London. The Countess Dowager offered to deliver up to the king bonds and acknowledgments to the amount of double the fine, which her ladyship held for money lent by the Earl's father and grandfather to the Royal Family in their deepest distress; but this offer was rejected. The Earl was at length induced to give his bond for the £30,000. This bond was found among the papers of James after his abdication, and returned to the Earl by King William. After this affair, until his Lordship's attention was again called to the great political events of the Revolution, he employed himself in consultations with architects and with their plans for the magnificent edifice of modern Chatsworth, exemplifying the richness of his taste by devising and collecting ornaments for that beautiful structure. The conduct of the King had, in the mean time, alarmed and disgusted his subjects, and the Earl of Devonshire took the lead with other eminent patriots in inviting over the Prince and Princess of Orange, to whom he pledged his support throughout their noble purpose of delivering the nation from the tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical, under which it was suffering.

As soon as his Lordship received intelligence of the Prince's landing, he marched at the head of his retinue to Derby, where many of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of that and the neighbouring counties, resorted at his Lordship's invitation, and were nobly entertained by him. Having received the Prince's declaration, he read and explained it to the mayor and commonalty of Derby, and then produced a paper drawn up by himself, and signed by the nobility and gentry with him, in which they declared, that if the King should refuse to consent to the meeting and sitting of a Parliament, freely and duly chosen, they would, to the utmost, defend the Protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the people. Not long after a new declaration was drawn up at Nottingham, which, after enumerating the various illegal acts and arbitrary proceedings of the King and his ministers, and making proper observations upon them, concluded with signifying the intention of his Lordship and his friends to join the Prince of Orange. In consequence of this a regiment of horse was formed, under the command of the Earl of Devonshire, who, from that time forward, exerted himself with the utmost zeal and spirit, in the cause of the Revolution.

Soon after the accession of William and his Queen, his lordship was admitted into the Privy Council, and made Lord Steward of the household. He was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and created Knight of the Garter. It reflects the highest honour on his memory, that while he displayed an abhorrence of Popery, he

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was too conscientious a friend to religious liberty, to entertain the most distant idea of persecution; and he sometimes fearlessly reminded King William, that he came over, not to persecute the Papists, but to defend the Protestants. The Earl attended King William to the Congress of the princes of Germany, held at the Hague, in January, 1690, and was in the shallop or royal yacht with him, when he and all his attendants were in the most imminent danger of perishing. When the congress met, few of the sovereign princes who assisted at its deliberations, equalled the Earl in the magnificence of his furniture and plate, and the splendour of his entertainments. In May, 1694, his Lordship was created Marquess of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire. In the preamble to the patent, their Majesties expatiate in his praise, and acknowledge how much they were indebted to his assistance in restoring the ancient rights and liberties of the nation. Repeatedly during the absence of the King, his Grace was named in the Royal Commission for conducting the business of the Crown; and on the accession of Queen Anne, he retained the favour of that princess. It was chiefly owing to the Duke of Devonshire, that the bill against occasional conformity (which was, in fact, a bill tending to abolish all freedom in religious matters, and would have been a disgrace to a free country) miscarried in the House of Lords. His Grace was nominated one of the commissioners to treat with the commissioners of Scotland concerning a union between the two kingdoms; and when, after the miscarriage of the first negociation, the design was resumed in 1706, both the Duke and his eldest son, the Marquess of Hartington, were put into the commission. In the celebrated case of Ashby and White, which concerned the rights of electors and implicated the dignity of both Houses of Parliament, His Grace distinguished himself by his public spirited declarations in the House of Lords, while his son, the Marquess, did the same in the Commons. His Grace was also one of the sixty-one peers in a majority against thirty, who, upon a division, after long and violent debates relative to the danger of the church, resolved, that "the Church of England is now, by God's blessing, in a most safe and flourishing condition, and that, whoever goes about to insinuate that the Church is in danger under her Majesty's administration, is an enemy to the Queen, the Church and the Kingdom."—After an active political life spent in promoting the civil and religious liberties of the country, this patriotic nobleman expired at Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, London, in the 67th year of his age, in 1707. His Grace united to a liberal mind, great political foresight, and was considered a wise and resolute statesman. He possessed an elegant and discriminating taste, which he had much enriched by observation and reading. Chatsworth remains as a monument of his love of the fine arts, and the Revolution of 1688 is an historical proof of his ardent attachment to the liberties of his country. He was the author of an ode on the Death of Queen Mary, and a work entitled an Allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer. The following inscription is said to have been left by his Grace to be inscribed upon his monument:

Gulielmus, Dux Devoniæ, Bonorum Principium subditus fidelis, Inimicus et invis us Tyrannis.	William, Duke of Devonshire, A faithful subject to good Sovereigns, Inimical and hateful to Tyrants.

William, the second Duke of Devonshire, succeeded his father not only in his titles and estates, but likewise in his places and trusts. While a Commoner he served as Knight of the Shire for Derbyshire in the Parliaments of 1695, 1698, and 1700; and for Yorkshire in 1702, 1705, and 1707. While Marquess of Hartington he was constituted Captain of the Yeomanry of the Guard; 6th September, 1707, declared Lord Steward of the Household; 8th September sworn of the Privy Council; 29th October following, Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, and also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby. May 10th, 1708, again sworn of the Privy Council; in 1710 he resigned his places, but having been elected Knight of the Garter he was installed the same year. On the accession of George I. he was nominated one of the Regents of the Kingdom, declared Lord Steward of the King's Household, and sworn of the Privy Council. On 5th July, 1716, he resigned the office of Lord

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Steward, and the next day was declared Lord President of the Council, which he resigned in April, 1717. In 1720 His Grace was again declared one of the Justices of the Kingdom; in 1725, Lord President of the Council; and in May, 1727, a fifth time declared one of the Lords Justices; the same year His Grace was reappointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby; 4th October, Lord President of the Council; and, 17th November, one of the Governors of the Charter House. He died in London, 3rd June, 1729, and was interred with his ancestors at Derby the 14th of the same month. His Grace married Rachel, the daughter of William Lord Russel, and sister of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, and by her had issue, five sons and six daughters.

William, the third Duke of Devonshire, born in 1698, like his predecessors had a considerable share in the administration of the public affairs of the kingdom. He served in Parliament whilst a Commoner for the boroughs of Lostwithiel and Grampound, and for the county of Huntingdon. In 1726 he was constituted Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; succeeding his father in his honours, His Grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby, and sworn of the Privy Council; and 12th June, 1731, declared Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1733, His Grace was Lord Steward of the Household, and installed Knight of the Garter 22nd of August in the same year. He was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 31st of March, 1737, which office he held until the 3rd of January, 1744, when he was again made Lord Steward of the Household during his Majesty's absence from the Kingdom. His Grace was one of the Lords Justices in 1741, 1743, 1745, and 1748, and continued Lord Steward of the Household until June, 1749, when he resigned that office. Towards the end of his life, His Grace relinquished all public business and retired to Chatsworth, where he died, 5th December, 1755, and was buried with his ancestors at Derby, the 17th of the same month. His Grace married the only daughter and heiress of John Hoskins, of the county of Middlesex, esq. and had issue, four sons and three daughters.

Lord James Cavendish, the third son of the second Duke, was in 1730, Colonel and Captain in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards; in 1738, made Colonel of the 34th regiment of Foot; Member of Parliament for Malton; died 5th November, 1741, and buried at Derby on the 14th of the same month.

Lord Charles Cavendish, the fourth son, was M. P. for Heytsbury, in Wiltshire, in 1725; in 1727, for the city of Westminster; in 1728, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and in 1734, chosen M. P. for the county of Derby. He died 28th of April, 1783, and was buried at Derby on the 7th of May following.

William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, born in 1720, was at the general election in 1747, M. P. for the county of Derby. On the 13th of June, 1751, he was called up to the House of Lords, in the lifetime of his father, and took his seat there as Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, with precedency, according to the Patent granted to his ancestor, on the 4th of May, 1605. He was appointed Master of the Horse, 30th March, 1752, and three days afterwards sworn of the Privy Council. He was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency in January, 1754; constituted Governor of the county of York, in Ireland, in the February following; Lord High Treasurer of that Kingdom in the place of the last Earl of Burlington, 27th of March, 1755; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 16th November, 1756; First Commissioner of the Treasury, 15th of December in the same year; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby and Knight of the Garter in 1757. In May, 1757, His Grace was appointed Chamberlain of the Household, (having first resigned his seat at the Treasury Board) upon the death of the Duke of Grafton, in which station he assisted at the coronation of George III. In 1762, he resigned all his employments in England depending on the crown, being disgusted, as it was said, at the high degree of favour and influence possessed by the Earl of Bute. His Grace married, 28th March, 1748, Charlotte, the third daughter and at length heiress of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, by which union the Barony of Clifford, created by Writ of Charles I. in 1628, came into this family. By this marriage His Grace had issue, three sons and one daughter.

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His Grace died at the German Spa, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, 3rd of October, 1764, and was buried at Derby 24th of the same month.

Lord George Augustus, brother of the fourth Duke, was appointed in October, 1761, Comptroller of the Household; and in 1762, sworn of the Privy Council. He died unmarried, and was buried at Holker, in the county of Lancaster, in 1794.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, third son of the third Duke of Devonshire, rose to the rank of Field Marshal, and was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Cas, in 1758, but was afterwards allowed to return home on his parole.

Lord John Cavendish, fourth son of the third Duke of Devonshire, was distinguished as the friend of Lord Rockingham and the opponent of Lord North. He was twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, many years Member of Parliament for the county of Derby, and died in 1796.

Lady Caroline married William Ponsonby, Lord Viscount Duncannon, son and heir of Brabazon, Earl of Besborough.

The Hon. Henry Cavendish, son of Lord Charles Cavendish, nephew to the third Duke of Devonshire, and great-uncle to the present Duke of Devonshire, died on the 24th of February, 1810, at his house at Clapham. His remains were removed from thence to be privately interred in the family vault, in All Saints' church, Derby. This gentleman had rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy: the principles of which he applied, nearly fifty years ago, to an investigation of the laws on which the phenomena of electricity depend. Pursuing the same science, on the occasion of Mr. Walsh's experiment with the torpedo, he gave a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable powers of electrical fishes; pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity, which has since been amply confirmed by the brilliant discoveries in galvanism. Having turned his attention very early to pneumatic chemistry, he ascertained, in 1766, the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas. On this discovery, many curious experiments, and particularly that of aerial navigation, have been founded. In the same path of science, he made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs; and thus laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry, which rests principally on this fact, and that of the decomposition of water, announced soon afterwards, by M. Lavoisier. As the purity of atmospherical air had been a subject of controversy, Mr. Cavendish contrived essential improvements in the method of performing experiments with an eudiometer; by means of which, he was the first who showed that the proportion of pure air in the atmosphere is nearly the same in all open places. The other and much larger portion of our atmosphere, he sagaciously conjectured to be the basis of the acid of nitre; an opinion that he soon brought to the test by an ingenious and laborious experiment, which completely proved its truth; whence this air has now very generally obtained the name of nitrogen. So many and such important discoveries spread his fame throughout Europe, and he was universally considered as one of the first philosophers of the age. Among the labours of his later days, is the nice and difficult experiment by which he determined the mean density of the earth; an element of consequence in delicate calculation of astronomy, as well as in geological enquiries. Even in the last year of his life, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, he proposed and described improvements in the manner of dividing large astronomical instruments; which, though not yet executed, promise very great advantages. These pursuits, together with reading of various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole occupation of his life, and were, in fact, his sole amusement. The love of truth was sufficient to fill his mind. From his attachment to such occupations, and the constant resource he found in them, together with a shyness and diffidence natural to his disposition, his early habits had been secluded. His manners were mild, his mind firm, his nature benevolent and complacent. He was liberal without being profuse, and charitable without ostentation. He possessed great affluence, which was to him rather a matter of embarrassment than of gratification; but, however careless about its improvement, he was regular in its management and direction. He was born Oct. 10, 1731, and died in 1810, at the age of 79, leaving the greatest sum in

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funded property which perhaps any person ever possessed, amounting to £1,200,000. His writings on subjects of science appeared in the Philosop. Trans. of 1766 and subsequent years. The stamp-duty upon Mr. Cavendish's will amounted to £42,000.

William, the fifth Duke of Devonshire, born 14th December, 1748, maintained the independent spirit of his father, and held no public situations under the crown except the Lord Lieutenancy for the county of Derby, which is an office almost necessarily attached to the extensive possessions of the family in the county. His Grace married in 1774, Georgiana, daughter of John Earl Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, who died 30th March, 1806, by whom he had William Spencer, born in Paris 21st of May, 1790; and two daughters, Georgiana, born 12th July, 1783, married 21st March, 1801, George, Earl of Carlisle; and Henrietta Elizabeth, born 12th of August, 1785, married 24th December, 1809, Lord Viscount Granville. His Grace married again, 19th October, 1809, to Lady Elizabeth Foster, relict of John Thomas Foster, esq. of the county of Louth, Ireland, and daughter of the late Earl of Bristol; and died in London, 29th July, 1811, aged 63, and was laid in the family vault with his forefathers, in All Saints' church, Derby.

Lord George Augustus Frederick Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke, has been Member of Parliament for the borough and county of Derby more than half a century, and has ever distinguished himself by his free and independent attachment to the liberties of the people. He succeeded his uncle, Lord John Cavendish, who died in December, 1796, as representative in Parliament for the County of Derby. His Lordship's eldest son was unfortunately killed by a fall from his carriage about 18 years ago, leaving three children; of whom the eldest, Mr. William Cavendish, after having attained the highest academical honours at Cambridge, was, in testimony of his capacity and acquirements, chosen Member of Parliament for that University in the year 1829; and soon afterwards espoused Lady Blanche Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. Colonel Cavendish, third son of Lord George Cavendish, has been many years Member of Parliament for the borough of Derby.

The present illustrious possessor of the Dukedom is His Grace William Spencer, the sixth Duke and the ninth Earl of Devonshire. Endowed with a mind liberal and comprehensive, His Grace has devoted his princely revenues to the patronage of the fine arts, to the encouragement of literature, and to that splendid yet judicious style of living that renders the luxuries and embellishments of society the channels of public benefit. His establishment is numerous and elegant as becomes his rank, and his entertainments bespeak at once his magnificence, his taste and his benevolence. Among his dependants and his tenantry, an affectionate attachment to His Grace is every where apparent, and in the public estimation no nobleman of the present day stands more secure. His Grace has not taken any prominent position in the conduct of public affairs, but whenever important occurrences have demanded his attention, he has ever been found in his place in the House of Peers, or offering his patriotic counsels to his Sovereign. On all occasions when his sentiments have been called forth, they have been found to be those of a clear-minded philanthropic statesman, earnest rather than ardent, having for their object the practical blessings of national liberty and greatness. Enjoying the personal esteem and friendship of the late King, His Grace has never permitted the tenor of his political principles to swerve from that high and hereditary determination which influenced his illustrious ancestor at the period of the Revolution of 1688, to vindicate the claims of civil and religious liberty; and, hence, with sincere and grateful attachment to the Sovereign, His Grace on his taking his seat in the Upper House, hesitated not to oppose the measures of those servants of the Crown, who, at that period, seemed to endeavour rather to stifle than to alleviate the complaints of a distressed people. On every occasion His Grace was found on the side of humanity, justice, and popular rights; and even when, in one great and particular instance, the sensibilities of the Sovereign himself were excited, the noble Duke fearlessly espoused the cause of the insulted and the persecuted, with that intrepidity of rectitude which secures admiration even in the quarter where it seems most to offend. Such generous conduct abated not the favour and regard of his Majesty towards his Grace, and, on the accession of

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Genealogical Table of the noble and distinguished Family of CAVENDISH, *of Chatsworth House, co. Derby, &c.*

TITLES. Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of Hardwick.
ARMS. Quarterly, 1. *Sable*, three Harts' heads, caboshed, *Argent*, attired, Or, for Cavendish; 2. per bend, embattled, *Argent* and *Gules*, for Boyle; 3. checky, Or and *Azure*, a fess, *Gules*, for Clifford; 4. same as first.
CREST. On a wreath, a snake, noue, *Proper*.
SUPPORTERS. Two Harts, *Proper*, each gorged with a garland or sprig of roses, *Argent* and *Azure*, attired, Or.
MOTTO. Cavendo Tutus.—Secure by caution, or secure under Cavendish.
SEATS. Chatsworth and Hardwick, co. Derby, Chiswick, co. Middlesex, Londsborough and Bolton Abbey, co. York, and Lismore Castle, Ireland.

Robert de Gernon, who came with the Conqueror, and was rewarded by that king with considerable grants of lands in Hertfordshire and Gloucestershire, 1066. He and Ralph Peveril held Stratford Langton, commonly called Westham Abbey, Essex. His castle stood at Stanstead; he was the founder of the abbey at Stratford, and endowed it with his whole lordship of Hamme, in arable and pasture lands, meadows, marshes, water, &c.

Matthew de Gernon, his only son and heir. = Hodierna, dau. and co-heir of Sir William de Sackville, knt. whose younger brother was ancestor of the Dukes of Dorset.

Ralph de Gernon, witness to a Confirmation Charter of Henry II. to Bungay Abbey. = ... dau. of de Braose or Brews, and sister of Sir William de Braose, knt.

Ralph de Gernon, who founded the Priory of Lees, in Essex, and died 32 Henry III. (1186.)

Ralph de Gernon. =

Sir William Gernon, knt. succeeded his grandfather, under age, temp. Richard I. was one of the witnesses to a Confirmation Charter of Henry III. to Basingdale Priory, co. York, obtained a grant of a fair at Bakewell, 1251; obt. 43 Henry III. (1259.) = Eleanor, dau. of .....

First wife. = Sir Ralph de Gernon, lord of Bakewell, knt. = Hawise, dau. of ..... 2nd ux.

Geoffrey de Gernon, said to be of Moor Hall, near Bakewell, in the reign of Edward I. = ... dau. and [illegible]

1 obt. 3 Edward I. (1275) following.

Derby, 18th February following.

Infants.

January, 1617, S. P.

esq.

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the Emperor Nicholas to the throne of Russia, the noble Duke was nominated to the embassy of congratulation from the British court to the court of St. Petersburg. The splendour and magnificence displayed by his Grace on this occasion combined costliness with elegance, and surpassed as well in taste as in dignity all previous embassies of a similar character. His Grace was received not only with royal favour but with the intimacy of princely friendship by the new Emperor, and invested by him with the highest order of Russian Knighthood.—On the return of his Grace to England, he was distinguished by the favour and confidence of George IV.; and the sudden illness of the Earl of Liverpool rendering a change in the administration necesssary, his Grace was nominated to select, conciliate and arrange a ministry, in the formation of which all the remains of party spirit might be lost in a general devotion of the members to the interests of the public. The period was favourable for the dissolution of all party distinction, and although fatal and unforeseen events have diminished, in some degree, the effect of the noble Duke's patriotic efforts, still the measures of the state council have taken a more liberal direction and have had a more decided tendency to those principles of civil and religious liberty which it has ever been the object of the illustrious Duke and his ancestors to promote. His Grace is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby; High Steward of the Borough of Derby; Lessee under the Crown of the mineral duties in the High Peak; Lord of the following manors, and patron of the under named church livings in the county of Derby.

The Duke of Devonshire's Estate and Interests in the County of Derby.

	a.	*r.*	*p.*		
Ashford-in-the-Water	1701	2	5	Lord of the Manor.	
Astwith in Hucknall	402	0	37		
Bakewell	47	1	12		
Baslow	900	0	0	.....	Patron of the Living.
Beeley	3202	2	15	Lord of the Manor.	Ditto.
Blackwall in the Peak	1102	0	38	Ditto.	
Blackwell	882	0	3	Joint Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Bowden Edge, Bradshaw Edge, Bradwell	.....			Lessee of the Manor under the Crown.	
Brampton wood	200	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	
Brough and Shatton	.....			Lessee of the Manor.	
Brushfield	660	2	8	Lord of the Manor.	
Buxton, owner of the greater part of the town	1000	0	0	Lessee of the Manor under the Crown.	Patron of the Living.
Callenge Low	315	1	14		
Chaddesden	290	2	39		
Chapel-en-le-Frith and townships	.....			Lessee of the Manor under the Crown.	
Chatsworth	1082	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	
Chelmorton	175	0	32	Ditto.	
Chesterfield	Owner of considerable property...			Ditto.	
Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside	.....			Lessee of the Manor.	
Church Broughton	659	0	29	Lord of the Manor.	
Clown	151	0	35		
Coomb's Edge	.....			Lessee of the Manor.	
Codrington	113	1	38		
Cutthorpe	.....			Lord of the Manor.	
Derwent	.....			Ditto.	Patron of the Living.
Dore	1310	1	0	Ditto.	
Edale	1261	2	27	Ditto.	
Edensor	1907	1	10	Ditto.	Patron of the Living.
Eyam Woodlands.					
Fairfield	300	0	0	Lessee of the Manor.	
Fernilee	.....			Ditto.	
Flagg	.....			Ditto.	
Foolow	.....			Ditto.	
Great Hamlet, Phoside and Kinder	.....			Lord of the Manor.	
Great Longstone	.....			Ditto.	
Hathersage	1500	0	0	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Hatton	256	0	17	Ditto.	
Hardwick Park	621	0	33	Ditto.	
Hardstoft	479	3	10	Ditto.	
Hault Hucknall	129	3	6	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.

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	a. r. p.		
Hasland	.....	Lord of the Manor.	
Houghton Bassett	1527 3 13	Ditto.	
Hartington	13,216 0 20	Ditto.	
Hayfield	.....	Lessee of the Manor.	
Heath	996 0 0	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Highlow	.....	Lessee of the Manor.	
Hilton	248 2 7	Lord of the Manor.	
Hope Woodlands	19,253 2 25	Ditto.	
Little Chester	168 1 3	Lessee of the Manor under the Dean of Lincoln.	
Little Eaton	130 3 24	Ditto.	
Little Longstone	.....	Ditto, under the Crown.	
Marston-on-Dove	909 1 7	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Meadow Place	727 3 11	Ditto.	
Mickleover	64 3 2		
Newbold and Dunstan	.....	Lord of the Manor.	
Oakerthorpe	246 2 25	Ditto.	
Offerton	.....	Lessee of the Manor.	
One Ash	809 2 25	Lord of the Manor.	
Oxcroft	458 0 32	Ditto.	
Peak Forest	4907 3 20	Ditto.	Extra Parochial.
Pentrich	1450 2 11	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Pilsley	493 0 16	Ditto.	
Quarndon	.....	Lessee of the Manor.	
Ripley	.....	.....	Patron of the Living.
Rowthorn	989 0 0	Lord of the Manor.	
Scropton	75 0 10		
Sheldon	808 1 31	Lord of the Manor.	
Shottle and Postern	3651 1 37	Ditto.	
Stainsby	1162 1 27	Ditto.	
Staveley	5570 0 5	Ditto.	Patron of the Rectory.
Stoney Middleton	.....	Ditto.	
Stoney Houghton	415 0 25	Ditto.	
Tibshelf	359 1 25		
Tideswell	990 2 37	Lord of the Manor.	
Wardlow Miers	.....	Lessee of the Manor.	
Whitle	.....	Ditto.	
Woodthorpe	622 1 12	Lord of the Manor.	
Woods on the above estates, about	5000 0 0	Besides valuable mines of ironstone, lead ore, coal, &c.	

CHELLASTON, celebrated for its plaster-pits, is a small agricultural village, township, constablery and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Melbourn, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and deanery of Repton; situate 4 m. S. from Derby and 4 m. N. from Melbourn. In 1821, this village contained 64 houses, 64 families and 262 inhabitants, who were chiefly employed in agriculture and in the gypsum quarries and brick-yards. The houses are now increased to 74, and the inhabitants to about 400.

Celardestune,

The township is bounded by Aston E. Boulton N. N. E. Sinfin Moor N. Swarkstone S. S. W. and Weston S. S. E. The extent is about 890 acres of good corn land, being chiefly a marl sub-stratum, under which the beautiful alabaster is procured; many thousand tons of this article are conveyed by the canal which runs through the township to the Staffordshire potteries and to various parts of the kingdom. The average rental is about 30*s.* per acre. The land is divided between twenty proprietors, viz. Sir George Crewe, bart. 300 acres, Henry Orton, gent. 80 acres, George Wotton, gent. 60 acres, the perpetual curate in lieu of tithes, 54 acres, (the principal alabaster quarries are in the lands of the above four proprietors) William Soar, gent. 150 acres, Rev. Joseph Sykes, of Newark, 30 acres, Messrs. Thomas Browne Dumelow 46 acres, George Newton 28 acres, Luke Pym 36 acres, William Manful 18 acres and a corn-mill, Joseph Soar 8 acres, Samuel Rose 8 acres, Robert Forman 5 acres, John Warren 4 acres, Francis Astill, of Swarkstone, 16 acres, John Bentley, of Swarkstone, 5 acres, and four small proprietors. The land was enclosed under an Act of Parliament in 1802, since which the drainage act has been obtained. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1307. 10*s.* 10*d.* The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £123. 4*s.* 6*d.* The highways have averaged £44. 4*s.* for the last three years, and the church-rates £14. 7*s.* The parishioners contribute to the House of Industry at Shardlow. There is one sick-club, of 60 members, one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, and one Sunday-school at the church, the latter is maintained by voluntary contributions. The inhabitants pay a chief rent of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the Tutbury

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court, which is held at Sudbury. The Marquess of Hastings holds a court-leet annually at Melbourn for this township.

There is a lane, leading from Chellaston to the London road, called No Man's Lane, from the circumstance of there being upwards of 100 yards in length, not owned or repaired by any parish, which is almost impassable, except in very fine weather. We are informed that this portion belongs to Thurlston.

In Celerdestune, Ulsi had four ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to half a plough. It is waste. There are four acres of meadow, value in king Edward's time 12*s. now* 3*s. Amalric holds it. In Cellesdene, Osmund had four ox-gangs of land, and a third part of one ox-gang to be taxed. Land to six oxen. He himself holds it under the king, and has there three villanes with half a plough and two acres and a half of meadow. Wood-pasture, three quarentens long and two broad. Value in king Edward's time* 10*s. now* 5*s. In Celardestune was one carucate and a half of land, soke to Mileburn.* D. B. 293, 311, 327.

Part of the manor of Chellaston was held under the crown, and part under Henry de Ferrers after the Conquest. In the reign of Henry III. Robert, the son of Engelaramus de Nottingham held lands here, as did William de Chelardeston, 31 Edward I. who married Joan, granddaughter and heir of Nicholas Musard, baron of Crich. In 19 Edward II. it appears that John de Combewell, co. Nottingham, and Idonea, his wife, claimed William Chelardeston's lands, Joan, his wife's lands, here and elsewhere. Idonea, we suppose, was daughter and heir to Chelardeston. King John granted to Hugh de Beauchamp the manor of Melbourn, together with a carucate of land thereto belonging, at Chellaston, which land the said Hugh gave, in marriage with his daughter, to William Fitz Geoffry. In 4 Edward I. William de Frescheville held two-thirds and William de Bredon one-third of the said land, which was then said to be in the wapentake of Litchurch. In 36 Henry III. that king granted to Ralf de Frescheville free warren in several manors, and amongst them that of Chellaston is included. Witnesses to this charter are Roger de Lokington, Ralf de Bakepuize, &c. In 1307, Robert de Holland had a grant of the manor of Chellaston. In 1499, William Ashby, esq. died, and left this manor to his son William, under the honour of Tutbury. About this time and before, the Dean and Canons of the Newark College, in Leicester, held lands here, which probably was given to them by the founder, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, about the middle of the reign of Edward III. After the dissolution of abbeys, 32 Henry VIII. Christopher Hunt, esq. was possessed of it, and left it to his son Thomas. In 2 Edward VI. Rowland Babington, esq. held lands here, under the honour of Tutbury, which he left to his grandson Francis, as did Sir Henry Sacheverell, who, dying, 5 or 6 Philip and Mary, left his estates to his son John. In 16 Elizabeth, Sir Richard Harpur, Chief Justice of the King's Bench held lands here, and left them to his son John, which lands are still in the possession of their descendant, Sir George Crewe, bart. The Earl of Huntingdon sold the manor-house and a considerable estate to a family of the name of Whinyates, who afterwards re-sold it in parcels; when the manor-house and about 80 acres of land became the property of Mr. Wright. Mr. Orton, of Derby, having purchased the same from the Wright family, says that the Earl of Huntingdon conveyed the manorial rights with the estate; that he is in possession of the original deeds to that effect, and he considers himself clearly entitled to the manorial rights. The Marquess of Hastings still enjoys them, by inheritance from the Earls of Huntingdon.

Chellaston was part of the rectory of Melbourn, and belonged to the bishops of Carlisle; it had been a considerable time on lease to the family of Coke before it was enfranchised by an Act of Parliament, in 1704. Lord Melbourne, the representative of the Coke family, has sold the great tithes to the several proprietors, and, at the time of the enclosure, in 1802, an allotment was awarded to the curate in lieu of the small tithes. The living is a perpetual curacy, now worth £100. per annum, including the rental of the plaster pits on the estate. The bishop of Carlisle is the patron, and the Rev. Joseph Deans the incumbent.

The ancient church, dedicated to St. Peter, formerly belonged to Dale Abbey.

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On the south side of the chancel, in a small compartment, there is a mutilated figure of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Jesus on her knee.

A handsome silver waiter and cup was given to the church by Mr. Benjamin Day, of London, mercer, in memory of his father, Mr. John Day, of the city of Norwich, woolfactor, who was born at Chellaston, and raised himself, by a life of industry and prudence, from a low estate in life to honour and opulence. His arms and crest are engraven on the plate.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the north side of the chancel, on an alabaster slab, a cross floreé, with the sacramental cup on one side and the book of holy writ on the other, with the date of 1405 engraven thereon.

In the south aisle of this church is an alabaster slab, with the effigy of an ecclesiastic in a cope, in the attitude of prayer, inscribed—*Hic jacet corpora* ..... Bawredon quondam capellanus hujus ecclesiæ, A. Dni. M.D.XXIII. cujus anima propitietur Deus, Amen.

In the same aisle is engraven, on a similar slab, the effigies of a man and his wife, in scroll lines. This is for Ralph Bancroft, and Alice, his wife, without date.

Two others for the same family: the inscriptions on them are nearly obliterated.

Humphri Bancroft died Ano Dom. 23 April, 1557; and Elizabeth, his wife, ...

John Bancroft died Ano Dom. 15 Sepr. 1557; and Margaret, his wife, ...

Another bears the date of 12 Decr. 1555.

At the time the church was re-pewed (about 16 years ago) a great number of ancient alabaster slabs was destroyed, and the then churchwarden was permitted to pave his stable floor with them.

The Bancrofts appear to be the most ancient and respectable family of this village. We find them on the first page of the first register, in 1570. From this family descended the celebrated Poet. The present descendants are now resident at Sinfin and Barrow, and are considerable freeholders. The most ancient yeoman families now resident at Chellaston are Soar, Meakin, Forman, Wotton, Rose, Glover, and Dumelow.

A little more than a century ago, the parochial expenses amounted to about £10. per annum, and labourers' wages were 9*d*. per day.

Charities.

Herick Mr.....	Rent charge	0 13 0	Poor	Charged on lands now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Browne Dumelow.
Whinyates Robert	£5.	Interest	Poor	Will, 20th March, 1676.

CHELMORTON, a village, township, constablery and parochial chapelry, in the parish of Bakewell, in the hundred of High Peak. This village is situate at the foot of a high eminence, nearly 2 m. to the E. of the Buxton road, and 4 m. S. from Buxton, which is the post town. On the summit of the hill, east of the village, are two considerable barrows within a short distance from each other, one called Chelmorton-low, which we have described at page 277, in the first Part; the other near the Five Wells farm house, in Taddington liberty. In 1821, the number of houses were 48, occupied by 50 families, and 262 inhabitants. Of the families, 39 are chiefly employed in agriculture, and 11 in trades connected therewith. The township of Flagg is in this chapelry. Chelmerton,

The extent of the township is 1888 *a*. 2 *r*. of limestone land, at an average rental of 25*s*. per acre: about one-sixth of the land is arable, the remaining five-sixths is meadow and pasture; watered by a powerful and never-failing spring, that runs down the village and sinks into the earth a little below it. The commons in Chelmorton and Flagg were enclosed under one Act, in 1805, at which time an allotment of land was given in lieu of the great and small tithes. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire had awarded to him in lieu of the great tithes, 175 *a*. 0 *r*. 32 *p*.; and the perpetual curate, in lieu of the small, 59 *a*. 2 *r*. 36 *p*.; and 8 *a*. 3 *r*. 23 *p*. is appropriated to keep a bull for the benefit of the inhabitants. Priestcliffe School land, in this township, is 65 *a*. 2 *r*. 24 *p*.: the other proprietors are, Messrs. George Percival, George Holme, John Bateman, Michael Simpson, Thomas Buxton, of the Flatt, Thomas Buxton, of Chelmorton, Thomas Bennett, and John Hodgkinson, are freeholders of above £10. a year; Joseph, Alexander, and Exuperius Olerenshaw, William, and

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Anthony Holme, George Bennett, Thomas Goyte, and James Smith, are freeholders of above £2. a year. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1772. 19*s.* 2*d.* The average of eight years parochial expenses is £117. 9*s.* per annum. The poor are maintained at home. There are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, a Presbyterian chapel, a parochial endowed day-school, a Sunday-school, supported by voluntary contributions, and two public houses in the township.

The township is esteemed parcel of the king's manor of High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. The Talbot family had a subordinate manor in Chelmorton in the reign of Elizabeth, in which they were succeeded by the Eyres of Hassop: it is now the property of the Earl of Newburgh.

The ancient tower church is supposed to have been built in the year 1111, having that date on an oak beam. In 1282, the revenue of this chapel was estimated at twenty marks; two parts belonged to the priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire, and the remainder to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The prior and the dean and chapter were bound to provide, jointly, books and ornaments for the chapel; and the dean and chapter a priest, with a stipend of five marks. It is a peculiar in the Deanery and Chapter of Lichfield. The font is octagon, with a Greek capital raised letter on each of the squares. In this church are the remains also of a rood loft or other screen work. The interior of the church is much neglected, and wants new paving and new seating. The living is a perpetual curacy, stated in the king's books to be of the clear value of £7. 15*s.* 4*d.* It has been augmented by £200. subscribed, and £400. royal bounty, which, with the rental of the tithe land, is about £150. per annum. The vicar of Bakewell now appoints the curate, though a century ago the appointment was vested in the inhabitants. The Rev. James Coates is the present incumbent.

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

Edmund Wheeldon, of Haslin House, died 15th October, 1796, aged 50.

Mary, wife of Rev. William Bullock, of Ashford, clerk, Doctor of Physic, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Derby (formerly the wife of John Barrow, esq.) and sole daughter and heir of Edward Swann, of Hurdlow, in the same county, gent. who was brother and heir of Samuel Swann, gent. and second son and heir apparent of Edward Swann, gent. and which last named Edward was brother and heir of Samuel Swann, gent. who was the eldest son and heir of Samuel Swann, of Hurdlow, gent. by Martha, his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Edward Brereton, of Hurdlow, gent. whose family resided at that place for many generations: she died 27th August, 1778, aged 53. This monument was erected, 1808, by John Bullock, of Ashford, the only son and heir of the before named William and Mary.

Samuel Swann, who married the daughter of the above, died 4th January, 1683, aged 58. Martha, his wife, died September 6, 1722, in a good old age and full of good works: by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters, Samuel, Edward, Rowland, the first, obt. Rowland, the second, Martha, married Mr. Minors, of Hollinbury Hall, near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, Mary, died 1687, aged 12, Grace, died 30th October, 1719, aged 58. This monument was erected by Edward Swann, esq. in grateful memory of his family.

Edward Brereton, of Hurdlow, died 22nd March, 1680, aged 82.

Ellen, wife of Edward Swann, of Hurdlow, gent. died 24th December, 1743, aged 67.

Ellen Barker, wife of William Barker, of Staden, died 27th January, 1775.

William Barker, of Staden, died 8th December, 1757.

John Heathcote, of Darley-Dale, son of Arthur and Ann Heathcote, of Blackwell, died 15th January, 1821, aged 72.

Mary, daughter of Arthur and Ann Heathcote, died 6th September, 1819, aged 75.

Ann Heathcote, of Blackwell, died 4th November, 1807, aged 91.

Arthur Heathcote, of Blackwell, died 6th December, 1807, aged 90.

Joseph Goodwin, of Hurdlow, died 20th October, 1690; Margaret, his wife, died October 11, 1726.

Thomas Buxton, of Broad Meadow Hall, in the parish of Sheen, died 28th October, 1800, aged 67.

Martha, wife of Thomas Buxton, of Chelmorton, died 17th November, 1825, aged 54.

Thomas Buxton, died March, 1750, aged 70.

John Buxton, of Chelmorton, gent. born June 3, 1730 (married Sarah Garratt, of Youlgrave) and had four children, John, Dorothy, and Hannah, who died in infancy, Sarah, after enduring much affliction, died January, 1825, aged 51, (depending solely on the Redeemer) descended from pious ancestors, possessed of strong mental powers, inflexibility, upright in his conduct, and desirous of promoting the welfare of his neighbours, he spent his days content to breathe his native air in his own ground, resigning his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, May 23, 1814. His executors, John Marsden, of Manchester, and William Marsden, of London, sons of his sisters Dorothy and Hannah, erected this monument.

George Dale, of Flagg, gent. died 26th August, 1683, aged 20.

John Dale, died 12th December, 1824, aged 79 years, and for nearly 40 years clerk and sexton of Chelmorton: he succeeded his father, who had served those offices there for nearly half a century.

Charities.—Chapelry of Chelmorton.

Dale Syth.....	Rent charge.....	2	0	0	Poor of Chelmorton and Flagg.....	Will, 1667.
Dale Robert	£40.	2	0	0	Ditto	Will, 23rd Aug. 1742.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	6	5	0	Clothing.....	Will, 1818.
Lowe Adam.....	Rent charge.....	1	0	0	Poor	Will, 1801.

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Township of Chelmorton.

Bagshaw Ann	£5	0	5	0	Poor	In 1735.
Brocklehurst William	Turnpike sec. £301. 4s. res. of a term of 500 yrs. com. Aug. 5, 1785, in a cot. and plot of land	13	7	6	Schoolmaster	
Buxton Michael	paid until his death	2	0	0	Ditto	
Hodgkinson William	£40.	2	0	0	Poor	Will, 1814.

For Brocklehurst's emolument, the schoolmaster instructs 15 poor children, at the rate of 4*d.* per week for every child, in reading, writing, and Arithmetic. Buxton's charity is supposed to have been a rent charge out of Farthing Field. This payment has been discontinued upwards of thirty years.

CHESTERFIELD, the capital of the Scarsdale hundred, is a deanery, an incorporated market-town, a constablery, and township, seated on a pleasant elevated site on the banks of two streams that flow by it, named the Hipper and Rother; on the road from London to Leeds, and Birmingham to Leeds, through Sheffield: it is 12 m. S. of the latter, 24 m. N. of Derby, 12 m. E. of Bakewell, 13 m. N. E. of Wirksworth, 16 m. N. of Belper, 10 m. N. of Alfreton, 16 m. N. W. of Worksop, 12 m. N. W. of Mansfield, 10 m. N. E. of Matlock Bath, 24 m. E. of Buxton, 48 m. S. E. from Manchester, and 150 m. N. N. W. from London. Cestrefeld,

The parish is extensive, containing five chapelries and six townships, of which the following forms the enumeration, with the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811, and 1821, the acreage and estimated annual value of the buildings and land in each township in the parish.

CHESTERFIELD PARISH.		POPULATION. 1801. *Persons.*	1811. *Persons.*	1821. *Houses.*	1821. *Families.*	1821. *Persons.*	*Acreage.*	*Estimated Annual Rental.*
Brampton§	Paro. chapelry	2047	2260	393	434	2317	7920	6164 10 0
Brimington	Ditto ditto	503	526	127	130	629	1148*	2375 11 0
Calow	Hamlet	269	327	79	83	395	1280	2141 10 0
Cutthorpe§	Township			72	74	315		1066 6 6
Chesterfield	Parish	4206	4476	1048	1079	5077	328	8470 4 6
Hasland	Township	560	697	158	163	770	1986†	4164 2 0
Newbold & Dunston	Hamlet	781	841	196	200	962	3002	4618 14 0
Tapton	Township	148	127	30	31	149	652†	1188 18 0
Temple Normanton	Paro. chapelry	141	151	30	30	141	500	862 1 0
Walton	Ditto ditto	661	720	168	175	783	2351‡	4733 9 0
Wingerworth§	Ditto ditto	500	479	72	92	459	2207½	3240 4 2
		9816	10604	2393	2491	11997		39023 10 2

Besides the townships and chapelries enumerated above, there are the following villages and places within the parish, viz. Ashgate, Birley, Boythorp, Grass-moor, Hady, Hallcliff, Holy-moor-side, Loads, Moorhay, New Brampton, Platt hall, part of Stanage, Spital, Stubbing, Summersall, Swathwick, Wadshelf, Wigley, Wildens mill, &c.

It appears by the Chantry Roll that there were in the parish of Chesterfield, in 1547, about 2000 persons of sixteen years of age (called at that period *Howselyng people*, of an age to be admitted to receive the communion.) In the month of December, 1788, the town was found, by an actual enumeration, to contain 801 houses, and 3626 inhabitants. In 1801, there were 893 houses, and in 1811, 951 houses; the number of inhabitants will be found in the columns. Of the 2491 families (according to the returns made in 1821) 417 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 1002 in trade or handicraft, and 1072 variously.

The neighbourhood of Chesterfield produces excellent coals, ironstone, potters' and brick clay, &c. consequently the procuring the coal, ironstone and clay, the furnaces, founderies and potteries connected therewith, furnish employment for a great number of the inhabitants. Next to Derby, Chesterfield is the most considerable trading town in the county. The manufactures are silk, cotton-wick, hats, ginghams and checks, ropes and sacks, snuff, tobacco, and tobacco pipes, cotton and worsted hosiery,

* Commons unenclosed not included. † Waste not included. ‡ Roads not included.
§ Brampton (including Cutthorpe) and Wingerworth are considered distinct parishes.

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cotton and woollen gloves, bobbin-net lace, leather, &c. The gloves netted here with one needle (termed pegging by the operative) are expeditiously made, neat in appearance, and durable in wear. The art of making this description of gloves was first introduced by the French prisoners, of which there were about two hundred at a time stationed here, between the years 1804 and 1814, on their parole of honour, during the late war with France. The excellency and neatness of these gloves soon found a market; and the great demand there has since been for them, has given employment to numerous hands, and the town has been benefited by it. Many young females are employed in figuring the bobbin-net lace manufactured here, at Nottingham, and at Derby. Extensive bleach yards and the malting business are also carried on. Some years ago carpets were manufactured at Chesterfield, but no fabric of this kind is now made. Its early importance as a place of trade may be inferred from the fact of a guild of merchants, possessing ample privileges, having been established in 1204.

The canal, communicating with the Trent and the Humber, completed in 1777, at an expense of about £160,000. is a great acquisition to the town. In its winding course of forty-six miles are sixty-five locks and two tunnels, which we have described in the First Part of this Work.

Post Office.—Letter bags for Sheffield, Rotherham, Hull, Liverpool, Leeds, Chester, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all other places in the North, made up at half past twelve at noon; and the bags from ditto opened at eight in the morning.

Letter bags for London, Mansfield, Nottingham, Buxton, Derby, Lichfield, Birmingham, Oxford, Bristol, and all places in the South, made up at ten o'clock at night; and the bags from ditto opened at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Cross Posts and Carriers.—Staveley, Ashover (except Monday) Eckington, Barlborough, Clown, Whitwell, and Elmton posts, every afternoon.

Duckmanton, Bolsover, Whittington, Stone Gravels, and Heath, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Coaches.—Sixteen coaches pass through Chesterfield daily, many of which run to the Angel Inn, in consequence of Miss Johnson, the spirited landlady, being the most extensive proprietor. The following is a list of the coaches which now pass through Chesterfield daily.

London.—Mail, every morning at half past two o'clock, through Nottingham, Melton and Bedford, and arrives at the Bull and Mouth Inn, London, at nine the same evening. The Hope, every morning at eleven o'clock, through Nottingham, Leicester and Northampton, and arrives at the La Belle Sauvage Inn, London, at eight next morning. Royal Express, every afternoon at a quarter past three o'clock, through Nottingham, Leicester, Harborough, Northampton and Dunstable, and arrives at the Bull and Mouth Inn, London, at half past eleven next morning. The Courier, every evening at seven o'clock, to the Bull Inn, Aldgate, London, and returns at nine the following morning, to the Rose and Crown, Leeds.

Birmingham.—Royal Mail, every morning at a quarter before eight o'clock, through Alfreton, Derby, Burton and Lichfield, and arrives at the Swan, and Hen and Chickens Hotels, Birmingham, at four in the afternoon. The Telegraph, every morning at twelve o'clock (Sundays excepted) through Belper, Derby and Lichfield, and arrives at the Swan, and Hen and Chickens Hotels, Birmingham, at eight the same evening. The Amity, every morning (Sundays excepted) at half past seven o'clock, through Alfreton and Derby, to the Albion Hotel, Birmingham, and returns at half past two in the afternoon, through Sheffield, to the White Horse, Leeds.

Manchester.—The Champion, every morning at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock, through Stony Middleton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Dishley and Stockport, and arrives at the Star Hotel, and Mosley's Arms, Manchester, at five in the afternoon.

Leeds.—The Express Post Coach, every day at twelve o'clock, through Sheffield, Barnsley and Wakefield, and arrives at Greaves' Hotel, Leeds, at half past six. Royal Mail, every afternoon, at a quarter before one o'clock, through Sheffield, Barnsley and Wakefield, and arrives at Greaves' Hotel, Leeds, at half past six in the evening, from whence the Carlisle, Edinburgh and Glasgow Mails run daily.

Sheffield.—Royal Mail, every afternoon, at one o'clock, and arrives at the Com-

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mercial Inn, Sheffield, at twenty minutes past two. The Hope, every afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock, and arrives at the King's Head, Sheffield, at a quarter past three. The Telegraph, every evening at seven o'clock, and arrives at the Tontine Inn, Sheffield, at half past eight. The Traveller, every morning (Sundays excepted) at eight o'clock, to Sheffield, and returns in the evening.

Newark.—The Champion, every afternoon at half past two o'clock, through Southwell, and arrives at the Castle and Falcon Inn, Newark, by seven the same evening.

Nottingham.—The Champion, every afternoon, at a quarter past two o'clock, and arrives at the Black's Head, Nottingham, at five.

Worksop.—The Champion, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrives in time for the coaches to Retford and Gainsborough, the same evening.

Carriers.—To Alfreton, Heath, Ashover, Cromford, Matlock, Wirksworth and Sheffield, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; Darley and Matlock, every Wednesday and Saturday; Dronfield and Sheffield, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Bakewell, Baslow, Edensor and the neighbouring villages, every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Pickford's wagons and caravan, and Hibberson's wagons, to all parts of the kingdom daily; and Wheatcroft's, every day (Sundays excepted) from Chesterfield to Buckland Hollow.

King John, by his charter of 1204, granted a weekly market at Chesterfield on Saturday, and a fair for eight days, at the festival of the Holy Rood. The market continues to be held on Saturday, for corn (particularly wheat and oats) and all kinds of provisions.

The *Quo Warranto Roll* of 1330 mentions the Holy Rood fair, and another on the eve of Palm Sunday. The charter of 1631 grants four fairs; February 28; May 4, for two days; July 4; and September 14, for eight days. The fairs in January, April, and November, were first established in the year 1750.

The present annual fairs are held on the 27th January (toll free) 28th February, and first Saturday in April, for horses and horned cattle, 4th May, for cattle, &c. (pleasure fair) 4th July, for cattle and pedlery, 25th September (old fair) for cattle, cheese, onions, &c. (pleasure fair) and 25th November, or the last Saturday in November, for horses, horned cattle, &c. (statute fair, toll free). Most of these fairs are frequented by the Yorkshire clothiers. A market is held every Christmas-eve.

The increasing market has induced the inhabitants to take down a range of buildings that separated the market-place from the new square, and circumscribed its means of accommodation. The two openings being thrown together, renders the market-place one of the most commodious in the kingdom, for the extent and population of the town.

The town is well built; the houses are chiefly of red brick, made in the neighbourhood; and within a few years great improvements have been made in its internal appearance and arrangements. The town is well supplied with fuel, but wholesome water was long a desideratum. Previously to the establishment of the Water Company, the inhabitants were supplied, by means of carts, from springs strongly impregnated with the properties of minerals that abound in the neighbourhood, and consequently prejudicial to health. The Company have at great expense brought an abundant supply of excellent water to the town by means of pipes, perfectly free from the deleterious properties alluded to, from Holme brook, about two miles westward. Commodious baths have been erected; the hot baths are heated to any required temperature. An Act of Parliament was obtained, in 1825, to light the town with gas. All these improvements must prove highly advantageous, and eminently conducive to the happiness and prosperity of this increasing manufacturing town. The sombre aspect which it presented for many years, was a theme of reproach with most travellers who happened to pass through in the dark months of winter, but its streets may now be perambulated at evening with pleasure and safety.

Many genteel families reside in the borough and parish of Chesterfield.

Chesterfield has possessed a respectable weekly newspaper since January, 1828; and likewise the Derby and Chesterfield Reporter has a publisher in this town.

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The amusements are races, held annually about the latter end of October or the beginning of November. An elegant and commodious stand has been recently built by subscription.

The theatre is neat and well fitted up. The respectable company of Mr. Manly attends regularly.

The assemblies are held monthly during the winter season, in the assembly-room at the Angel Inn. A large bowling-green has been opened by Mr. Pindar, for the pleasant and healthful exercise of the lovers of that pastime. The same spirited landlord keeps a billiard-table for the accommodation of his customers.

Public Buildings.—The present town-hall was built by the Duke of Portland, under the direction of Mr. Carr, of York, in the years 1787–8. It is a handsome and convenient edifice. The Midsummer sessions are held, and the public business of the town is transacted in it. The ground floor is converted into a jail for debtors, and a residence for the jailer. The house of correction is an ancient building, in a low damp situation, almost the worst that could be found for such a purpose.

The township consists of 302 *a.* 1 *r.* 34½ *p.* of land; that unoccupied by the buildings is in a high state of cultivation. The roads, rivers, and waste is 28 *a.* 1 *r.* 32¾ *p.* The market-place is 2¼ acres. The new valuation, at 5*d.* in the pound, is £182. a book. The land and assessed taxes is £1600.; highway rates, £600.; and church rates, £300. per annum. The average amount of the poor and county rates, constables' accounts, salaries, &c. have averaged, during the last seven years, £1761. 6*s.* per annum. The poor only, taking an average of six years, is £1615. 2*s.* 9*d.* The poor are maintained in the workhouse, at an average expense of 3*s.* each, weekly: there were twenty-seven persons in the house in 1829. The pauper apprentices are generally put out to tradesmen; they are allotted to the householders above a certain rental. There are numerous sick-clubs, schools, charitable institutions, almshouses, chapels, &c. which will be noticed hereafter, and sixty-five innkeepers and victuallers in the township, before the new beer act came into operation.

The following is a list of the freeholders in 1829:

Allison George,
Alsop John,
Askey George,
Astley Phœbe,
Bainbridge Robert,
Baptist Chapel, Trustees of
Barnes George,
Batteson William, esq.
Batteson David, gent.
Beardsmore George and Co.
Bee Joseph, gent.
Bennett Mary,
Bingham John,
Boden Rev. James,
Boler John,
Bower Mrs.
Bower, the Trustees of the late John,
Bradley Judith,
Brantingham William,
Broadbent Elizabeth,
Broadhurst George,
Brocksop George,
Brocksop Lydia,
Broomhead Nicholas,
Brown Josiah,
Brown Elizabeth,
Burnell Peter Pegge, esq.
Burrows Mary,
Butcher John,
Calton Richard, gent.
Camm Thomas,
Cartledge John,
Chapel School, Trustees of,
Charge John, esq.
Charlton John,
Churchwardens of Chesterfield,
Clark John and Mark Thickett,
Clarke James,
Clark Rev. John,
Claughton, Bunting and Co.
Claughton Josiah,
Clayton John,
Cock Mrs. Frances,
Coller John B. esq.
Cook Abraham,
Corporation of Chesterfield,
Cowley, Trustees of the late Joseph,
Creswick Francis,
Creswick William,
Crofts Samuel,
Crofts Mrs.
Crompton Gilbert, esq.
Cuff William,
Cutts Robert,
Daniel Robert, gent.
Denton Mrs.
Derby, County of,
Devonshire, Duke of,
Dixon Samuel,
Dixon Richard,
Dolphin Thomas,
Drabble William, gent.
Dronfield School, Trustees of,
Dutton Samuel, esq.
Dutton John,
Dyson Thomas,
Dyson Zaccheus, non resident,
Elliott Richard,
Elliott Joseph,
Farnshaw John,
Fidler John, gent.
Fidlers M. A. and J.
Fletcher George, esq. M. D.
Ford John, now Executors of,
Friends' Meeting House,
Frith Francis,
Gamble John and Stephen,
Gas and Water Company,
Gascoyne Alice and Thomas,
Gibbons Henry,
Glossop ———,
Goslin Helen,
Graham Mrs.
Graham, Executors of,
Gratton Joseph, gent.
Gregory John,
Hardwick Miss,
Hardy William, non-resident,
Harny ———,
Harvey Thomas,
Haslam and Pearson,
Haslam James, non-resident,
Haslam Joshua,
Haslehurst Thomas,
Hawkins Thomas,
Heathcote Rev. Edward,
Heathcote Sir Gilbert, non-resid.
Heathcote Godfrey, Solicitor,
Heathcote Henry,
Heathcote Ralph,
Hewitt William,
Hill Rev. Thomas, vicar,
Hill Mrs.
Hitch John, non-resident,
Hodkin Christopher, non-resident,
Hodgkinson Edward,
Hopkinson John,
Hopkinson William,
Hopkinson Edward,
Hole John,
Holehouse John,
Holland Edward, non-resident,
Holland George, non-resident,
Holland Jedediah,
Hoole and Roberts,

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Horncastle John,
Hounsfield Thomas,
Hunt Robert,
Hurwood Richard R.
Hutchinson Richard, gent.
Hutchinson J. and R. G. gents.
Jebb Joshua, esq. non-resident,
Inman Mary,
Independent Chapel, Trustees of,
Johnson Francis,
Johnson Mrs.
Johnson Sarah,
Kenworthy Benjamin,
Kirk Richard,
Large's Almshouses, Trustees of,
Leacroft Captain, non-resident,
Lenthall James,
Limb William,
Lincoln, Dean of,
Lingard James, gent.
Lounds Thomas,
Lowe Joseph,
Lucas Bernard Maynard, esq.
Machin Sarah,
Malkin Robert, gent.
Maltby and Robinson,
Mankiell Samuel,
Marples William,
Marshall Samuel,
Marsh William,
Mason George,
Maynard Edward Gilling, esq.
Mellor George, non-resident,
Mellor Mary,
Methodist Chapel, Trustees of,
Mettam Widow,
Middleton John,
Minshall ——, non-resident,
Mitchell Joshua, non-resident,
Moore William,
Moore Mary,
Mugleston John, esq.
Nall Robert,
Nail Robert,
National School, Trustees of,
Newbold George, Executors of,
Newbold John,
Nichols Joseph,
Oldfield Thomas and Co.
Oldfield Bartholomew, non-resid.
Owen Samuel, non-resident,
Paley Samuel, non-resident.
Parker Thomas,
Parker George,
Parkin Mary,
Parsons Hannah,
Pearson Benjamin,
Plant Thomas,
Potter John,
Potter John,
Prince John,
Richardson William,
Roberts John, Lieut. R. N.
Roberts John,
Robinson and Son,
Robinson James, esq.
Rogers Robert,
Rooth William,
Rooth John, tanner,
Rooth Samuel,
Rooth Benjamin,
Rooth John, timber merchant,
School of Industry, Trustees of,
Scott Daniel,
Shaw James,
Shaw William,
Shemwell James,
Short John,
Short John,
Sitwell Sir George, bart. non-res.
Slack George, tailor and breeches-maker,
Slack George,
Slater Adam Barker, esq. non-res.
Smith Peter,
Smith William Cater, gent.
Smith Joseph, gent.
Smith, Sneath and Co.
Smith Henry,
Smith Brothers,
Stanhope James,
Stoakes Jonathan, M. D.
Storrs Anna,
Straw James,
Street Ann,
Stubbing Elias,
Stubbing Phillis, non-resident,
Tagg ——, non-resident,
Talient Thomas, gent.
Taylor James,
Taylor Henry,
Taylor, Trustees of the late John,
Tetley Samuel,
Thomas W. B. esq.
Tomlinson George,
Tomlinson Richard, painter,
Towndrow Joseph,
Towndrow Samuel,
Towndrow William,
Towndrow and Batteson,
Trueman Elizabeth,
Turner Ellen,
Unitarian Chapel, Trustees of,
Vickers William, non-resident,
Walker John,
Walton Isaac,
Warhurst Henry,
Watson John,
Wilcockson Thomas, gent.
Wilcockson Samuel,
Wilcockson Thomas, pawnbroker,
Wild John,
Wilkinson Thomas,
Wilkinson Isaac, esq.
Wilson Joseph, solicitor, Alfreton,
Wilson Matthias,
Woodhead Richard,
Wragg George,
Wragg William, non-resident,
Wright George, non-resident,
Wright Sarah.
Wright John,

Chesterfield is supposed by Dr. Pegge to have originated in a Roman station, on the road to Derby and York. The name, according to the opinion of other antiquarians, import that it had been the site of an ancient castle. In the Doomsday Survey *Cestrefeld* is described as a hamlet of Newbold, which was an ancient demesne of the crown.

The manor was given by William the Conqueror to his natural son, William Peverel. William, his grandson, or great-grandson (for historians disagree upon this point) having fled the kingdom for the crime we have alluded to under Castleton, the king (Henry II.) seized this and his other estates. In 1204, king John granted the manor of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, with Brimington and Whittington, and the whole wapentake of Scarsdale, in fee farm, to his favourite, William Briwere, on the yearly payment for the manors of Chesterfield, Brimington and Whittington, with the soke, £69.; and for the wapentake of Scarsdale, £10.; and that the manor of Chesterfield should have the same liberties as the borough of Nottingham enjoyed. By the same grant he had likewise the manor of *Snotinton* (Nottingham) in the county of Nottingham, and *Axeminster*, in the county of Devon, paying yearly for Nottingham £8. and for Axminster £24. And that he should have a fair at Chesterfield every year, for eight days, beginning upon the *Exaltation* of the *Holy Cross;* as also a market for two days every week, viz. Tuesday and Saturday, with free fishing in *Kingswere*, county of Somerset, in fee farm also for £20. per annum. This William Briwere (or *Brievere*) built the castle at Bridgewater, which town he obtained as the gift of Fulk Paganel: he also got a license from king John to enclose his woods at *Toare, Cadelegh, Raddon, Ailesbury* and *Burg-Walter* (Bridgewater) with free liberty to hunt the hare, fox, cat and wolf throughout all Devonshire, and likewise the *goat*, out of the regard of the forest; and to have free

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warren throughout all his own lands, for hares, pheasants and partridges. He had a previous ample charter granted in the second year of the reign of John, for his lordship of Bridgewater, viz. That it should be a *free borough;* and to have a free market there every week, a fair once a year, and other privileges, as the benefit of toll and passage, and that the burgesses should be free of soke, &c. giving him license to build three castles; one in Hampshire, at *Eslege* or Stoke, one at Bridgewater, and a third in Devonshire, wherever he thought fit. King John, in the fifth year of his reign, gave him ten knights' fees in Cornwall, which Nicholas de Middleton formerly held. He founded the hospital of St. John, at Bridgewater, for the health of the souls of king Henry II. king Richard I. and king John; for thirteen poor people besides religious and strangers.

We have noticed this William as being a castellan of Bolsover castle, in the sixth year of the reign of king John. He died, according to Leland, 11 Henry III. and was buried at *Dunkeswelle*, an abbey of white monks of his foundation, in Devonshire, leaving issue by Beatrix de Valle, his wife (who was buried at *Montesfonte*, a priory of her husband's foundation) one son, William, and five daughters. William, the son, according to Leland, founded the priory of grey friars at Bridgewater, and died, 1232, without issue, when his five sisters became his co-heirs, viz. Grecia, wife of Reginald de Braose; Margaret, wife of William de Ferte; Isabel, first wife of —— Dovre, and second of Baldwin Wake; Alice, wife of Reginald de Mohun; Joane, wife of William de Percy. Bridgewater castle passed to Margaret, and from her to her daughter Gundred, wife of Pain de Chaworth, and from him to Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Patric Chaworth, afterwards to the Cantilupes, descended from Grecia de Braose, and from them to the Zouches.

On a partition of the estates, the manors of Chesterfield, Brimington and Whittington fell to Isabel, the wife of Baldwin Wake, from which family it passed by an heir female, viz. Margaret Wake, to Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, whose descendants inherited several generations. In 26 Edward III. it was held by John, second son of Edmund, of Woodstock, grandson of Edward I. In 1385, Ralph de Frescheville held lands in Chesterfield. In the time of Richard I. Alan of Cumberland was lord of the manor; and in 1386, Sir Thomas Holland held it, from whom it passed, in 1442, to Richard Nevile, Earl of Salisbury, who, according to Lysons, became possessed of the manor in right of Alice, his wife, one of the co-heiresses of Earl Edmund. In 1472, an act of parliament passed, by which the castle of Scarborough, with lands in Yorkshire, were given to Anne, Duchess of Gloucester, one of the co-heiresses of Richard, the succeeding Earl of Salisbury, in exchange for the manor of Chesterfield. It appears, nevertheless, that it was afterwards possessed by Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter and heiress of Isabel, Duchess of Clarence, sister to the Duchess of Gloucester; and that she gave it to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in exchange for other lands. According to the inquisition taken after the death of George, Earl of Shrewsbury (18th of November, 1591) bearing date 13th of April 1592, it appears that he died seised of Chesterfield, Scarsdale, *com. Derby M. cū Wapentag sive hundred de Scarsdale cūptin tenent de Ana Regina in capite p. sirc unfeod milit et val p. an li* xx.; and that Gilbert, his son and heir, was then thirty-two years of age. William Cavendish, Earl of Newcastle, afterwards Duke, purchased this manor of the Shrewsbury family. Having descended in the same manner as Bolsover to the late Duke of Portland, it was, together with the hundred of Scarsdale, exchanged by his son, the present Duke, in 1792, for estates in Nottinghamshire, with the late Duke of Devonshire, and they are now vested in William Spencer Cavendish, the present Duke. A court of record is held under the authority of the Lord of the Manor, for the recovery of debts not exceeding £20.

The Stanhopes derive their title of Earl of Chesterfield from this town. Philip, Lord Stanhope, of Shelford, in Nottinghamshire, was created Earl of Chesterfield, in the fourth year of king Charles the First. The title has been continued in the same family down to the present time. An account of which family will be found under the head Bretby.

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King John's charter, before mentioned, made Chesterfield a free borough, and granted that the burgesses should have the same privileges which were enjoyed by those of Nottingham, which succeeding monarchs have confirmed and enlarged. Prior to 1598, the governing body consisted of an alderman and twelve brethren; but by the charter of queen Elizabeth, granted in that year, and confirmed subsequently by that of Charles II.* the civil power was entrusted to a mayor, justice, six aldermen, six brethren, and twelve capital burgesses, or common council men, assisted by a town clerk, a chamberlain, a master butcher, a master brazier, and other officers. The mayor is chosen by the whole corporation, on the Sunday next before Michaelmas day; who, with the preceding mayor, are justices of the peace; but the county magistrates possess concurrent jurisdiction, although, from courtesy, they seldom exercise it. The duty of the master butcher is to inspect meat brought to the market; and that of the master brazier is to examine and adjust the weights and measures: these officers are elected annually.

The Corporate Body of Chesterfield consists of the following Gentlemen: viz.

Aldermen, Samuel Dutton, esq. Mayor,
William Batteson, esq. Justice
Thomas Wilcockson, esq.
George Fletcher, esq. M. D.
John Mughston, esq.
James Lingard, gent.
Brothers, Robert Bainbridge, gent.
Richard Roberts, gent.
William Lovatt, gent.
John Roberts, gent. Lieutenant R. N.
David Batteson, gent.

Common Council, Jonathan Adlington, gent.
Joseph Bower, gent.
Robert Silcock, gent.
John B. Coller, esq.
Joseph Bee, gent.
Robert Daniel, gent.
John Wright, gent.
Richard Alsop, gent.
Town Clerk, William Waller, esq.

Rental of the Corporation of Chesterfield, A. D. 1773. *Robert Jinning, esq. Mayor.*

		£.	s.	d.
Joseph Ashton	House in Beetwell Street	6	10	0
Brackenfield's Annuity	Purchased of E. of Shrewsbury	12	0	0
Samuel Brown	Houses in St. Mary's Gate	2	10	0
Joseph Burbeck		1	15	0
Thomas Brailsford	Two Closes in Calow	2	10	0
John Bossitt	One Close, Ashover hill-top	3	10	0
John Cooper		22	0	0
Charles Calow		1	1	0
Jonathan Clarke	Land at Bolsover	4	0	0
Thomas Clarke		5	0	0
William Clarke	Farm at Stavely Hague	38	0	0
George Croft	Four Closes in Tapton lane	16	0	0
John Eaton	A Farm at Snitterton	33	0	0
Rev. Mr. Wood	One Close in Hasland	6	0	0
William Handley	House and Land at Bolsover	7	0	0
Stephen Gambolls	Two Closes at Brampton	7	10	0
John Hudson	A Farm at Ramshaw	16	10	0
Joseph Milnes		2	5	0
Overseers of the Poor	One Close in Chesterfield	3	15	0
John Nall	3 Tuns and Closes in Newbold lane	14	0	0
Edward Rickett	Two Closes in Tapton	5	1	0
Rev. Mr. Sanders	Porter's Pingle	3	10	0
Ditto		1	10	0
John Rodgers		26	0	0
William Cowley		15	0	0
James Woodward	A Farm at Barlborough	25	0	0
Joseph Graham		7	10	0
Mr. J. Dakin	Green, Sand Field, Road	5	0	0
George Bainbridge		3	5	0
		£296	12	0

* The Charter we have given in the Appendix.

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Rental of the Corporation of Chesterfield, A. D. 1784. *John Bayle, esq. Mayor.*

		£.	s.	d.
John Ashton	A House in Beetwell Street	6	18	0
Brackenfield's Annuity	Purchased of the E. of Shrewsbury	12	0	0
Samuel Brown	Several Houses in St. Mary's Gate	2	10	0
Thomas Brailsford	Two Closes in Calow	2	10	0
John Bossit	One Close at Ashover-hill-top	2	15	0
John Clarke	Land at Bolsover	4	0	0
Richard Alsop	Two Closes in Newbold	8	11	0
John Dakin	Green £6. 6*s*. Sand Field 50*s*. Road 5*s*.	9	1	0
John Elam	Houses at Tapton, and 18 acres of Land	16	0	0
John Eaton	A Farm at Snitterton	33	0	0
John Elliott	House (Rented by W. B. Thomas)	1	10	0
Rev. Mr. Bossley	A Close in Hasland	6	0	0
Daniel Hill	Two Closes in Brampton	7	10	0
William Handley	House and Land at Bolsover	7	0	0
John Hudson	A Farm at Ramshaw, near Unston, purchased with £400. of Heathcote's Money	13	10	0
Joshua Hind	Barn in Chesterfield, and three Closes in Newbold	15	0	0
Sampson Holland	Close and Houses at Boythorpe	3	15	0
John Norborn	Farm at Barlborough, purchased with £320. of Heathcote's Money (£1300.)	25	0	0
John Marples	A Farm at Stavely Hague	42	0	0
Elias Needham	A House in Chesterfield	7	10	0
Richard Parker	House in Chesterfield and Close at Newbold	14	0	0
John Rodgers		26	0	0
Edward Rickett	Two Closes in Tapton, purchased with £155. of Heathcote's Money	5	1	0
Rev. Mr. Shipstone	Close in Chesterfield (Petty Pingle)	3	10	0
Thomas Thacker	A House, &c. (Three Crowns) Chesterfield	23	15	0
Overseers of the Poor		3	15	0
		£302	1	0

The assizes were held at Chesterfield in the month of March, 1638 (probably on account of the plague) when six culprits were hanged: the Michaelmas sessions were held here from the year 1618 to 1797, since that time, the Midsummer sessions have been held at Chesterfield, and the Michaelmas at Derby. A court leet is held in October by the Lord of the Manor, at which the constable and headboroughs for the town are chosen and sworn in.

There are but few historical events connected with this town. In 1266, a battle was fought here between Henry, nephew of Henry III. and Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby, of that family, Baldwin Wake, Lord of Chesterfield, John d'Egville, and others. They assembled a numerous force in the vicinity of Duffield, about 4½ miles from Derby, marched to Chesterfield, and took up a military post there, with the hope of having their little army increased by the accession of some of those rebellious barons and their followers, who, in the preceding year, had been beaten and dispersed at Evesham. Their dreams of success were, however, soon over. They had scarcely established themselves in the neighbourhood of the town when they were attacked by Henry, the eldest son of the king of Almaine. This rebel army was soon beaten, and the greater part of them were put to the sword. The Earl of Derby himself took refuge in the church, and sought a hiding-place amongst some bags of wool that had been deposited there. A woman in whom he had confided pointed out the place of his concealment to his pursuers, and he was taken prisoner. Several of the knights and barons made their escape into the forest of the Peak, where they continued for two years leading a predatory life, closely hemmed around with danger, and subjected to continual alarm. Robert de Ferrers, the principal in this mad scheme, was conveyed to Windsor in irons, and detained a prisoner for many years. He was at length set at liberty, but his estates were confiscated, and he was ultimately deprived of the earldom of Derby.

In this borough, Mr. Eaton Wood, and afterwards his son, Richard Wood, who

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were both apothecaries, coined money amongst others; and on the death of the late Mr. Edward Wood, son of the said Richard, the dies and press were found in the house, whence we may be enabled to comprehend the whole process, which may be presumed not to be very intricate. These Woods coined only halfpennies. There were two sets of dies, one for the father's, and one for the son's money. Being apothecaries, they had for their devise *Apollo Opifer*. The late Dr. Pegge purchased one set of these dies, viz. an obverse and reverse; these, he says, were cut on two small pieces of steel, which were afterwards welded upon a larger block of iron. The press consisted of four pieces of oak about four inches thick and strongly dovetailed together. In an upper cross piece was fastened an iron box with a female screw, through which passed a stout iron screw of an inch or more in diameter, to the bottom of which was fixed one of the dies; whilst the other was received into a square hole made in the bottom cross piece, where it lay very steady, as in a proper bed. The screw was wrought by the hand, in the manner of a capstan, by means of four handles affixed to the top of it, about nine inches long each, and thus, after the copper was reduced to a proper thickness, shorn to a size, and commodiously rounded, many hundreds of halfpence might be coined by two persons in a very short time; viz. by a man to ply the screw, and a woman or boy to put on and take off the piece; yet these Chesterfield halfpennies were remarkably well struck. *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1757.

Eminent Natives.—The venerable Dr. Pegge, the well known antiquary, author of the Lives of Bishop Grossetette, and his friend, Roger de Weseham, the History of Beauchief Abbey, of Bolsover and Peak Castles, several Treatises on Coins, and other antiquarian subjects, was born at Chesterfield in 1704, preached the centenary sermon in commemoration of the Revolution, at Whittington church, of which he was rector, in 1788, and died in 1796. Samuel Hallifax, bishop of St. Asaph, and numerous other persons of the families of Heathcote, Milnes, Bright, Youle, Webster, &c. have been eminent for learning and benevolence, as will be seen on reference to the Biography, and the Chesterfield Charities and Church Notes.

There was an ancient hospital of lepers at Old Spital, near Chesterfield, dedicated to St. Leonard, which existed before 1195, when a rent charge of £6. per annum, payable out of the manor, was assigned to the brethren in lieu of their fair. The patronage of this hospital was annexed to the manor. John, Earl of Kent, held it in capite 26 Edward III. but in 9 Richard II. it was seised by Joan, princess of Wales. In 1507, Henry VII. granted it for life to John Blythe; but Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, seised it as an appendage to the manor. In 1547, Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, claimed it on the same grounds.

Spital is half a mile from Chesterfield, near the river Rother. This place formerly belonged to the Jenkinsons, and was sold by the co-heiresses of Woodyear to the late Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke, bart. The house was many years occupied by the Bourne family, and now by John Charge, esq. clerk of the peace for the county, who married one of the daughters of the Rev. John Bourne.

There were formerly two chantries and a guild belonging the church of Chesterfield: the chantry of St. Michael, founded in the year 1357 by Roger de Chesterfield; the revenues of which were valued, in 1547, at £11. 7*s*. 3*d*. per annum; and the chantry of the Holy Cross, founded by Hugh Draper, and valued at £10. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and the guild of the aldermen, brethren, and sisters of the Virgin Mary and the Holy Cross, endowed in 1392, by Thomas Dur and others, and valued, in 1547, at £15. 10*s*. per annum.

There were formerly three chapels in Chesterfield: one, dedicated to St. Thomas, in Holywell-street, the remains of which form part of a barn and stable, which is the property of Mrs. Phœbe Taylor: another, dedicated to St. Helen, which, after the reformation, was appropriated to the use of the school; and a third, dedicated to St. James, at the Lordsmill-bridge, but of which there are now no traces.

There was a church here in the eleventh century. William Rufus gave the church at Chesterfield, with its chapels, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln; and about the year 1100, it was appropriated to the Dean and his successors. Ever since that time

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the Deans of Lincoln have been Lords of the rectorial manor, appropriators of the great tithes, and patrons of the vicarage. The rectorial manor and great tithes are rented by the Duke of Devonshire, on a lease for three lives. His Grace receives about £1200. per annum. It is generally supposed that the present church was built in the beginning of the thirteenth century. In Doomsday Book it is said that Matthew Hathersage gave six acres of land, in Newbold field, to the church at Chesterfield, on the day of dedication, in the year 1233. Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, who died in 1595, bequeathed a rent charge of £40. per annum, as the endowment of a lecture-ship at Chesterfield, the patronage of which he vested in the Archbishop of York. The present lecturer is the Rev. Thomas Hill.

The church is a spacious and very handsome gothic structure, in the cathedral form, being that of the cross. The length, from the east window to the west door, inside, is 168¾ feet: the breadth of the body of the church, from north to south, is 59¼ feet: the length of the transept, from north to south, is 109½ feet. From the middle a massy tower rises, adorned with pinnacles and double windows, terminated by a tall spire of timber, covered with lead, which, from its remarkable construction, has a leaning appearance. It has been the cause of various opinions, and innumerable arguments have been advanced for and against it being in a perpendicular position. The Rev. Mr. Hall says, the action of the sun on the west side has caused the timber to shrink on that side, and to force it out on the contrary direction. Mr. Wilson, cabinet-maker, of Chesterfield, who has minutely examined, and made a model of it, says, one of the upright beams, of which there are four, being drawn out of its tenon, has shrunk several inches, which has caused the spire to have the singular leaning appearance, which now arrests the attention of every traveller who approaches it. Being in conversation with an architect of some eminence on the subject, he informed us he had plumbed the spire from the base to the vane, and had tried it in every possible shape, and found it to be perfectly upright. The fluting or volutes that run up the spire from the base to the top, and the manner in which the lead is laid on, undoubtedly deceive the eye. The height, from the ground to the vane, is 230 feet. The nave rests on six pointed arches on clustered columns; the centre arches on four clustered columns. The choir is handsomely pewed; and there are two large galleries, and an excellent organ. The steeple contains 10 musical bells. This church is dedicated to All Saints. The living is a vicarage. Its value, in the king's books, is £15. 0*s.* 2½*d.* and yearly tenths £1. 10*s.* 0½*d.* The present value is about £250. per annum. The Dean of Lincoln is the patron; the Rev. Thomas Hill, the vicar.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In the window is a mitred Fox in a pulpit, preaching to Geese, and a cock Pegasus retiring behind.

Pes be here In.

A bear collared, quartering three peons. Arms of the first Vicar of Chesterfield.

In the south chapel of the chancel is a rich tabernacle, resting on a bust, and on each side of the east window; a perk or pedestal for an image.

On the screen to the chancel, angels holding the instruments of the Passion; a lion and eagle.

In the east window; *Or*, a cross potent, *Azure*. *Gules*, three lions passant gardant, *Or*. Barry, *Or* and *Gules*, in chief three torteauxes. *Gules*, a cross moline, *A*.

On the south side of the cross aisle is the following inscription on a brass plate in Latin:

Underneath here is deposited the body of John Verdon, formerly rector of Lyndeby, in the county of York, and chaplain of the chantry of St. Michael the Archangel, in the parish of All Saints, in Chesterfield, who died the second day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord, 1505. I desire you so to pray for his soul, as you would pray for your own soul.

On an alabaster stone, about the middle of the chancel, is the figure of a priest in robes, and around the edge is the following inscription in Latin:

Here lies John Pypys, chaplain to the guild of the Holy Cross, who died the eighth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and two. To whose soul may Almighty God be merciful. Amen.

In the south aisle there is an arch containing a female figure, with angels supporting the head; the hands and other parts of it are defaced.

Near some large tombs for the Foljambes, &c. stands a pedestal without an inscription, on which lies a cushion richly embroidered: a figure in complete armour kneels on it, in the attitude of prayer; his hands are broken off, but it is plain they have been joined. What renders it worthy of remark is, the person's head appears to have been shot off entirely from the mouth upwards, and the helmet lightly placed on the remaining part, which has a very odd appearance. There is no memorial for whom it is intended to represent.

In the chancel are three altar tombs of the ancient family of Foljambe, who formerly resided at Walton, in this parish.

Within the rails is a brass figure of a Knight in armour and mail, cropt hair, head in a helmet, without crest, collar, sword, and dagger: on his gonfannons, a bend between six escallops.

Quarterly, 1, 2, on a bend five crosses patonce; 3, a chevron between three escallops. On his sur-

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coat the same; the upper quarters hid. He stands on a stag bearded and janed. His lady is in profile, in the veil and low pointed head dress of the 15th or 16th century, having a chain and cross and cordon, a belt with three roses on her surcoat, faced with ermine. On her mantle, a saltire with five annulets; which shield, the only remaining one of four on the slab, is impaled by his quartered coat. Under them are seven sons and seven daughters.

In the south chapel is an altar tomb of the Foljambes. A Knight and Lady's effigies, in brass, let in a blue slab, without a ledge. On an alabaster tomb are six pairs of knights under double canopies, viz. a Lady and two Knights, Knight and Lady, Knight and Lady, Knight and Lady, Knight and Lady. The knights have straight hair, helmet between their feet, oblong shield, noched. At their feet a Knight and Lady on a pedestal, between two angels with shields. The north side hid by wainscot.

Against the east wall is a mural monument for Sir James Foljambe, Knight of the Garter, eldest son of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, 1558, erected by his nephew, Godfrey. The inscription in Latin.

Deo opt: Max: et Posteritati
Sacrum.

Jacobo Foljambe equiti aurato Fillo natu maximo et Hæredi Godefridi Foljambe equitis, Pietate, morum, integritate, majorum Stemmatibus, propriis que suis virtutibus, ornatissimo viro. Suaviter et sanctè. Intirris mortuo. Quinto Calend: Octobris, Anno verbi incarnati MDLVIII. Godefridus nepos hoc ei Monumentum amoris causa, quem Memorià, colit ut debet sempiternà, devotissime consecravit. Bino Jacobus Conjugio felix, Aliciæ, filiæt: Nepotis et Cohæredis Suthamstoniæ Comitis Guilhelmi Fitzwilliam Herois Inclyti, unius Fillarum Thomæ Fitzwiliam De Aldwark: Et Constantiæ Filiæ Edwardi Littletoni de Staffordiensi Comitatu Equestris Dignitatis Viri. Pulchra, numerosaque Prole auctus fuit.——Sois ferme.

Translation:
Sacred

To God, the best and greatest, and to Posterity.

To James Foljambe, knt. eldest son and heir of Godfrey Foljambe, esq. a man highly adorned by piety, by the integrity of his manners, by the heraldic bearings of his ancestors, and by his own virtues. Mildly and hollily. He died on the fifth of the calends of October, in the year of the Incarnate Word, 1558. Godfrey, his grand-son, has consecrated most devotedly, on account of his affection, this monument to him, whom he revered, and to whom he owed eternal remembrance. James was happy in two-fold wedlock: namely, with Alicia, the grand-daughter and co-heiress of that illustrious hero, William Fitz-William, of Aldwark, Earl of Southampton; and, with Constantia, daughter of Edward Littleton, of the county of Stafford, a man of knightly dignity. He was inereased by a lovely and numerous progeny.——Sois ferme—Be firm.

He kneels on armour. Below, to the right, are his wife and five daughters and one son; and to the left, three sons and four daughters.

ARMS—*Gules*, on a bend *Argent*, six crosses ..... *Or*, between *Azure*, a bend *Argent*, between six escallops impaling lozenge *Gules* and *Or*, a mullet of difference.

An alabaster figure of a Knight, in a double collar, ruff, piked beard, bare head, plated armour, ruffles, sword, dagger, and gauntlets in concord at side, helmet under head, with a leg for crest; a lion at his feet. A Lady in a ruff, mantle, standing cape, piked sleeves, her head on a flowered cushion, her surcoat in front buttoned to her ehin; a dog at her feet.

On the ledge, on a fess, three roundels. A fess between three leopards' faces. In a dexter canton a rose. A cross engrailed. A lion rampant. A saltire engrailed. On a pale, three lions passant gardant. A spread eagle. At the head: three maseles in fesse. A saltire; over all a label of three points. A bend lozenge. Semee of nine cross crosslets fitche three Gerbes. On the south side: a bend and label of three points. Semee of nine cross crosslets, on a shield a cross potent. ..... a chief. Lozenge. A chevron between three escallops. On a bend five crosses potent. A bend between six escallops. Twenty shields, eight on each side and four at the end. At the head, Foljambe, with quarterings, impaling three heathcocks, quartering ..... a chief dancette. At the sides, in tablets: Fugit veiutumbra. Vigilate et orate nesaites, quondo venit Hora. Twice.

Foljambe with quarterings.

Deo opt: Max: et Posteritati
Sacrum.

Godefridus Foljambe de Walton Equestris ordinis atque Dignitatis Vir, Jacobi Filius ex priore ejus Conjuge, Alleia Fitzwilhelmorum Hærede, Genitus; Qui Innocentia, Integritate, Fide, Religione, Hospitalitatis que, Laude Ornatissimus fuit. Vitæ honestissimæ, Laudatissimæq. Acte Diem Supremum clausit in Mauerio suo de Walton, Decimo Calend: Januarii, Et Christi Redemptoris Nostri Anno MDLXXXV. Superstite tum, ac sublati Conjugis Mortem defiente, Uxore amantissima Trothen, Guilhelmi Terwhitti Equitis Filia: Cujus Anima ex Corporis vinculis, tanquam ex Carcere, felix, ut in Cœlum fulgeat, evolavit. Reliquiis, vero hoc Loco Sitis: Godefridus filius unicus, idemque obsequentissimus, Officii et Pietatis in Parentem tam amantissimum non immemor; post funebria justa mœstissmis, uberibusque cum Lachrymis persoluta; hoc Conditorium pro Munere extremo posuit.——Sois ferme.

Translation:
Sacred

To God, the best and greatest, and to Posterity.

Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton, a man of knightly order and dignity, son of James, by his first wife Alicia, heiress of the Fitzwilliams. He was highly adorned by his innocence, his integrity, his faith, his religion, and by the praise of his hospitality. He terminated the last day of his most honourable and praiseworthy life, at his manor of Walton, on the 10th of the calends of January, and in the year of Christ our Redeemer, 1585. His most affectionate wife Trothen, the daughter of William Terwhit, esq., surviving him, and lamenting the death of her departed husband: whose soul, happy in flying from the bonds of the body as from a prison, shines forth in heaven; his remains are deposited in this place.—Godfrey, their only and truly obedient son, not unmindful of his duty and piety towards his very affectionate parent, having performed his funeral rites with mournful and abundant tears, has placed this tomb as his latest duty.——Sois ferme.

Against the east wall is an upright mural monument, a winding sheet on a bier, bones, spades, &c.; and above, Death between Age and Youth. Death in the centre, a lusty youth on death's right hand, in the vigour of life, on the left an old man bent down with age.

In a cenotaph, a man in armour, and his hair lying on a mat, a lion at his feet. A lady in a ruff, stiff toupee on a mat and cushion; a skull at her feet. Above, a table, uninscribed, between a female with a bird on her right hand, and another holding fruit and flowers.

Foljambe, with quarterings and crest, and single. A bend with a cross. A chevron between escallops. Lozenge. Date 1592.

An armed figure, with a sword, helmet and gauntlets, cut in the stone, and the following epitaph:—Georgius Foljambe nomen ..... occubuit Placide, &c.

Beside the Foljambe altar tombs is a large rib, supposed to be the rib of a mammoth, which has been deposited here from time immemorial, and no history or account remains of it. Its length, when measured on the outward side, is 7 feet 4 inches, and when measured straight across, 5 feet 7 inches. Its circumference varies from 12 to 13 inches. Near one end of it is engraven, in Old English characters, "Thomas Fletcher:" hence it is supposed to have belonged to the family of Fletchers who succeeded the Foljambes at Walton, and to have been deposited here about the year 1650.—A similar rib may be seen at Warwick castle.

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In the south aisle of the nave, between the first and second window from the east, with arms and crest in the south wall, is a stone figure of a Priest, and the following inscription, as far as it could be read:—

No bowbrdys Godfray ffols B.

In the south aisle is a slab with a triple cross, on steps between a hammer and pincers.

In the north transept, cut in freestone, on an altar tomb, are the figures of a man and his wife entire; the principal of the inscription is effaced, the only remains being, ... Burgensis de Chesterfield, 1509.

On the north side of the altar rails is the burial place of the Heathcotes, the munificent benefactors to Chesterfield, and against the wall is the following inscription.

At the foot of this, here lieth in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the body of Gilbert Heathcote, late of this town, gentleman, who departed this life the 24th of April, 1690, in the 65th year of his age. By his wife Ann, daughter of George Dickons, of this town, he had eight sons and one daughter, viz. Gilbert, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Josiah, William, Caleb, George, and Thomas; of which, Elizabeth and Thomas died in their infancy; but he had the particular blessing to see all the rest merchants, adventurers, either in England or in Foreign parts.

This was erected by his sons as well to testify their gratitude as to perpetuate the memory of the best of fathers.

Here also lieth interred the body of Ann, his said wife, who departed this life the 29th day of November, 1705, in the 76th year of her age.

On a pillar at entering the chancel.

Underneath rests,
In the hope of a joyful resurrection,
the mortal part of Godfrey Heathcote, of this town, Gentleman,
second son of the late Ralph Heathcote,
Rector of Morton;
he spent fifty years in a diligent practice of the Law,
as Attorney, Solicitor, and Conveyancer.
Twenty years Chief Steward and Auditor,
to three successive Dukes of Devonshire,
he enjoyed a kind distinction from them respectively,
in reward of his faithfulness and fidelity;
and wished his grateful sense of their favours
might be lastingly recorded.
Having served the County of Derby fourteen years,
with great reputation as Clerk of the Peace,
he died the 2nd day of December, 1773,
aged 72 years.

Near him lies the remains of Dorothy, his wife, (youngest daughter of James Cooke, Rector of Barlbro') who departed this life Nov. 17th, 1766, aged 63 years; also Ralph and Dorothy, his only son and daughter. She died Sept. 14th, 1736, aged 1 year and 10 months; he died July 19th, 1749, aged 13 years.

ARMS of Heathcote.

Inscriptions upon tomb stones in the north and south transepts.

On a brass plate against the wall.—Near this place lyeth the body of Nicholas Youle, son of Mr. Richard Youle, alderman, who died the 6th June, 1702, aged 41 years: also, Alice, his wife, December 12, 1705, aged 46 years. Also Mary, daughter of Alderman Youle, and wife to John Bright, esq. December 6, 1714, aged 58 years. Richard, Robert and Thomas, their sons, and Mary, a daughter; also, Samuel, son of John Bright, esq. December 14. 1719, aged 33 years.

Also, Nicholas, son of John Bright, esq. May 10, 1732, aged 40 years. Also John Bright, esq. and late Alderman of this town, June 19, 1734, aged 77 years. Also the Rev. Thomas Hineksman, Mary Field, and Richard Hineksman, grandchildren of the said John Bright, esq. and Mary his wife, and sons and daughter of Thomas Hineksman, A. M. vicar of Chesterfield, who successively died May 11, 1781; May 24, 1784; March 19, 1795.

Mors Janua Vita.
Memento Mori.

Interred near this place lyeth the body of Richard Youle, late Alderman of this town, waiting for the resurrection, and that great day of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, departed this life the 15th day of June, 1700, aged 70 years.

Near this place are interred the remains of Betty, the wife of Samuel Bower, who departed this life the 16th September, 1779, aged 25 years.

Also four of their children.

Likewise the remains of the above named Samuel Bower, organist of this church 35 years, who departed this life 19th of March, 1808, aged 59

In memory of Alice, the wife of Thomas Bower, of Walton White Cote, in this parish, who died September 15, 1786, aged 42 years.

Also the above named Thomas Bower, who died July 5, 1811, aged 69 years.

Here lyeth the body of Richard Bower, of this town, tanner, who departed this life February 19, 1729, aged 38.

In memory of John Bower, late of Walton, in the parish of Chesterfield, gentleman, who departed this life September 12, 1815, aged 60.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Richard Bower, who died March 15, 1738, aged 19 years and 6 months.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, late wife of Thomas Bower, Alderman, in this town, who departed this life November, the 3rd day, 1699: and four of his children, George, Elizabeth, George and Ann.

My Grandmothers, my Father and Mother, Uncle and one Cousin, were laid here, or near this place.

Also the body of the said Thomas Bower, who departed this life ... day of September, 1727, in the 76th year of his age. Also the body of Samuel Bower, son to the said, who died March 30, ..., aged 55 years.

Also Esther Bower, wife of the abovesaid Samuel Bower, who departed this life April 21, 1741, aged 51.

Beneath this stone lieth the remains of Dorothy, the wife of Joseph Bower, late of Walton, in the the parish of Chesterfield, who departed this life 29th January, 1793, aged 78 years.

Francis, son of the above Joseph and Dorothy Bower, died February 19, 1802, aged 59 years.

In memory of John Bower, esq. of Chesterfield and Spital, who died 30th October, 1815, aged 64; Isabella, his wife, died 11th August, 1812, aged 61; Lucy, their daughter, wife of Thomas George Hough, esq. died 7th October, 1819, aged 35; also her infant son, John Bower Hough, 30th December, 1819, aged 13 weeks; also Stephen Wilson Hough, 16th May, 1821, aged 4 years and 4 months.

H. M.
In memoriam
Reverendi Viri Thomas Hineksman, Clerici, A. M.
Hujus Ecclesia nuper Vicarii
Nec non de Matlock, Rectoris,
Qui fuit
In laboribus parochialis, semper sedulus et indefessus
Pastor vigilantissimus
et
Religionis vere Christiana
Cultor sanctissimus
animam efflavit
Duodecimo die mensis, Martii, Anno Domini 1758.
Maria Hineksman,
Vidua ejus mastissima
Pie memor posuit,
Maria, Vidua ejus obiit, Vicesimo Septimo
die Mensis Septembris 1763.
Catherina, Filia ejus, obiit quinto die,
Januarii 1761.

Beneath this stone is interred the remains of Jane, the wife of John Creswick, of this town, butcher, she departed this life May 6, 1805, aged 80 years.

Unshaken as the sacred hills, and firm as mountains be,
Firm as a rock the soul shall rest, that leans, O Lord, on thee.

John Creswick, January 29, 1808.

R. Nall died April 30, 1793, aged 68. Also Richard Nall, his son, died 30th April, 1795, aged 37.

Elizabeth Nall, wife of the first named Richard Nall, died 20th November, 1813, aged 83 years.

Monuments in the nave.

Near this monument lie
the remains of John Brown, who died 6th February, 1760, aged 11 months.

Katherine Brown, who died 5th June, 1760, aged 51 years.

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Samuel Brown, who died 26th February, 1780, aged 47 years.

Sarah Crosby Brown, died January 25, 1787, aged 6 months.

Mary Ann Brown, died 24th February, 1818, aged 19 years.

Elizabeth Brown, who died 23rd May, 1775, aged 51 years.

Samuel Brown, died 22nd March, 1820, aged 59.

Near this place are interred the remains of Mary Illingworth, who departed this life July 17, 1770, aged 21 years.

Flebilis Occidit.

In a vault near this place are deposited the remains of Mary, the widow of John Hardwick, esq. late of Newbold, in this parish, she died 17th January, 1809.

Also of Sarah Wingfield, who died 20th November, 1813. And of William Wingfield, who died 11th July, 1814.

They were the daughters, and youngest son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wingfield, formerly of this town, who, with their son, John Wingfield, and Elizabeth, an infant daughter, of the above named John and Mary Hardwick, are interred near this place.

Near this place lieth the remains of Mary Butler, relict of William Butler, esq. of New York, in America, died 26th July, 1796, aged 53.

Beneath are the remains of Elizabeth, the wife of William Waller, esq. who died 14th February, 1797; and of the said William Waller, esq. who died 9th April, 1814, aged 65 years; and of Robert Waller, esq. who died 12th June, 1818, aged 60.

A few years and we meet again.

Underneath are deposited the remains of John Cock, of Chesterfield, esq. aged 71 years.

He was formerly one of the Company of English Merchants, in Hambro', and married Frances, youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Grove, A. M. Vicar of Bakewell, in this county, by whom he had one daughter, Jane, who married the Rev. Edward Heathcote, and dying 18th December, 1809, in the 39th year of her age, was buried at East Bridgeford, in the county of Nottingham, leaving six sons and three daughters.

In grateful and affectionate remembrance of her husband and daughter, this monument was erected by Frances Cock.

In memory of William Harding, who died on the 31st December, 1793, aged 56 years. Also of Mary Harding, his widow, who died 31st October, 1816, aged 79 years.

This monument is set up in memory of the late Honourable Mrs. Mary Vane, wife of the Honourable Morgan Vane, of Beilby, in Nottinghamshire, who departed this life 11th July, 1771, aged 44, by her most affectionate and most truly disconsolate Husband, who must ever deeply lament her loss, and is desirous to perpetuate to posterity, that the whole conduct of her life was directed by one steady and uniform principle of piety and charity, and that she died sincerely lamented by all who knew her amiable and good qualities.

Parentibus
De se optime meritis
Roberto et Hannæ Hallifax
qui
Humanis omnibus officiis probeat
fideliter prefuneti
Hæc e vita migraverunt
ille A. D. 1759. ætatis suæ 63. ille A. D. 1787.
ætatis 78.
Monumentum hoc
in aliquod amoris et pietatis suæ
testimonium
poni curavit
Charissimus olim filius Roberto Hallifax
principi Walliæ Medicus, 1796.

N. B. Robert Hallifax was father of Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Near this place lie interred the remains of Mary, daughter of J. Boucher, who died 27th June, 1781, aged 17 years. Also Edith, wife of John Boucher, who died 13th April, 1782, aged 52 years. And John Boucher, who died 23rd July, 1794, aged 65 years.

To whose memory this monument is gratefully erected, by William and John Crosby, nephews and executors to the above John Boucher.

Near this place are interred the remains of James Milnes, late of this town, merchant, who died 24th January, 1737-8, aged 63. And of Mary, his wife, daughter of M. Waterhouse, of Pontefract, gent. who died 8th April, 1725, aged 63. They had issue two sons and one daughter, viz. James, Elizabeth and Richard.

Near also are the remains of his son James, merchant, alderman of Hull, who died 29th November, 1736, aged 38. He married to his 1st wife, Dinah, daughter of William Mewld, esq. Alderman of Hull, and had one son, James: by his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter of George Groves, of Raseby, gent. he had one daughter, Mary.

Also are interred the bodies of Richard Milnes, son of the said James, the elder, who died February 1, 1757: and of Elizabeth, wife of the said Richard, who died June 25, 1757: and of their children, Richard, James, Richard, Margaret, Sarah, Mary, and Ann.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Richard Milnes, merchant, of this town, who died February, 1757, aged 52, and to whom a handsome monument has been erected by his daughters, at the west end of this church, where he lies buried with his ancestors. Also of Mrs. Lowndes, late wife of Robert Lowndes, esq. of Palterton, but formerly of Lea Hall, in the county palatine of Chester, sister to the above Richard Milnes, and co-heiress of the above Richard Milnes, and who, at her own express desire, was buried with her beloved husband, in his family vault, at Wargrave church, in the county of Berks: having died at the age of 39, in June, 1792, after a lingering illness, occasioned from grief at the untimely death of Mr. Day, who was unfortunately killed, by a fall from his horse, September 28, 1789. Also of Milnes Lowndes, esq. Barrister at Law of the Middle Temple, London, eldest son of Robert Lowndes, esq. and maternal grandson of Mr. Richard Milnes: he died of a consumption, April 20, 1800, at the age of 36, and was buried in the Temple Church.

Reader, if thou art a woman, admire and imitate the congugal affection, chastity, gentleness and domestic virtues and benevolent dispositions of these two excellent wives. If thou art a man, admire and imitate the inflexible integrity, steadiness, industry and temperance of Mr. Milnes and his Grandson: but if thou art animated with a holy zeal, for thy country's welfare, admire and imitate the disinterested patriotism of Mr. Day, of Annesley; who, to the most incorruptible eloquence and transcendent abilities, united every public and private virtue, and who, though inclined with an apparent austerity to hunt out and condemn the smallest abuses of Government, was often heard (in the exuberant gratitude of his soul) to thank God he was born and lived in Great Britain, because there alone true Liberty was found: the admirable Constitution of its mixed monarchical government, coming as near to perfection as human institutions would admit of.

Go then, candid Reader, and like this virtuous philanthropist, endeavour to succour the sick, the poor, the aged, and the orphan. Be like him, an honour to thy country, and a friend of mankind.

ARMS, quartering, 1, Lowndes; 2, Stevenson; 3, Lowndes; 4, Clutton; 5, Cawarden; 6, Malveysen; 7, Parker; 8, Milnes; 9, Lowndes.

In memory of William Milnes, of Aldercar, esq. born 1726, died 1797; his wife, the daughter of William Soresby, of Chesterfield, esq. born 1732, and died 1794: they left three daughters; Jane, married Rev. John Smith, A. M. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Mary, married first to Jonathan Lee, of Chesterfield, esq. and second to Peter Pegge Burnell, of Beauchief abbey, esq.; and Dorothy, married to Philip Gell, of Hopton hall, in the county of Derby, esq. and secondly, to Thomas Blore, of the Middle Temple esq. F. S. A.

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Here lieth the body of Richard Milnes, esq. of Oularcar, in the parish of Codnor, and county of Derby, who died the 17th of December, 1729, aged 70 years.

Here lieth the body of Alice, the wife of Mr. William Milnes, of Brimington, who departed this life May 1st, 1681.

Here lie also the bodies of the said William, her husband, who died 14th September, 1696, ætat. 60 years. And of their son James, who died 16th March, 1690, ætat. 34 years.

Also the body of their daughter, Isabel, and wife of Mr. Jacob Brailsford, late Alderman of this town: he departed this life December 25, 1736, aged 68.

Here lieth the body of George Milnes, the son of George Milnes, of Dunston, in the parish of Chesterfield, who died November 15, 1736, aged 22 years.

Also here lies interred the body of George Milnes, of Dunston, in the parish of Chesterfield, esq. and father of the above, who died July 1st, 1755, aged 66.

Also here lies interred the body of Dorothy, the wife of the above George Milnes, esq. of Dunston, who died September 26, 1776, aged 84 years.

Here lieth the body of Richard Milnes, of Dunston, gent. in this parish, who departed this life the 11th, and was here interred the 15th March, A. D. 1775, aged 59 years.

Here lieth the body of George Milnes, gent. of Dunston, in this parish, who departed this life June 23rd, and was here interred the 26th, A. D. 1787, aged 42 years.

Near this monument lieth interred the remains of Hannah Staniforth, who departed this life the 8th August, 1771, aged 72 years. Also Charles Staniforth, and John Slater Staniforth, two of her grandchildren, who died infants.

Near this place was buried the body of Elizabeth Wilkinson, wife of John Wilkinson, of Chesterfield, who died December 7, 1755, aged 37 years. Likewise the body of the aforesaid John Wilkinson, who died July 20, 1766, aged 48. And also the body of Mary Wilkinson, second wife of the aforesaid John Wilkinson, who died 6th November, 1770, aged 42 years. Likewise the body of Allwood Wilkinson, son of the above mentioned John and Elizabeth Wilkinson, who died June 15, 1780, aged 36 years. Also the body of Joseph Wilkinson, brother to the aforesaid John Wilkinson, who died 22nd of September, 1780, aged 65.

A tablet—In memory of Richard Wilkinson, who died 28th March, 1781. Rev. Isaac Wilkinson, his brother, who died 20th October, 1794, aged 81. Hannah, wife of Richard Wilkinson, who died 25th February, 1808, aged 89. Anne Wilkinson, who died 22nd March, 1811, aged 91. Anne, wife of Isaac Wilkinson, of Tapton House, esq. who died 20th July, 1827, aged 65.

In memory of John Wilkinson, who died 22nd March, 1816, aged 60. Elizabeth Wilkinson, his sister, who died 6th June, 1821, aged 73; and Ann Wilkinson, their sister, who died 19th April, 1828, aged 82.

In memory of Joseph Wilkinson, of Birmingham, who died 22nd September, 1780, aged 62. Phœbe, his wife, died 9th December, 1798, aged 80. The same tablet records the deaths of several of their grand-children: viz. Edward Astley, who died 30th October, 1790, aged 3. Ann Astley, who died 18th November, 1790, aged 6. Thomas Astley, who died 26th July, 1803, aged 22; and also the Rev. Thomas Astley, their father, who died 15th October, 1817, aged 79 years.

In memory of Anne Wilkinson, who died March 22, 1811, aged 91 years.

In memory of Richard Calton, gent. who died April 3, 1758, aged 53 years. Also Helen Calton, spinster, his sister, who died September 1, 1778, aged 75 years. Also Thomas Calton, gent. their brother, who died May 17, 1784, aged 77 years.

Inscriptions upon tomb stones in the chancel.

Here lie the remains of Paul Webster, late of this town, and the son of Paul Webster, mentioned in a brass plate fixed to the adjoined pillar.

He married Frances, the daughter of Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, in this county, esq. by whom he had six children, Frances, Susannah and Lydia, dead; Paul, Anne and Godfrey, now living. He died the 9th of March, 1715, aged 46 years.

He was a kind husband, a tender father, a sincere friend, a charitable neighbour, an ornament to the established Church of England, and a truly primitive Christian. Sarah Webster, relict of the late Mr. Paul Webster, of this town, merchant, died November 3, 1785, aged 75 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Frances, relict of Paul Webster, merchant, mentioned on the adjacent stone, who departed this life the 1st May, 1732, aged 67 years.

In memory of Paul Webster, born at Ashbourn the 29th November, 1637, carefully educated by honest and religious parents in early piety, and such learning as that and other country schools afforded (whither his removals were occasioned by the plague at Ashbourn and civil wars) at last fixed at Derby free school, about the end of the year 1651, continuing there till July, 1654, then brought to Chesterfield (his sight being thought too weak for an academical life) by his uncle, Mr. George Taylor, of Durant hall, in this town, with whom he lived till October 1665, married, in June, 1665, Susannah, the daughter of the second Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor, by whom he had issue Susannah, Robert, Matthew, and Godfrey, infants deceased, Lydia, Paul, and Anna, yet living; buried his wife March, 1679, three of the infants before, and one a little after her. Having faithfully discharged his trust to his nephew, the fourth Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor (to whom he was guardian) and educating his aforesaid surviving children, worn out not so much with age as care and acute diseases, died a widower, and was buried near this pillar, 1st March, 1694-5.

In memory of Godfrey and Elizabeth Webster, who died 1st July, 1760, aged 1 year; also Mary, the daughter of the above, died 10th March, 1778, aged 8 years; Elizabeth Webster, wife of the above, died 21st September, 1779, aged 48; and Godfrey Webster, who died 18th April, 1782, aged 56 years.

In memory of Mary, wife of John Webster, who died 16th April, 1799; John Webster, who died 11th January, 1807; also for two of their grand-children, who died in their infancy.

Here lieth interred the body of Francis Stevenson, of Unston, gentleman, who had to his wife Gertrude, the daughter of Edward Pegge, of Beauchief, esq.

Here lieth the body of Letitia late the wife of Jonathan Lee, of this town, gent. she was the daughter of Christopher Pegge, esq. late of Beauchief, who died the ..... day of June, 1733.

Here lieth also the body of Jonathan Lee, late of this town, gent. who died 17th July, 1773, aged 58 years.

Here lieth the body of Jonathan Lee, late of this town, Attorney at Law, son of Jonathan and Letitia Lee, who departed this life October the 20th, 1781, in the 39th year of his age.

Here lieth the body of Mr. Johathan Lee, Attorney at Law. He died the 15th May, A. D. 1730, aged 66 years.

Also the body of John Lee, grandson of the abovesaid Mr. Jonathan Lee, who died March 24th, 1758, aged 14 years and 2 months.

Ann Morewood, relict of the late Rev. John Morewood, vicar of Compton and rector of Upmarden, Sussex, died November 7, 1790, aged 92 years.

Here lyeth the body of George Atton, Doctor of Physic, who departed this life the 25th July, in the year of our Lord 1707, in the 58th year of his age.

Here lieth interred the body of Samuel Clarke, gent. who departed this life the 5th of January, 1741, aged 83 years.

He was made one of the four Messengers in Ordinary, attending the Great Seal of England, Anno 1690, in which post he continued till his death.

Also the body of Samuel Clarke, gent. son of the aforesaid Samuel Clarke, who died November 10, 1754.

Under this stone are deposited the remains of Frances, the wife of Richard Clarke, esq. of Brampton Free Chapel, who died February 21, 1786, aged 68.

Adieu, blest woman, partner of my life,
A tender mother, and a virtuous wife.

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Here also rest the remains of the abovesaid Richard Clarke, esq. who died December 20, 1799, in the 78th year of his age.

Here is also deposited the body of Anna Maria Clarke, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Clarke, who died the 25th February, 1725, aged 24 years.

Here lies interred the body of John Burgoyne Fernell, esq. who departed this life the 9th day of October, 1789, aged 39 years.

Here lies interred the body of Betty, the wife of John Burgoyne Fernell, esq. who departed this life February 4th, 1797, aged 47 years.

Also Elizabeth Tudor, daughter of William Burgoyne and Charlotte Fernell, died April 7, 1814, aged one year and five months.

Marmaduke Carver, gent. died 19th June, 1756, aged 84 years.

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Rebecca Wood, the wife of Edward Wood, gent. of this town, who departed this life December the 24th, 1755, aged 65.

Also the body of Edward Wood, gent. who departed this life April 27, 1757, aged 65.

Here lies interred the body of Thomas, son of Paul and Anne Wilbore, who died the 4th May, 1772.

Also the body of the said Anne Wilbore, who died the 27th September, 1722, in the 53rd year of her age.

Also the body of Paul Wilbore, husband of the abovesaid, who departed this life May the 26th, 1757, aged 63 years.

J. Burton died 11th September, 1747.

H. Burton died 24th September, 17...

S. Burton died 28th February, 1760, aged 80.

Also Hellen, mother of the abovesaid, and wife of Edward Burton, who departed this life March 17, 1765, in the 49th year of her age.

Here lieth the body of John Burton, of Chesterfield, gent. who died 28th January, 1768.

Here lieth interred the body of Ann, the wife of John Burton, who died the 22nd day of January, 1770.

Here lieth interred the body of Ann Burton, one of the two daughters of John Burton, late of this town, gent. by Ann, his wife, who died the 9th day of March, 1790.

Over the vestry door is the following, from the pen of Bishop Hallifax, whose sister Mr. Burton had married. Mr. Burton's father was a Member of the Corporation.

Edward Burton,
Attorney at Law, in Chesterfield,
died April 23, 1782, aged 54 years.
A tender husband and a friend sincere,
Consign'd to earth, implores the silent tear.
Learn'd in the laws, he never warp'd their sense,
To shelter vice, or injure innocence:
But, firm to truth, by no mean interest mov'd,
To all dispens'd that justice which he lov'd:
Virtue oppress'd, he taught her rights to know,
And guilt detected, fear'd the coming blow.
Thus humbly useful, and without offence,
He fill'd the circle mark'd by Providence;
In age completing what his youth began,
The noblest work of God, an honest Man.
ARMS of Burton, impaling Hallifax.

Here lieth interred the body of Bernard Lucas, who departed this life July the 25th, 1771, aged 62 years.

Here lieth the body of Ann Lucas, who departed this life the 27th April, 1771, aged 53 years.

Near the vestry are the two following:

In Memory of
Thomas Lucas, esquire,
who died 29th of May, 1818, aged 86 years;
and Elizabeth his wife,
who died 7th of March, 1805, aged 76 years:
she was the youngest daughter of
John Burton, gentleman,
and heiress of Edward and Ann Burton,
her only brother and sister.
Also of Bernard Lucas, gentleman,
the only brother of the said Thomas Lucas,
who died a bachelor, 22nd June, 1810,
aged 76;
all of whom are interred near this place.

Here lieth the body of Ann, the wife of Bernard Lucas, who departed this life the 8th day of December, 1765, aged 35 years.

She was a virtuous wife, a tender mother, and a steady friend.

In the vault below
are deposited the remains of
Dorothy,
the wife of Anthony Lax Maynard, esq.
of this town, and of Harbsey Hall,
in the County of York,
and youngest daughter of
The Rev. Ralph Heathcote,
late Rector of Morton, in this County,
and Vicar of Sileby,
in the County of Leicester;
who, after a life of unaffected piety
and active benevolence, uniformly spent in
relieving the distresses of suffering humanity,
died, in the full hope of a joyful resurrection,
the 10th day of December, 1811, aged 76 years.
ARMS of Lax Maynard, quarterly, impaling Heathcote.

Also the body of Thomas Smalley, son of the abovesaid, who died January 22nd, 1782, aged 40 years.

Here are interred the remains of the Rev. John Thomas, VMD. who departed this life December 24, 1719, in the 49th year of his age.

Here are interred the remains of Mrs. Freeman, the relict of Mr. Mark Freeman, late of Leeds, in the county of York, merchant, who departed this life September 27, 1707, in the 91st year of her age.

Also here lieth the body of Freeman Flower, esq. of Clapham, Surrey, son of John and Lydia Flower. He died at Meersbrook, in this county, 8th June, 1797, aged 85.

M. S.
Susannæ
Rev. Gulielmi Wheeler hujus Ecclesia Vicarii
Uxoris dilectissimæ
quæ viva
pietatis benevolentiæ et probitatis
moniens
summa patientia et resignationis
ab omnibus imitatu dignum
prabuit exemplum
obt. Mar. die 29,
Anno ætatis suæ 58,
Et salutis 1762.

Hic situs est
Rev. Gulielmus Wheeler, A. M.
peranno XXV et quod excurrit
hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius
In pastolari munere fuit indefessus
In vita privata pius, probus amicus,
In conjugali statu, fidus et benignis
Tanto privata (heu' subito nimis) solatio
Anno uxor, infeliciter superstes
Hoc grati animi testimonium posuit
Obijt Januarii die 13tio.
Anno { Ætatis 68
Salutis 1765.

Near this place lie the remains of Samuel Towndrow, who departed this life September 13, 1779, aged 49 years.

Near this place is interred the body of Richard Milnes, late of this town, tanner, who departed this life the 7th day of June, 1706, in the 69th year of his age.

He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Robert Willson, late of Barton, in the county of Norfolk, clerke; she departed this life the 17th day of January, 1691. He had by her eight children, two of whom died in their infancy, and at his decease were living, Mary, Richard, Robert, James, John and William.

Memoria Justi benedicta est.

Here lieth interred the body of Mr. Robert Poynton, sen. of Dunston, who departed this life the 15th day of January, Anno Dom. 1720, aged 80 years.

Here lieth interred the body of Mr. Thomas Poynton, of Dunston, who departed this life 15th September, 1730, aged 81.

Here lieth the body of John Poynton, who departed this life April the 26th, 1812.

Near this place lieth the body of Mr. Jonathan Poynton, he died January the 5th, 1711, aged 78 years.

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John Brocksopp, of Grass Hill, died October 11, 1812, aged 57.

Near this place lieth the body of John Brocksopp, late of Grass Hill, who departed this life October 16, 1770, aged 44 years.

Also, in a vault beneath this stone, lieth the body of Mary, the wife of the aforesaid John Brocksopp, who departed this life January 30, 1796, aged 66 years.

Martha Brocksopp, of Grass Hill, died February 26, 1804, aged 42.

John Cartledge, surgeon, died October 2, 1814, aged 56.

E. A. aged 93, 1800.

Thomas Adlington, jun. died March 5, 1803, aged 63.

Hic subtus
Gervasi Fowler, Clerici
Ecclesiæ de Longwith Rectoris,
Scholæ Chesterfieldiensis Hipodidascali cineres repomuntur.
Ad patres obiit pridie Calendas
Februaris Anno Xtianæ MDCCXIX.
Ætatis suæ 40mo.

In a vault underneath lie interred the remains of Mary Ann, wife of Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, in this county, esq. and only daughter of Avery Jebb, esq. of Tapton, near this place: as a daughter and wife, she was most dutiful and affectionate: as a friend, most affable and obliging. She departed this life beloved and regretted by all her acquaintance, the 28th day of June, 1807, aged 23 years.

Also to the memory of Godfrey, eldest son of the above Godfrey and Mary Ann, who departed this life the day and year above written, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Near this place lyeth interred the remains of Job Bradley, late Alderman of this town, who departed this life February 8, 1746, aged 68 years.

Also Job, his son, who died August the 21st, 1747, aged 35 years.

Here lyeth the body of Frances, late wife of Roger Coates, of Chesterfield, merchant, daughter of M. Percival Lindley, late of Skegby, in the county of Nottingham, merchant, who departed this life the 15th March, 1662.

Also Frances, the daughter of the said Roger Coates.

Here lie the remains of Sarah, the relict of George Manley, who departed this life the 27th day of August, 1769, aged 68 years.

Her behaviour was virtuous and exemplary, in every stage and relation of life. After submitting with a proper resignation to a long train of misfortunes and disappointments, which she at length overcame by a laudable industry and frugality, she supported the pains and infirmities of her latter years, with a cheerfulness and resolution, that nothing but a true christian faith and a conscious integrity could furnish.

Here lies the body of the Rev. Christopher Smalley, who departed this life the 8th February, 1743, aged 61 years.

Also Hannah, his wife, died 6th July, 1765, aged 76.

Also Hannah, their daughter, died in infancy, 1722.

Ann, their daughter, died the 2nd March, 1731, aged 6 months.

Here lieth the body of Mary Wragg, daughter of Jonathan Wragg, tanner, who departed this life the 31st January, A. D. ..... aged 3 years. Also Mary Wragg, the wife of Jonathan Wragg, who departed this life the 18th May, 1761, aged 56 years. William, son of Jonathan Wragg, died May 10, 1803, aged 30 years.

In memory of Joshua Dale, of Walton White Cote, who died May 1st, 1780, aged 66 years.

Also Anne, wife of the above Joshua Dale, who died June 16, 1796, aged 79 years.

Here lies the body of John Dale, apothecary, of Chesterfield, who departed this life January 21, 1741, aged 28.

Here lieth the body of Francis Bagshaw, late Alderman of this town, who departed this life November 22, 1749, aged 71 years.

Here lieth the body of Roger Herbert, esq. late Secretary to John, first Duke of Rutland, who departed this life the 23rd day of September, 1723, aged 71 years.

In memory of Henry, son of the Rev. John Bourne, of Spital, who died December 19, 1777; Charlotte Bourne, youngest daughter of Henry Bourne, of Spital, M. D. who died 30th September, 1778, aged 45; also of Anne, first wife of John Bourne, who died 14th February, 1769, aged 42; John Bourne, who died 13th June, 1806, aged 76; and Anna Catherine, second wife of the said John Bourne, and daughter of Rev. Samuel Pegge, of Whittington, L. L. D. who died 3rd January, 1816, aged 80.

In memory of Mary Nodder, who died 31st August, 1810, aged 91 years.

In memory of Francis Moore, late alderman, who died 12th January, 1715, aged 87.

O poor house of clay, how empty here thou lies,
When all the furniture is gone to Paradise:
Angels has convey'd to Heaven thy jewel mind,
And nothing but the cabinet left behind.

In memory of Thomas Smith of Dunston hall, esq. who died 13th April, 1811, aged 46.

Charlotte, his daughter, died 26th February, 1804, aged 10.

In memory of Barbara, wife of John Bright, jun. gent. and daughter of Francis Jessop, late of Broom hall, near Sheffield, who died 9th January, 1722, aged 44: also Barbara, their daughter, died 27th March, 1726, aged 24 years: and the said John Bright died 3rd April, 1748, aged 68: also Master Bright Dalton, only son of Richard Dalton, of Sheffield, merchant; and Mary, his wife, one of the daughters of John Bright, gent. and Barbara, his wife, who died 13th August, 1748, aged 14.

In memory of Mr. Richard Flintham, who died in 1705. A loyal, faithful servant of King Charles II. and to his loving brother, King James II. was to them both gentleman of the wine cellar for many years, and continued to the abdication (as it was called) of King James, who, when he was Duke of York, did attend him at sea, being with him in his flag-ship, in that seafight when he gave that total defeat to the Dutch; so also did attend him into Scotland, both times that King Charles constituted his brother Lord High Commissioner into Scotland, for settling episcopal church government, with ease and much satisfaction and content to that kingdom. He also was one of his Royal Highness' attendants that time, when the phanatic humour made the King so uneasy, that he was constrained to send him for some time thither. He was a faithful man to his friend, and departed this life (in careere) the 25th October, 1705, which confinement he had undergone from near the beginning of King William's reign; his wines and plate being all seized on (which was considerable) for the King, and utterly ruined by the Revolution.

In the church yard, on the south side, is the following:

Here lyeth the body
of Martha, the wife of William Hodkin,
who departed this life September the 5th, 1762,
aged 25 years;
also William, the son of the abovesaid, who died
September 2, 1762, aged 2 days.
We boast no vertues, and we beg no tears;
O Reader: if thou hast but eyes and ears,
It is enough: but tell me; why
Thou com'st to gaze? Is it to pry
Into our cost, or borrow
A copy of our sorrow?
Or dost thou come
To learn to dye
Not knowing whom to practise by?
If this be thy desire,
Then draw thee one step nigher;
Here lies a precedent: a rarer,
Earth never shewed, nor Heaven a fairer.
She was—but room forbids to tell thee what;
Sumin all perfection up and she was that.

Church Registers.

The first register of marriages, baptisms, and burials, in Chesterfield church, begins in the month of

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November, 1558, in the seventeenth year of queen Elizabeth.

In the register, in September, 1586, is the following memorandum: "Here began the great plague in Chesterfield." From this time, it appears by the register, that the number of deaths gradually increased, till June, 1587, when the number of burials in that month were 54, and in July 52. The number of burials then gradually decrease; and in the succeeding winter it seems to have disappeared.

Some idea of the appalling mortality that pervaded the town at this time may be formed, when it is known, that by the register, the number of funerals in the month of June, 1586 (the summer before the plague broke out) was only three, and in the next month (July) three: and in the June following, the summer after the plague, *i. e.* in 1588, only four: and in July two. Hence it appears, that three funerals a month was the average number at this period, when no fever or epidemic was prevalent in the parish.

On March 18, 1608-9, is this memorandum in the margin of the register, "Here began the latter plague in Chesterfield." During the time of this plague it appears the greatest number of funerals were in the month of April, when eighteen were buried: in May, eight were buried: it then seems to have gradually subsided, and the number of funerals to have sunk into the average of three a month.

In the church register are the following memoranda in the margin. In the month of May, 1643, "Newcastle forces came to Chesterfield." And in the November following, "Newcastle army came into Derbyshire ye latter time." From this it is supposed that it was at one of these times, during the civil wars, that the action happened, in which the Earl of Newcastle is said to have defeated a body of the Parliamentary army near Chesterfield.

"The assizes were held here the 15th and 16th of March, 1637, and there suffered five men and one woman." The reason of their being held here is not mentioned, but it was probably on account of the plague, which, it appears by history, was prevalent at Derby at this time.

There is no doubt but Brampton and Wingerworth were formerly chapelries in the parish of Chesterfield. At the end of the first register book in Chesterfield church is a memorandum, or an agreement in Latin, (now scarcely legible) between Matthew Waddington, vicar of Chesterfield, and the inhabitants of Brampton and Wingerworth, wherein this Vicar consented to give up his patronage of these chapels, and allowed them respectively to christen, marry and bury thereat, on condition of their paying him a small acknowledgment yearly. This agreement is dated November 11, 1634.

The following is a Table of baptisms, burials and marriages, extracted from the registers at Chesterfield church, for the respective years mentioned:

	Baptisms.	*Burials.*	*Marriages.*
In 1560	70	56	17
1600	88	61	23
1700	81	85	43
1710	83	78	19
1720	91	83	35
1730	104	107	51
1740	93	70	31
1750	88	91	41
1760	129	153	37
1770	119	117	40
1780	165	103	43
In 1790	181	172	46
1800	244	145	59
1813	299	152	55
1814	258	163	86
1815	296	174	73
1816	305	164	74
1817	284	147	75
1818	258	150	65
1819	270	171	72
1820	273	182	77

From this table it appears that, for the last seven years, the average number of baptisms in a year, is 281; burials, 160; marriages, 71.

The following is a List of the Vicars of Chesterfield, taken from the register, from the year 1558, when the register commences:

Rev. Martin Lane, Vicar in	1558
—— John Wood, became his successor in	1572
—— Cuthbert Hutchinson, became Vicar in	1600
—— George Gamutt, in	1608
—— Matthew Waddington, in	1616
—— William Edwards, in	1638
—— John Billingsley, in	1653
—— John Coope, in	1664
—— John Lobley, in	1683
Rev. William Blakeman, became Vicar in	1695
—— Henry Audsley, in	1703
—— John Peck, in	1705
—— William Higgs, in	1707
—— Thomas Hinckesman, in	1715
—— William Wheeler, in	1739
—— John Wood, in	1765
—— George Bossley, in	1781
—— Thomas Hill, present Vicar, inducted in	1822

The ejected ministers during the civil wars were the Rev. John Wood, and the Rev. John Billingsley, who wrote against the Quakers in 1796.

In 1820, the church yard was measured, and was found to contain (the church exeluded)	5865 square yards
The causeways therein contained	788 square yards
Leaving for burying ground	5077 square yards

Hence, if it be assumed that a grave takes up one square yard and a half, that is, six feet long and two feet three inches wide, which, on an average, is about the truth, it follows that the church-yard is dug through every twenty-one years; there being 160 funerals in a year, which consume, at this rate, 240 yards yearly.

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A Copy of the Terrier, of all the houses, out-houses, glebe lands, accustomary offerings, and all other profits and advantages whatsoever belonging the vicarage of Chesterfield.

1. The vicarage house, containing six bays of building or thereabouts.
2. One stable and brewhouse thereunto adjoining, containing three bays of building, or thereabouts.
3. One orchard and one garden, both containing about half an acre.
4. One croft by the house, containing about half an acre.
5. Two fold-yards, and one other small garden, between them, containing about a quarter of a rood.
6. Two cottages or tenements in the Vicar-lane, containing about three bays of building.
7. Two orchards or gardens, and a backside thereunto belonging, containing about one rood.
8. One piece of ground called the Brigg closes, lying in Hasland, and abutting upon a lane called Derby Lane on the north, containing by estimation five acres, or thereabout, left by Mr. Thomas Large to the Vicar of Chesterfield for ever, for preaching two Sermons yearly, one on St. Peter's day, the other on St. Thomas's day. Twenty shillings of the yearly rent thereof excepted, which is left to the head master of the free-school for ever.
9. The church-yard, containing more than an acre.
10. Some lands and houses belonging to the chapel of Brimington, within the parish of Chesterfield, to the yearly value of about forty shillings.
11. Forty shillings yearly left by Mr. Richard Wood, for preaching two Sermons every year; one on New-year's day, and the other on Midsummer day.
12. Forty shillings yearly left by Mr. Francis Heathcote, for preaching two Sermons every year; one on Lady-day. and the other on Michaelmas-day.
13. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. George Taylor, for preaching a Sermon every year, on Good Friday or Easter Tuesday.
14. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. Paul Webster, for preaching a Sermon every year on St. Paul's day.
15. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. Richard Youle, for preaching a Sermon every year on the fifth of November.
16. Twenty shillings yearly left by Mr. George Aton, Doctor in Physic, for preaching a Sermon every 23rd day of April, being St. George's day.*
17. Ten shillings yearly left by Mrs. Catherine Barker, for preaching a Sermon every year on the twenty-third day of June.
18. Twenty pounds augmentation money paid yearly by the Dean of Lincoln to the Vicar, out of which the Vicar pays him again an annual pension of ten pounds; so that the Vicar receives from the Dean of Lincoln only ten pounds yearly, clear.
19. The two seasons of the payment of ten pounds per annum, out of the vicarage of Chesterfield to the Dean of Lincoln, are Easter and Michaelmas.
20. The two seasons when the Dean's augmentation money is paid to the Vicar of Chesterfield, are Candlemas and Midsummer.
21. In the town of Chesterfield every housekeeper —the man and his wife pay for their offerings five-pence, and every widower or widow, two pence half-penny.
22. In the hamlets within the parish every man and his wife three-pence; every widower and widow three-halfpence.
23. For every house with a yard or backside throughout the town or parish, threepence; and every house without, one penny.
24. For every unmarried person's offering, whether man or woman, above sixteen years of age, three halfpence.
25. For every young or unmarried man's hand throughout the parish sixpence, besides his offerings; but if he be housekeeper, he pays only for his house, yard, and offerings.
26. For every apprentice boy or girl for the first year, one penny; for every other year three-halfpence.
27. For every servant's wages throughout the parish, whether man or woman, for every shilling of wages they receive, one farthing, besides their yearly offering.
28. For every cow renewed twopence; and for every strop milch cow, one penny.
29. For every foal, one penny.
30. For every swarm of bees one penny.
31. For geese every tenth; and for every odd one above ten an halfpenny: and if there be under ten for every one under a tenth, one penny.
32. For pigs every tenth, and for every odd one whether under or over ten, one penny.
33. For every cock two eggs, for every hen one, and the same for turkeys and ducks.
34. For sheep the tenth fleece, or the tenth part of the wool, or if the Vicar does not take the wool in kind, then for every sheep, one penny.
35. For lambs every tenth, but if the Vicar does not take them in kind, then for every lamb twopence.
36. If a man winters or summers his sheep out of the parish, he pays only half dues, and so proportionably for any lesser time than half a year; and if any person not of the parish keep sheep here, he must pay for the time.
37. For flax and hemp every tenth strike.
38. For every churching sixpence to the vicar, and registering the baptism fourpence to the clerk.
39. For every banns of marriage one shilling to the clerk, and for every marriage with banns, two shillings and fourpence to the vicar and one shilling to the clerk: and for every certificate of banns two shillings and fourpence to the vicar: and for every marriage with license within the parish, to the vicar five shillings, and to the clerk two shillings and sixpence: and for every parishioner that is married out of the parish by license, whether man or woman, five shillings† to the vicar, and two shillings and sixpence to the clerk.
40. For every burial within the parish, to the vicar fivepence, and to the clerk one shilling and sevenpence: and for every man or woman that is buried in the chancel between the Walton choir and the pillars that face the vestry, ten shillings for the vicar; and for every child five shillings.
41. The clerk of the church receives no yearly salary by assessment, but according to the ancient custom which hath been time out of mind, gathers his wages from all persons that are liable to pay Easter dues to the vicar, which wages are according to custom fourpence from a messuage or farm house, and twopence for a cottage.
42. For every house within Brampton one penny yearly to the vicar of Chesterfield, which are commonly called smoke pennies.
43. For every New Year's gift from Brampton, that is, for the first person that dieth in Brampton after New Year's-day, the accustomed dues to the vicar and clerk of Chesterfield, which dues are two shillings.
44. For every housekeeper's mortuary throughout the parish, dying possessed of a clear personal estate in goods and chattels to the value of above ten marks and under thirty pounds, three shillings and fourpence; if above thirty pounds and under forty pounds, six shillings and eightpence; and if above forty pounds, ten shillings."

* This bequest being charged on lands was void.
† The fees here mentioned to Vicar and Clerk not being sanctioned by law, are not claimed.

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In December, 1774, the church bells were hung anew, and the sixth bell new cast: the same year the west part of the roof of the church was taken down, new timbered, and fresh leaded.

In the year 1787, the south side of the church-yard was enlarged, some old buildings being bought, together with some additional land (by assessment) of Mr. Richard Slater.

In 1788, the chancel was enlarged and new seated: the same year the pulpit and desk were decorated anew, the old ornaments having been up thirty-seven years.

In 1795, the new altar-piece was completed.

In the year 1820, a new set of ten bells were put up in the steeple: they were cast at Mears' foundery, in London, and cost between four and five hundred pounds.

The dissenting places of worship are, the Unitarian chapel, in Elder-Yard, erected in 1694: this chapel has received several benefactions, with which it is endowed. The Independents erected a chapel in a confined situation, in 1778, in Froggats' Yard: in 1822, the congregation purchased a plot of ground in Soresby-Street, and have erected a handsome chapel. The Quakers erected a neat plain chapel about 1770; adjoining to this chapel there is a spacious burying ground. The Wesleyan Methodists erected a large chapel in Saltergate, in 1795. The Primitive Methodists erected a neat chapel in West-Bar, in 1827. The Baptists have a chapel in Silk-Mill Yard. The Sandemanians have a chapel in Soresby-Street. To many of these chapels Sunday-schools are attached, and supported by their several respectable and numerous congregations.

Charities.

Allwood John	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will, 15th July, 1665.
Bagshaw Elizabeth	£1880. 3 per cents.	56	0	0	60 decayed housek.	Will, 30th March, 1802.
Brailsford Jacob	Rent charge	2	0	0	Vicar and poor	Will.
Devonshire William, Earl of, and others*	£110.	5	0	0	Poor	Deed, 4th Dec. 1655.
Gill Leonard	£30.	1	10	0	Ditto	Will, 20th Aug. 1742.
Ditto	£30.	1	7	0	Free school	Ditto.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7	5	0	Poor	Deed, 1817; Will, 1818.
Heathcote Francis	Rent charge	4	0	0	Minister and repairs of steeple	Will, 13th April, 1619.
Heathcote Anne	Rent charge	3	0	0	Poor	Ditto.
Hooper Hannah	£2000. 3 per cents.	60	0	0	Widows or maids	Will, 3rd June, 1755.
Lingard James	2s. weekly	5	4	0	24 poor p. of Ches.	Will, 11th June, 1678.
Milnes James, Alderman	£20.	0	15	0	Poor	Deed, 10 James I.
Millward George	Land	1	16	0	Ditto	Will, June 19, 20, 1713.
Naylor Ralph, sen. Naylor Ralph, jun.	£60. increased to £95. 8s.	2	7	8	Ditto	Will.
Sleigh Samuel	Rent charge	1	6	0	Ditto	Will, 20th May, 1684.
Shrewsbury Earl of	Ditto	11	0	0	Poor, &c.	Will, 7th July, 1591.
Strelley Philip	Ditto	20	0	0	Put out 2 apprent.	Will, 1603.
Taylor Richard	£60. to be laid out in land	Interest			Poor	
Taylor George	Rent charge	6	0	0	Poor, minister, &c.	Will, 2nd May, 1668.
Ueyate Ann Dean	Her estate prod. upw. of £6000. invest. in stock	Interest			To support Sunday schools	Will, 19th June, 1802.
Webster Paul	Rent charge	1	0	0	Vicar for sermon	Will, 23rd Nov. 1694.
Webster Sir Godfrey	£1100. invested in pur. of £955. 12s. S. S. stock.	28	13	4	20s. each to poor inhabit.	Will, 1720.
Wood Richard	Rent charge	3	0	0	Vicar £2. poor £1.	Will, 19th Jan. 1658.
Wolstenholme Godfrey	Houses	17	0	0	6 coats & 16 go. prov. by Corpo.	Will, 26th June, 1682.
	House built	21	0	0		
Youle George	Land at Bolsover	14	0	0	Vicar £1. poor bread and shoes	Will, 30th June, 1699.
Youle Richard	12 *a.* 2 *r.* 0 *p.*					
Youle Nicholas	Land	5	12	6	Bread & stockings, poor wid.	Will, 15th May, 1702.

John Williamson left a house in Beetwell-Street, and several other houses are left to the church by Donors unknown.

* Viz. Anthony Glossop £20.; Mr. Walton £20.; Sir Roger Manners £10.; Sir Peter Fretcheville £5.
† On lands at Brackenfield.
‡ This sum is applied to pay off a debt contracted in erecting the same.
§ The Corporation of Chesterfield are the trustees of these charities.
‖ These sums are in the hands of Adam Barker Slater, esq.

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Church Lands.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of premises in Beetwell-street, granted by Richard Ashe and John Williamson	14	0	0
Tapton lane, John Cawson	1	11	6
Lordsmill-street, John Swerde	4	0	0
Market-place	1	10	0
From Francis Heathcote's charity	2	0	0
Large's charity	3	15	0
Taylor's charity	1	0	0
	£27	16	6

Large's Almshouses.—Thomas Large, by will, bearing date 16th June, 1664, gave to the Mayor and Aldermen certain messuages and lands, and directed that three almshouses, for three poor men or women, should be erected, and that each inmate should receive £5. per annum, at the feasts of Christmas and St. John the Baptist, by equal portions, and yearly at Christmas one good new gown of cloth of blue colour. He also left £5. per annum for charitable uses, at the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen; lands, now let for £21. per annum, for minister and schoolmaster; and a messuage and premises, let on a lease for ninety-nine years, at £7. 10*s.* per annum, now worth nearly £100. per annum, to church and poor.

Rose's Charity.—By indenture, bearing date 29th May, 1745, between Sarah Rose, of the first part, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Chesterfield, of the other part; reciting that a building was about to be erected in the said borough, by the said Sarah Rose, to be used as an almshouse, at the north end of the almshouses formerly built in pursuance of the will of Thomas Large, for providing a comfortable support and maintenance for two poor women of the said borough; the said Sarah Rose transferred to the said Mayor, &c. and their successors, two securities, given to her for the sum of £100. each, and bearing interest at 4 per cent. upon trust, to pay the interest equally amongst two poor women of the borough of Chesterfield, who should from time to time be chosen to reside therein.

The alms women receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, amounting to £7. 16*s.* per annum; and they each receive annually, at Christmas, a stuff gown, with the letters S. R. thereon, the cost of which amounts to about £1. 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum; they also receive 1*s.* each at Christmas for coals.

Taylor's Almshouses.—George Taylor, by his will, bearing date 2nd May, 1668, gave to the Corporation £120. to be lent from time to time for ever to twelve young tradesmen, on sufficient security, at 5 per cent.: he also directed the trustees of his will to buy a fit spot of land for almshouses and gardens unto them, near to the Moot Hall orchard, in some open street, as near the church as might be, and bestow about £120. in building six small houses together, with stone and covered with slate; and £16. per annum for ever for the maintenance of six poor people: viz. £2. a year, to be paid quarterly to each of them; and £3. a year to buy each a strong warm blue cloth gown, every second year, and £1. more per annum, to maintain the repair of the said houses, and to buy them coals with when they needed no repair.

The alms people are appointed by the mayor, aldermen, and vicar, who generally select such of the poorest widows of the borough of Chesterfield, as appear the most respectable. There is paid to each widow 1*s.* a week, amounting to £15. 12*s.* per annum, £3. 12*s.* being added to the income of this branch of the charity from the charity of Francis Moore; six gowns are given to the alms women about Christmas, every alternate year, the cost of which varies from £3. 10*s.* to £4. 10*s.* There is also paid 1*s.* a year to each of the alms women for coals.

The interest of the £120. viz. £6. per annum, is applied as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
One shilling's worth of bread, given at the church every Sunday by the chamberlain	2	12	0
Paid to the overseer of the highways	0	8	0
To twenty poor housekeepers of the town, 6*d.* each	0	10	0
Paid to the overseers of Tapton, for the poor	0	10	0
Paid to the churchwardens, for repairs of the church	1	0	0
Paid to the vicar, for preaching a sermon on Good Friday	1	0	0
	£6	0	0

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Moore's Charity.—Francis Moore, by his will (he died about 1715) devised to the Mayor and Aldermen two closes of land, in the manor of Newbold, containing, by estimation, 4 acres; in trust, viz. he gave £2. 12*s.* of the rent to be paid as an additional maintenance to two poor persons inhabiting in Taylor's hospital, to be paid them weekly; the remainder he directed should for ever be for the buying of twelve pair of shoes, and as many stockings, to be given every year to twelve poor men and women of Chesterfield. The land is now let for £10. 15*s.* per annum, and the two alms people receive £3. 12*s.* per annum.

Free Grammar School.—By a Charter of queen Elizabeth, which was recited in, and confirmed by letters patent, bearing date 21st July, 32 Charles II. her majesty constituted the borough of Chesterfield a free borough, and the burgesses and inhabitants of the town a body corporate, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Chesterfield, to consist of a mayor, six aldermen, and six brethren, to be chosen out of the capital burgesses of the said borough in the manner therein mentioned, and empowered the said mayor, aldermen, brethren, and capital burgesses, or the greater part of them, of whom the mayor should be one, to make such laws and ordinances as should be necessary for the government of the borough, and the inhabitants thereof, and also for the government of a grammar school, thereafter to be erected, founded and established within the said borough, and of a master and usher of the same, and of the boys in the same school, thereafter to be educated; and after reciting that Godfrey Foljambe, esquire, deceased, by his will, bearing date 24th February, 1594, had, among other things, willed and appointed that Isabella, his wife, her heirs and assigns, should, after a certain time therein specified, pay an annual salary of £40. for the maintenance of a preacher, as therein mentioned, and also an annual salary of £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, for the education and instruction of boys in Chesterfield; and that the burgesses and inhabitants of the borough, being desirous to keep with them, as well a venerable honest man to preach at Chesterfield, as also to build, found and erect a grammar school within the borough, to be called the Free Grammar School of Chesterfield, to be governed by the mayor, aldermen, &c. for the time being, and also to have and receive to them and their successors, as well of her Majesty, her heirs and successors, as of William Bowes, knight, who had then married the aforesaid Isabella, or of other persons whatsoever, any manors, messuages, land and hereditaments, without special license, providing the same should not exceed the yearly value of £80.

A grammar school was established under the authority of the charter of queen Elizabeth; and a school-house, with a garden and two closes, containing together between four and five acres, adjoining the town of Chesterfield, are supposed to have been appropriated at the time of the foundation, to the use of the master. The present school-house, which contains sufficient apartments for the master's residence, and for the accommodation of boarders, with a large school-room, appears, from an inscription over the entrance, to have been rebuilt by voluntary contributors thereto, in the year 1710.

In Chesterfield, a large building, used as a dwelling house, occupied by the head master, with the school room and outbuildings, with a garden, 2 *r.* 15 *p.*; a croft, 2 acres; far close, 2 *a.* 3 *r.* 10 *p.*: for these no rent is paid to the Corporation.

		£.	s.	d.
These premises are in the occupation of the Rev. Thomas Field, the present schoolmaster, the value thereof being estimated at £45. per annum, subject to a deduction of £2. 10s. payable as a chief rent to the Duke of Devonshire		42	10	0
Five seats or pews in the organ loft of Chesterfield church, appropriated to the use of the master and scholars, four let for		13	6	8
Foljambe's gift, paid to the Rev. Thomas Field		30	0	0
Clarke's gift,	ditto	10	17	1
Large's gift,	ditto	1	7	0
Gill's gift, £30.]	ditto	8	0	0
Lingard's gift,	ditto			
		£114	0	9

These emoluments have been enjoyed by Mr. Field since his appointment in 1794,

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without any deduction for the expenses of repairing the school, which have been defrayed from time to time by the corporation, although they deny their liability thereto, not being possessed of any funds appropriated to that purpose.

The head master is appointed by the mayor and aldermen, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of York (Godfrey Foljambe having, by his will, directed that the sum of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum, should be paid to a schoolmaster, sufficiently learned, for teaching children, within the town of Chesterfield, such schoolmaster to be allowed and removed, if cause of his defects should so require, by the Archbishop of York;) and to entitle the schoolmaster to the benefit of Clarke's augmentation, it is necessary that he should be also approved of by the Lord of the manor of Norton, being of kin to the said Cornelius Clarke, or at least that such Lord of the manor should have no just cause of exception against him.

The appointment of the usher or under master is vested solely in Samuel Shore, esq. as Lord of the manor of Norton, and a descendant from Cornelius Clarke.

In 1794, the Rev. Thomas Field, who had held the office of usher from 1788, was appointed head master, and from that time to the present he has held both offices.

No rules or regulations appear to have been made, either for the government of the school, in pursuance of the powers vested in the mayor, aldermen and burgesses, by the charter of queen Elizabeth, or for the government of the usher, under the powers given by Cornelius Clarke, to the mayor and aldermen, together with the Lord of the manor of Norton, being of his kindred.

The freedom of the school is not only open to such boys as are born within the town of Chesterfield, but is extended to other boys, if thought expedient, under the authority of the charter of queen Elizabeth, by which the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses are empowered to make laws and ordinances for the government of the school, and to order that the freedom of the school shall in future be extended to other boys, besides those born within the town of Chesterfield.

This school was formerly a grammar school of some reputation, but of late years it seems to have been of little public benefit. At some periods, since the appointment of Mr. Field, there has been no scholars on the foundation, and in 1827 there were only five. From the evidence of Mr. Field, before the Commissioners, it appears that his attendance at the school never exceeds an hour and a half, or at the most two hours in the day, and that on two days in every week it does not exceed one hour; that even such attendance is subject to interruptions by his parochial duties, as curate of Great Barlow and of Brimington, and other occasional engagements; and it does not appear, that he has ever given a greater degree of attendance at any period since his appointment in 1794. Therefore what parent would be induced to send their children to such a school?

Natives of Chesterfield, after founder's kindred, have a preference for the scholarships and fellowships of Beresford's foundation, at St. John's College, Cambridge.

Petty School.—Cornelius Clarke, by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 20th May, 1690, between Cornelius Clarke, of Norton, in the county of Derby, esq. of the one part; and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Chesterfield, of the other part: the said Cornelius Clarke granted and conveyed to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses, and their successors, a messuage, with the appurtenances at Staveley Hague; the closes called Well Close, the Over Croft, and Nether Croft, the Leyes, the Great and Little Ematt, Carr Close, the Great and Little Millwell Closes, a parcel of land walled in for a yard, the Wayne House close, containing 2 acres; the Well field and the Toft, 5 acres; the Meadow Bottom, 2 acres; the Gibb field and Gibb field Bottom, 9½ acres, and the Long close, 5½ acres, with the appurtenances upon trust; yearly out of the rents and profits of the said premises, pay to the head or chief schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School, erected within the borough of Chesterfield, the yearly sum of £15. for his better maintenance and encouragement in teaching, instructing, and educating of the children there in piety, virtue, and good literature; and to an under master of the said Free Grammar School, the yearly sum of £15. to assist the head master in the teaching, instructing and educating children there in piety, virtue and good learning; to the poor of the borough 20*s*. yearly, and

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the residue of all the yearly rents and profits of the said lands, tenements and hereditaments, yearly for ever, for the teaching and instructing of petty scholars in the borough and township of Chesterfield, to read and to learn the accidence, and to prepare them for the Free Grammar School aforesaid, on or upon the said feast days of Pentecost and Saint Martin the Bishop, in winter, by equal portions.

Out of the income of this charity, which amounted, in 1829, to £93. 2*s.* 1½*d.* per annum, the chamberlain pays £30. to the Rev. T. Field, as the stipends of the head master and of the usher of the Grammar School; he also pays 20*s.* a year to the poor. The yearly sum of £30. is given to a schoolmistress for instructing in reading, writing and accounts, twenty poor children of the town of Chesterfield, who are appointed by the Corporation, she providing them with books.

From the accounts, as stated in the Commissioners' Reports, it appears that there has been in every year, with a few exceptions, a considerable surplus of income beyond the expenditure. The amount of these balances, so applied by the Corporation to their own use, from 1799 to 1815 inclusive, after deducting the balance against the charities, in the years 1803 and 1804, appears to be £719. 15*s.* 7*d.*: exclusive of this balance, there is the following sums due to Clarke's charity.

To March, 1827, the amount due to Clarke's charity, exclusive of any balance which accrued previously to 1816.

	£.	s.	d.
From Wolstenholme's charity	257	19	10
Cash in the Bank of Messrs. Crompton and Co.	33	9	5
Balance due from the Corporation, at Michaelmas, 1827	97	17	9
	£389	7	0

The income, applicable to the several charities above mentioned, independently of any question as to the balances which accrued previously to 1816, may be stated as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
From Clarke's charity for the Master of the Grammar School	15	0	0
Usher	15	0	0
residue for a Petty School (£1. being deducted for Allwood's charity)	58	8	7
Interest at 2 per cent. on £257. 19*s.* 10*d.* lent to Wolstenholme's charity	5	3	0
£131. 7*s.* 2*d.* part due from the Corporation, and part in the Bank of Messrs. Crompton and Co. if placed out at 4 per cent. *about*	5	4	0
Bright's charities; one moiety of the lands at Ashover, purchased in 1738, and of the allotment set out in respect thereof	5	6	0
	£104	1	7

It is obvious, from the preceding statement of facts relating to the Grammar School, and to the Petty School, that the benefit derived from these institutions by the inhabitants of Chesterfield, has been for many years greatly disproportionate to the amount of the income applicable for the maintenance thereof, and it appears to be the anxious wish, as well of the Corporation as of the inhabitants of Chesterfield, that some means should be taken for rendering these schools more generally useful.

Upon referring to the Deed of the 20th of May, 1690, it will be found that the object of Cornelius Clarke, in providing for the maintenance of a Petty School, was to prepare scholars therein for the Grammar School, he having first given an increase to the stipends of the master and usher of the Grammar School. The object of John Bright, the elder, and John Bright, the younger, as appears from the Deed of 1738, was to teach ten children, boys and girls, to read English. The former charity, therefore, having been evidently intended for the advancement of the Grammar School, it seems that a scheme for the application of the income of this charity, the effect of which would be, not only to supply such deficiencies as are found to exist in the system of education adopted in the Grammar School (without altering the character of that school, as a foundation for the instruction of boys) in classical knowledge, but also to establish a convenient and useful Petty School, would not be considered as a departure from the intent of that donor.

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The principal defects now existing in these establishments seem to be, that in the Grammar School there is no provision for teaching the scholars writing and arithmetic, and that there is no school room for the scholars under the petty master, and it is suggested, that these deficiencies might be supplied if a petty master were allowed to teach his scholars in the room appropriated to the use of the Grammar School, which is sufficiently large for the purpose of both schools, and if he were required to teach the grammar scholars writing and accounts.

The income of Bright's charities, seem to be properly applicable to a school of an inferior description, in which girls as well as boys are admissible, and such a school may be carried on without much inconvenience arising from the want of a regular school room for the purpose.

John Bright, the elder, and John Bright, the younger, by indenture, bearing date 24th January, 1738, gave to the Corporation of Chesterfield £100. which was laid out in lands at Ashover, and the said Corporation gave £100. to advance the said charity, and one moiety of the interest or clear rents and profits of such lands should be given to a sober master, that should be able to teach English well in a Petty School, for which the said master should well teach and instruct in the English tongue, ten children, boys or girls, or both, to be appointed and named by the mayor and aldermen, and their successors, and that they should apply and pay the other moiety of the said rents and profits, to such master teaching in such Petty School, as should in like manner instruct ten such other children as the said mayor and aldermen should nominate; provided, nevertheless, that the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, might at any time thereafter withdraw the yearly payment of the said last mentioned moiety, and apply the same to any other uses.

The land at Ashover consists of three closes, containing together 7 *a.* 1 *r.* 15 *p.* and an allotment of 10 *a.* 1 *r.* 2 *p.* now let for £12. 10*s.* per annum.

By deed of exchange, bearing date 8th September, 1797, between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Chesterfield of the one part, and Sitwell Sitwell, esq. of the other part; the said Mayor, &c. under, and by virtue of the powers contained in an act of parliament, then lately passed for enclosing the commons and waste lands within the manor of Eckington, in the said county, granted to the said Sitwell Sitwell, and his heirs, two closes at Staveley Hague, containing 9 *a.* 1 *r.* 22 *p.* in exchange for five closes in the parish of Eckington, called the Bramleys, containing 9 *a.* 2 *r.* 19 *p.* (now let for £17. per annum) belonging the said Sitwell Sitwell, esq. (he reserving all rights of common within the said manor, in respect of the said closes, and all allotments to be made in respect thereof, on occasion of the then enclosure).

By another deed of exchange, bearing date 27th March, 1804, between the same parties, reciting the indenture of 20th May, 1690, and the will of Cornelius Clarke, confirming his gift, the said Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses granted to the said Sitwell Sitwell, esq. and his heirs, the residue of the estate situate at Staveley Hague, in exchange for a close in Boythorpe, within Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield, called the White Banks, then divided into four closes, containing together, by estimation, 24 acres, and also a parcel of ground used as a road adjoining thereto: also a close at Cuttholme, in the parish of Brampton, called Clarke's Wife Close, containing 7 *a.* 0 *r.* 24 *p.*; and Broad Bage close, containing 3 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.* (now known by the Cuttholme Fields) with the appurtenances, upon the same trusts as the said estate situate at Staveley Hague, had been granted by the said Cornelius Clarke, by the said indenture of 20th May, 1690. Allotment set out under the Brampton enclosure act, in 1824, of 7 *a.* 1 *r.* 16 *p.*

The lands in the township of Hasland, consisting of two meadows and three fields, called the White Banks, containing 23 acres, are now let to William Lovett, at the yearly rent of £41. 6*s.* 7½*d.* Cuttholme field, containing 8 acres, is let to John Doe, at the yearly rent of £19.; and another close let for £9. From Michaelmas, 1822, to Lady-day, 1825: 10 per cent. was returned to the tenants.

The yearly sum of £3. 2*s.* is received by the Corporation, as a fixed payment, from the Proprietors of the Chesterfield canal, as a compensation for land at Staveley Hague,

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taken by them for the purposes of the canal, as mentioned in the deed of exchange of 1804.

The annual income of this charity, in 1827, was £89. 8*s*. 7*d*. according to the following rental:

	£.	*s*.	*d*.	
Land at Eckington 9 *a*. 2 *r*. 19 *p*.	17	0	0	per annum
Land in the township of Hasland, 23 acres	41	6	7	
Cuttholme field, 8 acres	19	0	0	
Ditto	9	0	0	
Chesterfield canal	3	2	0	
	£89	8	7	

James Lingard, of Brazen Nose College, in Oxford, by a writing under his hand and seal, in the 10th year of King James the First, left to the Corporation of Chesterfield, the sum of 2*s*. weekly for ever, to be given in bread to twenty-four poor people of Chesterfield. And also money to purchase lands for ever, of the yearly value of £8. towards the maintenance of a Free School in Chesterfield. The £8. to the Master of the Free Grammar School is invested in an estate at Ballidon, near Ashbourn.

Foljambe's Charity.—Godfrey Foljambe, by his will, bearing date 24th February, 1594, reciting that he had, by indenture, bearing date 31st December, 1588, made between himself of the one part, and Sir George W. Poole, knt. and two others, of the other part, covenanted to convey, to certain uses therein mentioned, the rectory of Attenborough, in the county of Nottingham, with all tithes, &c. thereto belonging, and all his lands and tenements in Ashover, purchased of Christopher Hunt, together with other lands, subject to a power of revoking such uses, and appointing new ones by his will, or otherwise, as therein mentioned, revoked the said uses concerning the said rectory of Attenborough, and the said lands and tenements in Ashover, and devised to Isabel, his wife, and her heirs, the said rectory or parsonage, and all the glebe lands, tithes, &c. to the same belonging, and the said lands and tenements in Ashover, upon trust, after the expiration of such term as George Foljambe, his uncle, had therein, that she, and her heirs, should yearly pay the sum of £40. of the revenues thereof to George Tuke, preacher at Chesterfield, during his life, and during the time he should be preacher there, and should observe the laws, statutes and ordinances of the realm touching religion, and the rites used in the church of England, and after his decease, or refusal to be preacher at the said town, or to observe the said laws, ordinances and rites, then to such preacher as should from time to time be licensed to preach, and should observe such laws, ordinances, &c. and should, in the said church of Chesterfield, four times at least in every month, upon the sabbath or other festival days, preach for the instruction of the inhabitants of the said parish; such preacher to be nominated by the Archbishop of York and his successors, and to be by them removed, if the cause of his defect should so require: and that the said Isabel, and her heirs, should yearly pay the sum of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. of the revenues of the said rectory, and lands in Ashover, towards the finding a schoolmaster, being sufficiently learned for teaching children within the town of Chesterfield, such schoolmaster to be allowed, and removed if cause of his defects should so require, by the said Archbishop and his successors: and also should yearly pay the sum of £20. of the revenues of the said rectory, and of the said lands in Ashover, to the master and fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge, and their successors: and the sum of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly, to the master and fellows of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and their successors: and that she and they should employ all the surplus and residue of the revenues and profits of the said rectory, and of the said lands in Ashover, for the relief of the poor, impotent and needy people, for the time being, inhabiting within the several towns, villages or hamlets, of Chesterfield, Brampton and Wingerworth, or elsewhere, within the parish of Chesterfield, by the oversight of the executors of his will, and the survivor of them: and after his decease, then by the

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oversight of such person as should be owner, for the time being, of his chief mansion-house, called Walton, wherein he then dwelt.

The two estates are under the management of different trustees: viz. the rectory of Attenborough, with the advowson of the vicarage, and all messuages, lands, &c. in Attenborough, Toton, Bramcote, and Chilwell, or elsewhere (to the uses and intent of the will of the said Godfrey Foljambe) were conveyed to new trustees, by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 5th and 6th December, 1823, by Isaac Wilkinson, Anthony Lax Maynard, deceased, James Hunloke, Joshua Jebb, Charles D. Gladwin, Adam Barker Slater, esqrs. the Rev. Edward Heathcote, Bernard Lucas, and John Gorall Barnes, esqrs. the then surviving feoffees; to the use of themselves and the Rev. Richard Burrow Turbutt, the owner of Walton hall, the Rev. Thomas Hill, John Charge, Robert Malkin, Henry Malkin, esqrs. the Rev. Thomas Burton Lucas, Bernard Maynard Lucas, Edmund Gilling Maynard, and Godfrey Heathcote, esqrs. and their heirs, upon the trusts declared in the will of the said Godfrey Foljambe, and a decree in chancery, 28th November, 8 Jac. I.

The clear income derived from Foljambe's charity.

	£.	s.	d.
The rectorial tithes in Chilwell	116	14	0
The property belonging to the rectory of Attenborough, consisting of a house and homestead, with three small cottages, and several closes of land, containing in the whole 127 *a.* 0 *r.* 8 *p.* These premises, with the tithes arising thereon	186	0	0
39 *a.* 2 *r.* 35 *p.* in lieu of tithes on new enclosures, at Bramcote. This allotment is included in the farm above mentioned.			
Tithes of the residue of the old enclosures, including the payment of £7. and a quarter of oats are let to Mrs. Charlotte Longdon, of Bramcote, at	72	2	0
Tithes of Toton	60	0	0
	£434	16	0

Out of the clear income there is paid,

To Jesus College, Cambridge	20	0	0			
To Magdalen College, Cambridge	13	6	8			
To the Master of the Grammar School, in Chesterfield	13	6	8			
And to the Vicar, who is the present Lecturer, appointed by the Archbishop of York	40	0	0			
				86	13	4
				£348	2	8

After some deductions for land tax, chief rents, &c. the residue of the clear income is disposed of amongst the poor of the different townships comprised in the parish of Chesterfield, and of the parishes of Wingerworth and Brampton.

To the poor of the town of Chesterfield, one half;
parish of Brampton, one sixth;
parish of Wingerworth, one twelfth;
other townships of the parish of Chesterfield, one quarter.

In 1827, the sums appropriated to each place, were as follows:

	£.	s.	d.
Township of Chesterfield	156	19	2
Parish of Brampton	53	19	8
Wingerworth	26	19	10
Township of Newbold	27	7	8
Brimington	10	5	2
Hasland	13	13	3
Carried forward	289	4	9

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up	289	4	9
Township of Calow	6	1	3
Normanton	5	11	0
Walton	12	15	8
Tapton	5	5	8
	£318	18	4

The amount to be given to each poor person is affixed by the trustees: the sums vary from 5*s.* to 30*s.* The inmates of Taylor's and Rose's almshouses always receive 30*s.* each, and those of Large's 20*s.* each.

Ashover estate, which was also devised by Godfrey Foljambe, consists of eight houses and outbuildings, and 299 *a.* 0 *r.* 4 *p.* of land, now let for £243. per annum.

Taking the clear income at about £220. per annum, and making the division ac-

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cording to the population of each place, the following sums will be payable to each place, according to the census of 1821.

	Population.	£.	s.	d.
Chesterfield	3077	95	3	10½
Brampton	2317	43	8	10½
Newbold	962	18	0	9
Walton	783	14	13	7½
Hasland	770	14	8	9
Brimington	629	11	15	10½
Carried forward		£197	11	9

	Population.	£.	s.	d.
Brought up		197	11	9
Wingerworth	459	8	12	1½
Calow	395	7	8	1½
Tapton	149	2	15	10½
Normanton	141	2	12	10½
	11682	£219	0	9

The inmates of Taylor's, Large's, and Rose's almshouses receive the sum of 5*s.* each every half year. The sum appropriated to the poor of Chesterfield is distributed by the mayor and aldermen, with the chamberlains, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, in sums usually varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.*

Heathcotes' Charities.

Heathcote Godfrey, interest of £60. for vicar and organist; he died in 1773. This sum was left to be placed in the hands of three inferior tradesmen, at the rate of 2½ per cent. for three years.

Heathcote Anne, widow of Gilbert Heathcote,	£100	These sums were given to the Corporation upon trust, by indenture, 19th and 20th May, 1710; 19th and 20th June, 1713; 22nd and 23rd May, 1735, to put out app.
Heathcote Josiah	200	
Heathcote John	200	
Heathcote Sir Gilbert	400	
Heathcote William	200	
Heathcote George	200	

The income properly applicable to these charities, may be stated as follows:

	£.	s.	d.	
Rent of the farm at Barlborough, containing a farm house and 42 *a.* 2 *r.* of land	40	0	0	per annum
Proportion of the rent of the farm at Snitterton, Darley and Matlock	16	4	0	
Interest at 4 per cent. on £60. produce of timber	2	8	0	
Rent of farm at Unston (not including the tithes) consisting of a house, outbuildings and croft, and five closes, containing 23 *a.* 2 *r.* now let for	28	10	0	
Proportion of the rent of the Stone Hay farm	17	12	0	
Payment from the Chesterfield Canal Company	0	15	0	
Interest at 4 per cent. on £200. the amount of the balance due to the charity from the Corporation	8	0	0	
	£113	9	0	

The income hitherto received has been subject to a few casual expenses, generally of small amount, including those of the repairs of the monument of the Heathcote family.

Out of the residue, boys have been placed out apprentices by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses. The boys selected are such as are born within the borough. The premium paid with each apprentice varies from £5. to £10. In the last 10 years, one hundred and three boys have been placed out.

The Rev. Francis Gisborne, rector of Staveley, in his life time (1818) transferred £16,167. 13*s.* 4*d.* in the 3 per cent. consols, to trustees, the dividends upon which to be appropriated in purchasing coarse Yorkshire cloth and flannel, for the use and benefit of the poor in one hundred parishes or chapelries, in Derbyshire, as nominated in a trust deed.

The Rev. Francis Gisborne died July 29, 1821, aged 89; and after certain bequests in his will, the residue is directed to be divided into three equal parts. One part for the use and benefit of the Derby infirmary; another part for the Sheffield infirmary; and the third part to be incorporated with the £16,167. 13*s.* 4*d.* invested in the 3 per cent. consols, for purchasing coarse Yorkshire cloth and flannel, for the use and benefit of the poor within the several parishes he had already made provision for such charity.

Of this dividend, the trustees, who have the power of apportioning at their option, have directed £7. 5*s.* for the parish of Chesterfield, and fifty-nine other parishes; £6. 10. for twenty; and £5. 10. for twenty parishes or chapelries. The trust deed directs the cloth or flannel "to be distributed at the discretion of the minister, or

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should he be prevented, by the churchwardens, who are requested to take upon themselves the trouble thereof." The present trustees are,

The Honourable Philip Bouverie, Banker, in London.
The Archdeacon of Derby, for the time being.
The Vicar of Chesterfield.
The Rev. Thomas Field, Master of the Free Grammar School, at Chesterfield.
Solicitors, Messrs. Hutchinson, of Chesterfield.

The following is an alphabetical list of the one hundred parishes or chapelries which are benefited by Mr. Gisborne's charity annually:

	£.	s.	d.
Alfreton	7	5	0
Ashford	7	5	0
Ashbourn	7	5	0
Ashover	7	5	0
Atlow	6	10	0
Bakewell	7	5	0
Ballidon	6	10	0
Barlborough	7	5	0
Barlow	7	5	0
Baslow	7	5	0
Beeley	5	10	0
Brighton	7	5	0
Belper	7	5	0
Bentley	6	10	0
Blackwell	6	10	0
Bolsover	7	5	0
Bonsall	7	5	0
Bradbourn	5	10	0
Bradley	6	10	0
Brampton	7	5	0
Brassington	5	10	0
Brimington	7	5	0
Buxton	7	5	0
Carington	5	10	0
Castleton	7	5	0
Chapel-en-le-Frith	7	5	0
Chelmorton	6	10	0
Chesterfield	7	5	0
Clown	7	5	0
Crich	7	5	0
Darley-in-the-Dale	7	5	0
Denby	5	10	0
Derwent	6	10	0
Dethicke	6	10	0
Carried forward	£231	15	0

Brought up	£.	s.	d.
	231	15	0
Dore	5	10	0
Dronfield	7	5	0
Duffield	7	5	0
Eckington	7	5	0
Edale	6	10	0
Edensor	7	5	0
Elmton	6	10	0
Elton	6	10	0
Eyam	7	5	0
Fairfield	5	10	0
Glossop	7	5	0
Hartshorn	6	10	0
Hartington	5	10	0
Hathersage	7	5	0
Hault Hucknall	6	10	0
Hayfield	5	10	0
Heage	7	5	0
Heanor	7	5	0
Heath	7	5	0
Hognaston	5	10	0
Holmesfield	7	5	0
Hope	7	5	0
Horsley	5	10	0
Ilkeston	7	5	0
Killamarsh	7	5	0
Kirk Hallam	7	5	0
Kirk Ireton	7	5	0
Kniveton	6	10	0
Longstone	7	5	0
Matlock	7	5	0
Mickleover	5	10	0
Middleton, Stony	7	5	0
Mellor	6	10	0
Carried forward	£453	10	0

Brought up	£.	s.	d.
	453	10	0
Morton	6	10	0
Monyash	5	10	0
Muggington	5	10	0
Normanton, Temple	5	10	0
North Winfield	7	5	0
Norton	7	5	0
Oekbrook	6	10	0
Parwich	5	10	0
Peak Forest	5	10	0
Pentrich	7	5	0
Pinxton	5	10	0
Pleasley	7	5	0
Scarcliff	7	5	0
Shelton	6	10	0
Shirland	7	5	0
Smalley	6	10	0
South Normanton	5	10	0
South Winfield	7	5	0
Spondon	7	5	0
Sterndale	6	10	0
Sutton-cum-Duckmanton	7	5	0
Taddington	6	10	0
Tibshelf	7	5	0
Tideswell	7	5	0
Turnditch	7	5	0
West Hallam	7	5	0
Whittington	7	5	0
Whitwell	7	5	0
Wingerworth	7	5	0
Winster	7	5	0
Wirksworth	7	5	0
Wormhill	7	5	0
Yolgrave	7	5	0
	£676	0	0

A dispensary was established in 1800, for the benefit of such poor people within the borough as have not relief from the parish, and are unable to pay for medicines. The number of patients relieved by this institution have, for the last few years, averaged about 220. The druggists' bills, for medicine, from £50. to £60. per annum. Mrs. Mary Harding left £100. to this charity in 1816.

A vaccine institution was established in 1814, which is open every Wednesday morning throughout the year, to all poor persons, whether of the parish of Chesterfield or not. The funds of this establishment are incorporated with the dispensary. The vaccinating surgeon attends gratuitously.

The Chesterfield lying-in charity was established in 1818. It is open to all poor married women within the parish of Chesterfield, excepting wives at their first lying-in. Every subscriber of 3*s.* and under 5*s.* are entitled to recommend one person annually; a subscriber of 5*s.* to 10*s.* two, and so on for every additional 5*s.* subscribed.

The National school was erected in Soresby-street, by subscription, in 1814, on a plot of ground given by Joshua Jebb, esq. containing 275 square yards, and opened May 29, 1815. It is 49 feet long by 29 feet wide, and cost, as appears by the first Report, £811. 5*s.* 6*d.* viz. to mason, joiners, blacksmith, glazier and painter £665. 10*s.* 11*d.*; for books, slates, clocks, &c. £95. 14*s.* 7*d.*; for play ground purchased £50. The annual subscriptions average about £100. yearly; the quarterage and pennies about £30. per annum; and the interest of the £100. left to this school by Mrs. Mary Harding, in 1816. The average number of children in the school is about 300, viz. boys 180, and girls 120. Each child pays in advance a penny a week for his education and the use of the books.

The Lancastrian school for girls, or, as it is called, the School of Industry, was

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built by voluntary subscription in 1819; the number of girls that attend it is generally about 112.

Agreeably to the request of the Parliamentary Committee for inquiring into the education of the lower classes, the following returns were made of schools and scholars in Chesterfield, in 1819, viz.:

Nineteen schools, principally dame schools, for small children of both sexes, that pay from 2d. to 1s. a week, containing	513
In Lancastrian school, for girls	112
In National schools, boys 184, girls 121	305
In Free Grammar school	8
Total number of children under education in Chesterfield, in 1819, boarding schools not included	938

The savings' bank was established April 15, 1817, which is open every Monday at twelve o'clock, for one hour.

Pedigree of MILNES, *of Chesterfield, Tapton and Brimington.*

ARMS. *Gules*, a fesse between three Wind Mill Sails, cross ways, *Or*.
CREST—A garb, *Or*, banded by a fesse dancettee, *Azure*, charged with three mullets, pierced, *Or*.

William Milnes, of Ashford in the Water, temp. 2 Elizabeth.—

James Milnes, of Tapton Hall, gent. sometime of Chesterfield, 4th son, purchased Tapton, buried at Chesterfield, April 2, 1651.

Isabel, survived her husband, supposed sister of Thomas Curtis: her Will dated March 13, 1664, proved April 26, 1665.

Richard Milnes, of Dunstone, Alderman of Chesterfield, eldest son, and others.

Wm. Milnes, of Tapton, gent. eldest son, bapt. at Chesterfield, 11th March, 1626-7, died 14th Nov. 1686, bur. at Chesterfield.

Alice Sleigh, married 6th Nov. 1655, died 1st May, 1681.

James Milnes, of Chesterfield, baptized there 6th September, 1629, buried there 4th Nov. 1680. Isabel, his widow, buried 24th May, 1696.

James, only child, baptized at Chesterfield, 7th Nov. 1661, buried there, 15th Jan. 1662.

Thomas, 4th son, baptized at Chesterfield, July 29, 1640, bur. there 21st January, 1642-3.

Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, gent. 3rd son, bapt. at Chesterfield, 21st Aug. 1636, Will 29th April, 1706, proved 2nd Oct. following died 7th June, 1706.

Elizabeth, eldest of the three daus. and co-heirs of the Rev. Robert Wilson, of Burton, co. of Norfolk, and Eyam, co. of Derby, died Jan. 17, 1691.

Mary, mar. 1660, to George Mower, of Woodseats, gent. bur. at Chesterfield, 30th Dec. 1670, S. P.

James Milnes, of Tapton Hall, gent. eldest son, died unmarried, 16th March, 1690, æt. 34, bur. at Chesterfield, 17th March, 1690.

William Milnes, of Tapton Hall, gent. brother and heir, died 26th October, 1717, æt. 56, S. P. married, 25th July, 1695, Lydia, daughter of Paul Webster, of Chesterfield: she died 19th May, 1701, æt. 34.

Alice, died 22nd Dec. 1658.

Mary, twin with Dorothy, baptized 17th September, 1663, died between 1686 and 1689.

Dorothy, sister and co-heiress, married, 19th March, 1722-3, John Revel, alderman of Chesterfield: he was buried January 6, 1735-6; she, 15th November, 1740; devised to William Milnes.

Isabel, sister and co-heiress, married, 15th June, 1698, Jas. Brailsford, gent. alderman of Chesterfield, on whom she settled her estate, and died 25th Dec. 1736, æt. 68, S. P.

Rich. Milnes, of Chesterfield, gent. eldest son, bapt. 3rd Oct. 1665, died Feb. 1744-5, mar. 1st 1697, Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Secker, and sister of Dr. Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury; she obt. Dec. 1719, S. P.

Hephzibah, daughter of Samuel Ibbotson, of Leeds, merchant, mar. 1724, buried 28th Oct. 1726.

Robt. Milnes, of Wakefield, merchant, 2nd son, had four sons, Richard, who married the heiress of Pemberton, and ancestor of Milnes, of Friston; 2nd Joseph, obiit S. P.; 3rd Robert, left an only dau.; and 4th, Jno. father of Sir Robert Shore Milnes, bart. and others.

Jas. Milnes, of Chesterfield, merchant, 3rd son, mar. Mary, dau. of Michael Waterhouse, of Pontefract, gent.: he obiit 24th January, 1737-8, ætat 63; she, 8th April, 1728, ætat 65.

John Milnes, of Wakefield, merchant, 4th son, had three sons, John and Richard, obiit S. P. and Jas. of Wakefield, whose third and only surviving son and heir, James, married the heiress general of Rich, of Bull house, and obiit 1805, S. P.

William M.—Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of Mr. Lee, of Worksop, Notts. bur. 20th February, 1771, ætat 80.

William Milnes, of Chesterfield, 5th son, buried there 23rd November, 1762.

Mary, mar. 18th October, 1698, Mr. John Wildbore, by whom she had one daughter, Elizabeth, married Ichabod Wright, of Nottingham, esq.

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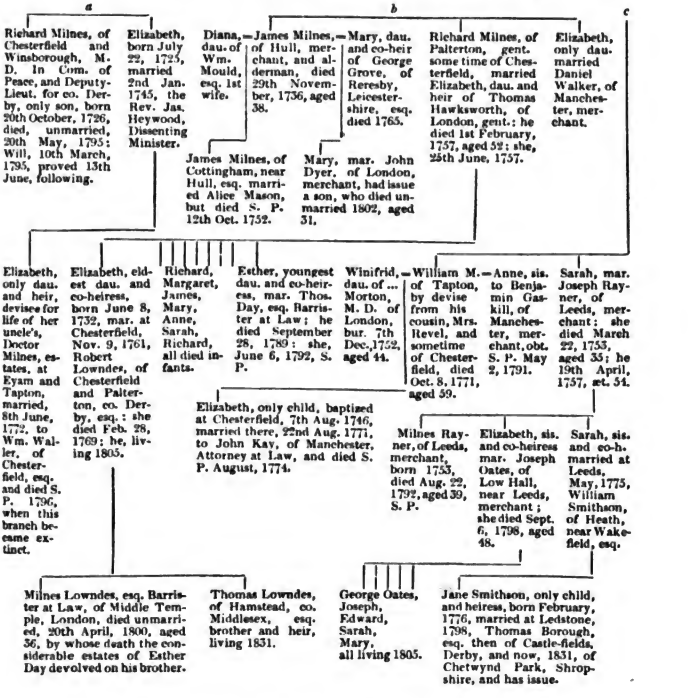

The lineage of the different branches of the highly respectable family of Milnes is more distinctly seen in the preceding pedigree than it would be by any observations. The Tapton branch became extinct early in the last century, the estates falling to co-heiresses, who married into the families of Revel and Brailsford, of Chesterfield. In the branch descended from Richard Milnes, we find the celebrated Dr. Milnes, who, by his mother's side, was nephew to Secker, Archbishop of Canterbury, a prelate highly distinguished in the annals of the Church. He died without progeny, and was succeeded in his estates by his niece, the wife of William Waller, of Chesterfield, esq. Three other branches are now represented by the Lowndes, of Hampstead, near London; the Oates, of Low Hall, near Leeds; and the Boroughs, of Chetwynd Park, Shropshire. The Yorkshire branch derives its descent from Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, who died in 1706, a younger brother of William Milnes, of Tapton Hall, esq. The representative of this branch is Sir Robert Shore Milnes, created a baronet in 1801, of Galfrey, Leicestershire.

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Pedigree of the family of BURTON, *of Chesterfield, Dronfield, &c.*

ARMS of Burton. *Azure*, seme de estoyle a crescent.

CREST. A Serpent winged, with legs, *Azure*, scaled, *Argent*, standing in a crown, *Or*, a beacon and a cyprus tree.

James de Burton, squire of the body to King Richard the First.—

Oliver de Burton.—

Richard de Burton, 35 Henry III.—

Adam de Burton, of Tutbury, 2 Edward I. 14 Edward II.—

Nicholas de Burton, 14 Edward II.—Agnes, sister and heir of John Curzon, of Fald, Staffordshire. 2 Edward III.

William de Burton, of Fald, 23 Edward III.—Maud, daughter of William Curties, and sister and heir of Thomas Curties. died 5 Richard II.

Richard de Burton, died 9th May, 1420.—Maud, sister of Robert Gibbon, of Tutbury.

Sir William Burton, standard-bearer to King Henry VI. His grandson, James, married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Hardwick, of Lindley, co. Leicester, 1511.

Richard Burton, of Chesterfield,—Ann, daughter 2nd son, of Richard and Maud, of R. Barnsley, steward to the earl of Shrews- of ....., co. bury, 20 Henry VI. 5 Edward York, 5 Edw. IV. IV. buried at Chesterfield.

John Burton, of Dronfield and Totley, co. Derby, 12 Edward IV.—Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Robert 2 Henry VIII. buried at Dronfield. Shaw, of Hilltop, co. York.

John Burton, of Dronfield and Totley, buried at Dronfield,—Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Revell, of 1556. Stannington, co. York.

Thomas Burton, of Cart-—Ann, dau. of James Wol- John Burton, 2nd son of John—Alice, dau. of Ro-
ledge and Dronfield. stenholme, of Cartledge, and Elizabeth, the daughter bert Pointon, of
in Dronfield. of Richard Revell. Dronfield Wood-
house.

Thomas Burton, of—Helena, dau. Michael Burton, of—Ann, dau. of John Burton, of—Elizabeth,
Cartledge, high of Anthony Holmsfield, high Robert Ram- Apperknowle, in dau. of —
sheriff of Derby- Bright, of sheriff of Derby- scar, of Brad- the parish of Mower, of
shire, 1629; his of- Dore, parish shire, 1646, which field, co. York, Dronfield, 1634. Greenhill,
fice cost him £800. of Dronfield. cost him £900, died died Dec. 26, parish of
died June 14, 1645, July 12, 1656, bur. 1646, bur. at Norton,
bur. at Dronfield. at Dronfield. Dronfield. co. Derby.

Thomas Burton,—Jane, dau. of Godfrey, twin William Burton,—Mary Mower.—George Milnes, of
of Fanshawe Robt. Setioke, with William. (twin with God- Dunston and Al-
Gate, parish of of Dronfield. frey) of Holms- dercar.
Dronfield. field.

Frances, dau. of—Thomas Burton.*—Prudence, dau. of William Burton, 2nd son, of—Ann, ...
Percival Wil- of Holmsfield, &c. Francis Lowe, of Holm Hall, in the parish of interred at Ches-
loughby, esq. 1st Owlgreaves, 2nd Chesterfield, buried at Ches- terfield.
wife. wife. terfield.

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* Thomas Burton, of Holmsfield and Aldercar, esq. had issue by his second wife three sons, Michael, (of whom hereafter) Bruno Francis, of London, who married Elizabeth, the relict of Archibald Arthur, of London,

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William Burton, of Royds Mill, in the parish of Sheffield. — Ann, daughter of William Fenton, of Gleadless. | Mary. | Anne.

John Burton, of Chesterfield, baptized at Sheffield May 12, 1703, a member of the Corporation of Chesterfield, interred at Chesterfield January 28, 1768. — Ann, the only surviving dau. of Edward Haslam, of Newbold, died at Chesterfield January 22, 1770.

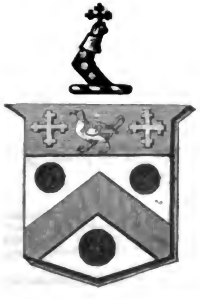
*William Burton, of Royds Mill. — Margaret, dau. and heir of George Bamforth, esq.

Timothy, married Esther-Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius Farr, of Bolsover, esq.

Edward Burton, of Chesterfield, an eminent Solicitor, died 23rd April, 1782, without issue. — Anne, sister of Dr. Samuel Hallifax, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Ann Burton, died March 9, 1790, unmarried.

Elizabeth, survived Edward and Ann, her only brother and sister, died March 7, 1803. — Thomas Lucas, of Chesterfield, esq. died 29th May, 1818.



Pedigree of the family of LUCAS, *of Chesterfield.*

ARMS of Lucas. The Arms usually borne by this family—*Argent*, a chevron, *Gules*, between three pellets on a chief, *Azure*, a Moor-Cock of the field between two cross crosslets, *Or*.

CREST. An Arm embowed, vested, *Sable*, bezantic, cuff, *Argent*, holding in the hand, *Proper*, a cross crosslet, *Gules*.

Mr. Lucas has also a right to quarter his mother's Arms, viz. the Burtons, the Curzons, and the Curtises. And to impale his wife's. By a grant to John Lax, her father, and his descendants, December 23, 1775; and by a grant to her mother, Sarah Maynard, and her issue, March 16, 1785.

Bernard Lucas, died September, 1660. —

Thomas Lucas, of Hasland, in the parish of Chesterfield, co. Derby, born 24th April, 1657, married October 24, 1705: he purchased several estates in Hasland, Chesterfield, and other places in 1695, and at other times afterwards; he was interred at Chesterfield 29th June, 1742. — Elizabeth Thomas, who possessed in her own right several manors and estates in the county of Lincoln, formerly belonging to the family of Molyneux, which, at her decease, descended to her eldest son, Thomas Lucas; she was interred at Chesterfield, 25th August, 1755.

Thomas Lucas, esq.

Bernard Lucas, 2nd son, born August, 1708, devisee of his father's estates in Chesterfield, Hasland, &c. he died 2nd July, 1771. — Ann, daughter of Robert Wood, of Swanwick, county of Derby, gent. buried at Chesterfield, 20th December, 1765.

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merchant, and Thomas, Captain in Lord North's regiment, slain in the battle of Blenheim: and two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, the wife of George Beaumont, of the county of York, and Prudence, the wife of Lindley Mower, of Holmsfield, esq. Michael, the eldest son, of Holmsfield and Wirksworth, esq. married Mary, the daughter and co-heir of Henry Wigley, of Wigwell, esq. and had issue John, born at Wigwell 28th April, 1699, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and of the Inner Temple, London (who married Ann, eldest daughter of Joseph Rodgers, of Cowley, in the parish of Dronfield, by whom he had issue two daughters, viz. Jane, born at Hallowes, in Dronfield, 16th August, 172..., married to Philip Smelter, gent. and Mary, born 30th Jan. 1730—) Michael, born at Wirksworth, 27th February, 1700, A. M. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Henry, born at Wirksworth, 15th February, 1702, A. M. Frances, and another daughter.

* William Burton, of Royds Mill, had issue five sons and two daughters: of the sons, George, the eldest, died at the Havannah, without issue; John, the second son, married Catherine Lowe, and had issue one daughter, Catherine, the wife of Sir Montague Burgoyne, bart.; William, the third son, married and left issue: Michael, the 4th son, married and left issue two sons, both in the navy: Robert, the 5th son, died without issue; Esther, the eldest daughter, married Mr. Allett, of Attercliff; and Margaret, married Mr. Samuel Turner, of Sheffield.

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Thomas Lucas, of Chesterfield and Hasland, esq. born 27th December, 1731, married 28th September, 1756, died 29th March, 1818, aged 86, interred at Chesterfield. — Elizabeth, daughter of John Burton, of Chesterfield, gent. and heir of her brother, Edward Burton; she died March 7, 1803, aged 70.

Bernard Lucas, of Chesterfield, gent. died unmarried, 22nd June, 1810, aged 76.

Bernard Lucas, of Hasland, esq. married April 16, 1789, living 1831. — Esther Maynard, youngest daughter of John Lax, of Eyrholme, in the North of Yorkshire, and sister of the late Anthony Lax Maynard, of Chesterfield, esq. the family having taken the name of Maynard after the decease of their father.

Thomas, of Manchester.
John Burton, of Hackney, London.
Richard Wood, of Camberwell, London.
Robert, of Chesterfield.
Edward Avery, of Manchester.
Anne, wife of Robert Waller, of Chesterfield, esq.
Elizabeth Esther, wife of Joseph Graham, of Chesterfield, gent.

The Rev. Thomas Burton Lucas, Rector of Sawtry, All Saints, co. Hunt. born 26th June, 1790.

Bernard Mayard Lucas, of Chesterfield, Attorney at Law, born 11th December, 1791, married, 7th June, 1825, to Eliza, the only daughter of Captain John Wood, R. N. late of Bramlinghouse, Kent.

Esther Lucas, born 16th January, 1794, married Wm. Brodhurst, of Newark, esq. 1817.

The Lucas family has long been resident with much distinction at Chesterfield and Hasland, and has intermarried with the ancient family of Burton, which was previously connected with the Curzons and Curtises.

Pedigree of the family of WALLER, *of Chesterfield.*

ARMS—*Sable*, three walnut leaves,* Or, between two bendlets, *Argent*, impaling, *Gules*, on a fess, *Or*, between three mascles, *Ermine*, each charged with as many drops, *Sable*, a trefoil slipped, *Azure*, between two bitterns' heads, erased, of the field.

CREST—On a wreath, *Or* and *Sable*, mount, *Vert*, on which an oak tree, *Proper*, having suspended from a dexter branch a shield, *Azure*, charged with three fleurs de lis.

MOTTO—"Fructus Virtutis."

..... Waller, of Chesterfield, gent.—

William Waller, of Chesterfield, esq. married 8th June, 1772. Elizabeth, only dau. and heir of the Rev. James Heywood, and Elizabeth, only dau. of Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, gent. and sister of Richard Milnes, of Chesterfield, M. D. died S. P.

Robert Waller, of Chesterfield, esq. many years Town Clerk of the Borough of Chesterfield. — Anne, dau. of Thomas Lucas, of Chesterfield and Hasland, esq.

William Waller, of Chesterfield, esq. Town Clerk of the Borough of Chesterfield. — Anne, eldest dau. of William Thacker, of Muchall Hall, co. Stafford, esq. representative of the ancient family of Thacker Hall, in Highedge, co. Derby.

Elizabeth, eldest dau. mar. 22nd May, 1826, Edward Gilling Maynard, of Chesterfield, esq.

Anne, living unmarried 1831.

William Waller.

Robert.

* Through an error of the engraver he has made three walnut slips instead of single leaves.

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Pedigree of the family of MAYNARD, *of Chesterfield.*

23rd December, 1775, Grant or permission for John Lax, of Eyrholme, in the county of York, and his descendants, to use the arms of Lax.

ARMS—Barry of six, *Erminois* and *Gules*, on a chief, *Azure*, three catherine wheels, *Or*.
CREST—On a wreath of colours, a mount, *Vert*, thereon a catherine wheel, as in the arms.

24th September, 1784, The King's sign manual for Sarah Lax and her issue, to use the surname of Maynard. 16th March, 1785, Grant of Arms to the same Sarah Maynard and her issue.

ARMS—*Argent*, on a chevron, *Vert*, between three sinister hands couped, *Gules*, five ermine spots, *Or*.
CREST to her issue Male—On a wreath of the colours a stag trippant, *Or*, gorged with a collar invected, *Argent*, fimbriated, *Sable*.
MOTTO—"Manus Justa Nardus."

John Maynard, of Kirk Levington, in the county of York.=

Jane Maynard.=George Burton, of Whorlton, of the county of York.

Thomas Maynard.=

Mary Burton.=John Jefferson, of Elton, co. of Durham.

Thomasine Maynard.=William Cooper, of Yarm.

Anthony Lax.=

David Jefferson, obt. S. P.

John Jefferson, married and had issue two daughters.

Margaret Cooper, obt. S. P.=

John Lax, of Eyrholme, co. of York, esq. had a grant of arms, 23rd December, 1775, and died 10th December, 1783, aged 78.

Sarah Jefferson, married 5th May, 1741, and after the death of her husband, 24th September, 1784, by the king's sign manual, took the name, and 16th March, 1785, had a grant to bear the arms of Maynard. She died 18th April, 1812, aged 88.

Anthony Lax, esq. born 30th April, 1742, was Clerk of the Peace for the county of Derby upwards of 50 years, took the surname of Maynard, married 22nd May, 1766, at Chesterfield, Dorothy, youngest dau. of the Rev. Ralph Heathcote, rector of Morton, co. Derby; she died 10th Dec. 1811, S. P. He died July 3, 1825, aged 83.

John, Lax, esq. born 13th Nov. 1744, died 29th July, 1826.=Elizabeth Gilling, married May 22, 1786.

Mary, born 3rd December, 1746, mar. William Lambert; had issue two daughters.

Dorothy, born 29th June, 1750, died February, 1829.

Sarah, born 24th Sept. 1753, married Robert Charge, gent. and left one son, died October, 1825.

David, born 15th September, 1755, died March, 1756.

Jane, born 6th September, 1758, married William Taylerson; no issue.

Elizabeth, born 19th March, 1761, married George Wood, had issue by him two sons, and died 24th September, 1830.

Thomas, born 18th April, 1763, died July, 1783.

Esther, born 8th July, 1766, married, 16th April, 1789, to Bernard Lucas.

John Charles, born Jan. 11, 1788.=Catherine-Grace, the only child of John Easterby, esq. deceased.

David Jefferson Maynard, born 18th July, 1789, died .....

Anthony Lax Maynard, bn. July 21, 1791.

Edmund Gilling Maynard, of Chesterfield, esq. born May 27, 1793, J. P. for co. Derby.=Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Robert Waller, esq. and Ann Lucas, mar. May 22, 1826, at Chesterfield.

Thomas Burton Maynard, esq. born 18th May, 1795, R. N.=Henrietta Frank Chisholm, of Southampton, spinster, one of the daus. of Colin Chisholm, late of the city of Bristol, M.D.

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Pedigree of SORESBY, *of Chesterfield.*

ARMS—Quarterly, *Ermine* and *Gules*. In the first a Lion passant of the second.

William Soresby, of Chesterfield, esq. buried 21st April, 1749, at Chesterfield. — Helen, only dau. and heiress of William Wright, of Unthank, gent. married at Brampton 11th August, 1694, buried 21st May, 1726, at Chesterfield.

- Adin Soresby, of Chesterfield, gent. eldest son, and heir apparent, died S. P. in the life time of his father, and was buried at Chesterfield 16th February, 1721-2.
- Barbara, eldest dau. and co-heiress of John Bright, of Chesterfield, and of Banner Cross, in the parish of Sheffield, esq. by Barbara, his wife, dau. of Frs. Jessop, of Broomhall, in that parish, esq. Mr. Bright's other dau. married Richard Dalton, of Sheffield, merchant, and had issue a son, who died young, and a dau. wife of the late Lord John Murray, of Banner Cross, in right of his wife.
- Adam Soresby, of Chesterfield, esq. 2nd son and heir, baptized at Chesterfield 1st March, 1699, died 5th, and bur. at Chesterfield on the 11th of June, 1751.
- Dorothy, 1st wife, dau. and heir of William Holmes, of Derby, gent. by Mary, his wife, dau. of John Calvert, of Beeley, gent. by Elizabeth, his 1st wife, dau. of William Wright, of Longstone, esq. married at Chesterfield December 6, 1726, and buried there May 4, 1733.
- Jane, second wife, dau. of Sir Fisher Tench, of Low Leyton, Essex, bart. and sister, and at length sole heir of Sir Nathaniel Tench, of the same place, bart. She died without issue May 18, 1752, and was buried at Low Leyton.
- Wm. Soresby, 3rd son, died before his father, without issue, and was buried at Chesterfield Nov. 17, 1744.
- Mary, eldest dau. of Ralph Naylor, and Dorothy, his wife. She had a considerable fortune left her by Lady Gayer.

- William Soresby, esq. only son and heir, baptized at Chesterfield, 17th September, 1732, and died without issue in France, 31st May, 1760, and bur. at Chesterfield.
- Mary, eldest dau. and co-heiress of her brother, baptized at Chesterfield 16th November, 1732, died at Coleorton Basset, 9th May, 1794, and buried in the church at Chesterfield.
- William Milnes, of Aldercar Park, co. Derby, esq. youngest son of George Milnes, of Dunstone, esq. son and heir of Richard Milnes, of the same place, esq. and first cousin of Amy, wife of Thomas Wright, of Eyam, esq. born 4th April, 1726, baptized at Chesterfield 5th May, 1726; high sheriff of Derbyshire, 1771; died 30th October, 1797, and buried near his wife, at Chesterfield.
- Helen, died 7th April, 1762. — The Rev. Thomas Monro, vicar of St. Bartholomew, the Less, London.

Marianne, only child, died 28th January, 1764, aged 7 years.

- Jane, eldest dau. and co-heiress, bn. 21st January, 1749-50, bapt. 20th February, 1749-50, at Chesterfield, mar. 13th March, 1798, at Quorndon, in the co. of Derby. — The Rev. John Smith, Fellow of Immanuel College, Camb.
- Mary, 2nd dau. and co-heiress, born at Dunstone, 4th May, 1732, and baptized at Chesterfield July 3, 1732.
- Jonathan Lee, of Chesterfield, esq. son of John Lee, of the Shire Place, gent. by Letitia, his wife, dau. of Christopher Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. mar. at Wirksworth, 6th Sept. 1770, died without issue 20th October, 1781, aged 30.
- Peter Pegge Burnell, of Beauchief, co. Derby, and of Winkburn, co. Nottingham, esq. 2nd husband, son of Strelly Pegge, of Beauchief, esq. and grandson of Christop. Pegge, of the same place, esq.
- Dorothy, 3rd dau. and co-heiress, born at Chesterfield, 4th February, 1758, baptized there 8th March, 1758.
- Philip Gell, of Hopton, co. Derby, son & heir of John Gell, of the same place, esq. by Isabella, his wife, dau. and co-heir. of Wm. Jessop, of Broomhall, esq. which John Gell, (formerly esq.) had assumed the name of Gell, on succeeding to the estates of his maternal uncle, Sir Philip Gell, of Hopton, bart. — Thomas Shore, of the Middle Temple, esq. F.S.A. 2nd husband married at Stapleford, May 21, 1798.

Mr. Richard Calton, of Chesterfield, attorney at Law, is the representative of the junior branch of the ancient family of that name, long resident at Calton, in the parish of Bakewell, and of Edensor. The family sold the Calton estate to the Countess of Shrewsbury, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. This family is mentioned in the list of gentry in the reign of Henry VI.; they were then of Edensor. The junior branch, which settled at Chesterfield some generations ago, was a family of some consequence; for there is a chapel in the church which still bears their name. The representative of the elder branch is said to be a clerk in some office in Man-

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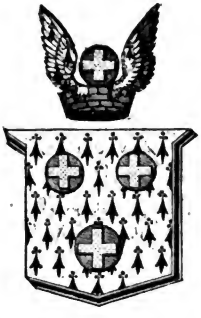
chester. His father formerly kept one of the principal Inns in Derby; and his grandfather sold the remains of the family estate in Darley Dale. John Calton, of Stanton by Yolgrave, gent. was possessed of an estate there. Richard Calton, his eldest son and heir, was an eminent attorney at Chesterfield; he made his will 17th August, 1751, and died 17th May, 1756. By Helena, his wife, he had three daughters and two sons: viz. Elizabeth, married Gervase Gardener; Hellen, died unmarried September 1, 1778, aged 75; Anne, married Mr. William Manley, an eminent attorney at Chesterfield;* Richard, of Chesterfield, gent. eldest son and heir, died April 3, 1758; and Thomas, of same place, gent. his brother and heir, died May 17, 1784, aged 77; and by Elizabeth, his wife, had a son, Richard, of Dronfield, in 1788, and then described as nephew and devisee of the above Richard, of the Cow Close farm, about 46 acres, in Stanton. This gentleman died in 1795. His son, Mr. Richard Calton, attorney at law, now resides at Chesterfield. The arms of the family of Calton are, *Or*, a saltier engrailed between four cross crosslets, *Sable*. Crest, a Boar passant.

The ARMS of Heathcote are, *Ermine*, three pomels, each charged with a cross, *Or*.
CREST. Between two wings issuant from a mural coronet, a pomel charged with a cross, *Or*.



The ancient and respectable family of Heathcote have held property in Chesterfield since the reign of Edward IV. when they were engaged in mercantile concerns. In 1584, we find Godfrey Heathcote, constable, and in 1594, alderman of Chesterfield. In 1594, William Heathcote was chamberlain, and Ralph and George burgesses. In 1598, Godfrey and Thomas Heathcote were elected aldermen. In 1599, George, Francis and Thomas Heathcote (tanner) were elected burgesses. In 1600, Godfrey accounts for the expenses of his mayoralty. In 1602–3, Thomas accounts for the same, when Francis Heathcote was chamberlain. In 1606, John Heathcote (tanner) was elected a burgess, and the following year chamberlain. In 1607, Godfrey was mayor, and Francis constable. In 1609, Francis was elected a burgess. In this year Thomas Heathcote presented the Corporation with a gilt cup for his disfranchisement, on account of imperfection of body and impediment of sight. In 1610–11, William was chamberlain, and Godfrey Heathcote (ironmonger) was elected a burgess. In 1611, Godfrey Heathcote was mayor for part of that year. In 1612, Francis was elected one of the six brethren. In 1616, Godfrey was mayor, and Gilbert constable. In 1617, George was sworn a burgess. In 1619, Gilbert was common council; in 1621, capital burgess; and in 1623, chamberlain. In 1620, Godfrey was alderman, George and Gilbert capital burgesses, and Thomas (tanner) common burgess. In 1622, Ralph was elected a burgess, and he paid no fine, being the eldest son. In 1624, Godfrey was mayor, and Gilbert chamberlain. In 1625, William and James Heathcote were sworn burgesses, being both eldest sons. In 1630, William was chamberlain. In 1632, Godfrey was mayor, and Ralph chamberlain. In 1635, William was elected a capital burgess.

Gilbert Heathcote, alderman and thrice mayor of Chesterfield (who died 24th April, 1690, aged 65) married Anne, daughter of Thomas Dickens, esq. and had

* The following will show in a striking and forceable manner the vicissitudes in human life.
"Died in the workhouse of the parish of Chesterfield, county of Derby, December 5, 1804, aged 75, Mr. William Manley, who formerly practised there as an eminent Attorney and Solicitor, and was esteemed, employed, and visited by the first families in the neighbourhood. He was handsomely interred by the subscription of some liberal gentlemen, who had known him in the days of his prosperity."

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issue eight sons and one daughter. Thomas and Elizabeth died infants. Gilbert, the eldest son, was one of the projectors and founders of the Bank of England, and some time alderman and lord-mayor of the city of London; in 1711, knighted by queen Anne; created a baronet 5 George II. 17th January, 1732-3; died 25th January, 1732-3, aged 82, and was buried at Normanton, in Rutlandshire. He was a benefactor to Chesterfield, and had issue, by Hester, his wife, the daughter of Christopher Rayner, of London, merchant, Sir John, his successor, ancestor of the present Sir Gilbert Heathcote, of Normanton, in Rutlandshire, bart. and two daughters. John, the second, Josiah, the fourth, William, the fifth, and George, the seventh, sons of Gilbert, the alderman, were merchants, and benefactors to their native town of Chesterfield. Samuel, the third son, realized a fortune at Dantzic, and died 13th November, 1708. He married, and had issue four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, William, was member of parliament for Buckinghamshire; created a baronet in 1733; and married, in 1720, Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield, Lord High Chancellor of England, by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Sir Thomas Heathcote, bart. was ancestor of the present Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley Park, bart. M. P. for Hampshire.

Rauffe Heathcote, married Helen Tompson, and had issue William, Thomas, Rowland, George, Ralph, Christian, Joan, Ann, and Margaret. George Heathcote, the fourth son, by Margaret, his wife, had Ralph, two others not named, George, John, Alice, Mary, Thomas and William. Ralph Heathcote, the eldest, had Godfrey, George, Thomas (who had a son Francis) and Francis (who had a daughter Dorothy.) Godfrey Heathcote, of Chesterfield, was thrice married: viz. to Frances Crashaw, Anne Allen, and Anne ...., by the last named Anne he had issue: viz. Francis, Anne, and Ralph Heathcote, rector of Staveley, married 1st Katherine, by whom he had Dorothy and Godfrey, who by Mary, his wife, had Frances, Maria, Godfrey and another. The Rector of Staveley, by his second wife, Mary Brailsford, had an only son, Ralph, who was three times married; 1st, to Grace Bateman; secondly, to Abigail Hall; and, 3rdly, to Ann Branker, and had by the two last no issue. By the first wife, Grace, he had Ralph Heathcote, who, by Elizabeth West, had eight children: viz. Grace, Ralph, Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Godfrey, Abigail, George and Edward, who, by Mary Monk, had a son, Edward. Godfrey, of Chesterfield, Clerk of the Peace for Derbyshire, and an eminent attorney, died December 2, 1773, aged 72, without surviving issue. He married Dorothy, daughter of the Rev. James Cooke, of Barlborough, who died November 17, 1766, aged 63, and had Dorothy, deid September 14, 1736, and Ralph, died July 19, 1749, S. P. Dr. Ralph Heathcote, the eldest son, was rector of Morton, in this county, and vicar of Sileby, in Leicestershire, he was a controversial writer of some note in the early part of the last century, and by Mary Ockley, his wife, had four sons and four daughters: viz. Ralph, Godfrey, married Sarah Chambers, Charles, Edward, Elizabeth, Mary, Grace and Dorothy, wife of Anthony Lax Maynard, esq. Ralph Heathcote, esq. eldest son, was plenipotentiary at Cologne and Hesse-Cassel, and married Margaret Mompesson, by her he had Ralph father of Ralph, now of Aix-la-Chapelle, esq. and Godfrey.

The Rev. Edward Heathcote, of East Bridgeford, county of Nottingham, living in 1796, the fourth son of Ralph, married Katherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Robert Hacker, of East Bridgford, esq. and had issue Robert, Ralph, Katherine, Charles, Mary, Elizabeth, Edward, (who has issue) Robert, Dorothy, Godfrey, Ralph, Godfrey, Anne and Arabella.

A family of Heathcote had been some time resident at Brampton, in 1614, when they purchased Cutthorpe, in that parish. The immediate descendant and representative of this family is the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, of Barlborough hall.

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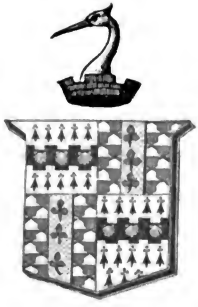

Pedigree of BROWNE, *of Hungry Bentley, and Chesterfield.*

ARMS—Quarterly, 1 and 4 Browne, *Ermine*, on a fesse counter embattled, *Sable*, three escallop-shells, *Argent*. 2 and 3 Turner, vaire, *Argent* and *Gules*, on a pale, *Or*, three trefoils slipped, *Vert*.

CREST—..... out of a mural crown, *Gules*, a Stork's head issuing, *Ermine*.

MOTTO—" Esse quam haberi."

Thomas Browne, of Shredicoate, in the parish of Bradley, co. of Stafford, died 1633. — Apelina, dau. of George Southwike, of London, merchant, and widow of William Fairfax, of London, goldsmith.

- Thomas Browne, died unmarried. George B. of Shredicoate, died 1652, mar. and had issue.
- William Browne, of Gray's Inn, esq. Barrister at Law, died 1662, aged 57.
- Edmund Browne, of Hungry Bentley, co. of Derby, esq. died June 27, 1684, aged 73. — Dorothy, 2nd dau. of Sir Edward Vernon, of Sudbury, knt. died 1659, bur. at Longford.
- Edward B. of Aldley, co. Derby.
- Mary, mar. Carey Stury, of Rassall, co. Salop. Apelina, died unmarried.

- Thomas Browne, of Hungry Bentley, esq. eldest son, buried at Longford, 17. 1708. Will dated 22nd May, 1708. — Grace, dau. and co-heir of Anthony Crofts, of Brampton, co. Derby, gent. mar. there 20th October, 1663, buried at Longford, 6th July, 1690.
- Rupert Browne, of the Prerogative Office, London, died 29th May, 1711, aged 43 years, bur. at Longford. — Sibil, dau. of Humphry Wirley, of Hampstead hall, co. Stafford, esq.
- Edmund, mar. ....., died 27th July, 1711, buried in St. Stephen's, Hertfordshire.
- William. George. John, married. Charles, unmarried. Walter. Philip. Mark.
- Mary. Apelina. Dorothy. Margaret. Elizabeth.

- Thomas Browne, of Hungry Bentley, esq. eldest son, bur. at Longford, Sept. 21, 1717. Will dated Sept. 12, 1717. — Alice, dau. of Richard Simpson, of Barton, county of Derby, esq. by Elizabeth his wife, sister and co-heir of John Merry, of Barton, esq. buried at Longford 24th January, 1731.
- Rupert Browne, bapt. at Longford January 9, 1671.
- Humphry, Rupert, Humphry, Charles, died without issue.
- Sibil and Knightley, two daughters, died without issue.

- Rupert Browne, of Hungry Bentley, esq. eldest son, bapt. at Longford, 1698, bur. May 29, 1733. — Eleanora, dau. of Andrew Corbet, of Shrewsbury, co. Salop, esq.
- Grace, mentioned in her grandfather and father's wills, died unmarried.
- Penelope, mentioned in her grandfather and father's wills, married Mr. Sudall, of Lichfield.

- Thomas Browne, of Bentley, esq. eldest son, bapt. at Longford, 16th Dec. 1723. Sold Bentley to (Sir) Edward Wilmot, bart. in 1748, and after resided at Shrewsbury.
- Edmund, bapt. at Longford Oct. 7, 1729, died S. P.
- John, bapt. at Longford Feb. 9, 1730, died S. P.
- James, bapt. at Longford, buried 21st Sept. 1757.
- Eleanora, bapt. at Longford, Jan. 23, 1724-5. Elizabeth, bapt. at Longford March 9, 1731.
- Rupert Browne, of Chesterfield, co. Derby, gent. died 10th May, 1785, aged 58 years, buried in Chesterfield churchyard, where is his gravestone. — Mary, dau. of John Charnels, of Little Eaton, co. Derby, esq. died 7th July, 1787, aged 57 years.
- Rev. Corbet Browne, rector of Withington, near Shrewsbury, mar. a daughter of the Rev. ... Dixie, of Derby.

- Thomas Browne, gent. and Alderman of Chesterfield, died March 30, 1829. — Sibella-Ann, dau. and co-heiress of George Turner, of Wigwell and Swanwick, co. of Derby, esq. died March 19, 1811, aged 46.
- John Charnel Browne, of Chesterfield, and sometime of Alport, near Bakewell, Attorney at Law, living in 1851: no issue. — Georgiana, dau. and co-heiress of George Turner, of Wigwell and Swanwick, esq.
- Corbet and Joseph Clay, both died without issue.
- Elizabeth, died Feb. 15, 1761, aged 3 years. Mary, died Nov. 13, 1765, aged 2 years.

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John Corbet Browne, of Chesterfield, gent. 1831, mar. and has issue.	Mary-Ann Turner, died April 17, 1796, aged 7 months.	Rupert Montague Browne, died 27th March, 1825, aged 23 years.	Georgiana-Mary, mar. at Chesterfield, 25th April, 1825, to Mr. William Thorpe, of Quorndon, near Derby, Schoolmaster, and has issue.	Eleanor-Charnel, died December 7, 1805.

The family of Browne, of Hungry Bentley and Chesterfield is of considerable antiquity, and claim to be descended from Sir Anthony Browne, knt. who married Lucy, daughter of John Neville, Marquess Montacute, in the reign of Edward IV. and widow of Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, of Aldwark, knt. father of the Earl of Southampton. The grandson of Sir Anthony, was Sir Anthony Browne, created Viscount Montacute, in 1553, by queen Mary, to whom he was Master of the Horse. He was high in favour with queen Elizabeth, notwithstanding his continuing a catholic, and was visited by her during his sickness. He died in 1592.—The marriage of Edmund Browne, esq. with Dorothy, daughter of Sir Edmund Vernon, knt. seems to have first connected this family with the county of Derby. In the course of the last century, Rupert Browne, esq. settled at Chesterfield, and left two sons, who espoused sisters, the co-heiresses of George Turner, of Wigwell Grange and Swanwick, in this county, esq.

The following letters are interesting as connected with the town of Chesterfield, which was a manor in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury at the time they were written. The writer was Thomas, Lord Crumwell (Cromwell) afterwards Earl of Essex, and one of the most distinguished counsellors of Henry VIII. The time to be assigned to these letters must be the latter end of the reign of that sovereign, and the hermit alluded to was probably some concealed catholic priest engaged in exciting the lower people against the Reformation.

To my very good Lord, th' erle of Shrewsbury, Lord Stuard to the King's Majestie.

"After my right herty com'endac'ons to your Lordship, I have by this bearer, your s'rvaunt bailly of Chesterfeld, receyved your l'res and the byll therin enclosed concernyng thermyte; the whiche being by me examyned, answered that he could not tell whether he spak em the same trayterouse words or not. I have caused an inditeme't to be drawen therupon, whiche your Lordeship shal receyve herwith. And also I have thoght convenient to rendeyr the said hermite unto you agayn, there before the Justices of Assise to be tryed, and to th exemple of all other to be punyshed according to right and the king's lawes. I thank ev'mor' your Lordship for your good zele, diligence, and dexterite in repressing and apprehending such perniciouse and detestable felons; and therof shal I not faile to make true report to his Highnes, who, I am assure, shal tak the same in most thankfull part. Thus I beseech o'r Holy Creator to send you p'sperite and long liffe. From Cheleshith, this xvjth of July, your Lordshyp's assuryd

"Thomas Crumwell."

To my lovyng Freend, Sir Godfray Folyamb, knight.

"After my herty com'endac'ons, ye shall understand I have receyved your l'res of the ixth of this present, and well p'used the saim, whereby appereth the good zele, dilygence, and dexteriti, ye use to sue such felonyouse p'rsons as the hermite who was sent to me to be apprehended, and their malice repressed, thanking you hertely for the same, being assured that I will not fayle to make report thereof to the King's Highness, who, I doubt not, shall have your such gentil procedings right acceptable. I have sent and removyed the said hermite to my Lord Stuard, with an inditement there to be brought before the Justices of Assises, to receve such punishment for his ..... demerits as the lawe requireth, to the fearful example of all like. I doubte not but ye woll doo therein to see justice ministred as to right and yo'r duetie

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towards his Ma'ti shall apperteyn. Thus fare you hertily well this xviijth of July. From your lovynge freend,

"THOMAS CRUMWELL."

CHESTER, LITTLE, a small village and hamlet on the east bank of the river Derwent, in the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby, and in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. This once celebrated Roman station (now a ruinous village) one mile N. of Derby, bearing the ancient appellation of Derventio,* has been noticed by Camden, Dr. Stukeley, Dr. Pegge, and other celebrated antiquarians. This station, and the coins which have been discovered in it, we have before noticed, on pages 293 to 296, in the first Volume of this Work. In 1821, this township and constablery contained 33 houses, 36 families, and 177 inhabitants. Of the families, 9 were employed in agriculture, 23 in trade or handicraft, and 4 variously. The Birmingham, Sheffield and Leeds mail and post coach runs daily past the village. Several of the houses are falling rapidly into decay, and but little improvement has taken place here for some centuries, except the erection of an elegant house, the property and residence of Mr. Harrison, engineer.

Derventio,

The extent of the township is 436 *a.* 0 *r.* 12 *p.* of good freehold and copyhold land, including road and waste of 11 *a.* 2 *r.* 18 *p.* watered by the canal and the river Derwent, at an average rental of 50*s.* an acre, being let at various prices of from 30*s.* to 80*s.* an acre. The principal proprietors are the Corporation of Derby, who own 335 *a.* 3 *r.* 26 *p.* His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, as lessee under the Dean of Lincoln, 109 *a.* 0 *r.* 26 *p.* and several houses; the Trustees of the road 6 *a.* 1 *r.* 6 *p.*; the Canal Company 5 *a.* 1 *r.* 28 *p.*; St. Alkmund's parish 4 *a.* 2 *r.* 19 *p.*; Sampson Tomlinson 5 *a.* 2 *r.* 16 *p.*; Godfrey Meynell, esq. 4 *a.* 0 *r.* 28 *p.* and five houses; William Morley 1 *a.* 3 *r.* 14 *p.*; Nathaniel Horsley 1 *a.* 2 *r.* 38 *p.*; and George Cheatham, Samuel Johnson, Sarah Hutchinson, John Haslam, Ellen Walthrow, George Waterall, and John Harrison, engineer, have houses with gardens attached. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £950. 1*s.* The average amount of the poor, county rate, and constable's account have averaged, during the last nine years, £103. 18*s.* The highways of late years have amounted to more than all the other rates, except the church rate, which has been about £40. per annum.

The manor of Little Chester includes the townships of Little Eaton and Quarndon. The manor after the Conquest is described in the Doomsday Survey as parcel of the ancient demesne of the crown. In the reign of Edward I. it belonged to, and has ever since continued to be the property of the Deans of Lincoln. The Degge family for a considerable time held a moiety of this manor under the Dean. The present lessee of the manor of Little Chester, *cum membris*, is the Duke of Devonshire.

The following document relative to a cottage now standing in Little Chester, and occupied by Mr. William Gadsby, a framework-knitter, and eminent florist, has been for many years in his family, and contains some curious particulars not unworthy of record: the sword worn by his ancestor in the Cromwellian wars is still in his possession, the blade of which is 4 feet 6 inches. This puts him on a level in point of interest with the ancestor of William Hutton, mentioned by that shrewd and intelligent writer in his History of Derby.

"A trew account of the famaley of the Creswell, at Little Chester, in the County of Derby, by tradition from my grate granfather and granfather and mother; that built and lived in the same house wherein I now am in the possession of, at Little Chester.

"My grate granfather, George Creswell, was a blacksmith, and lived in a house over against the place on which stands the house I now hold under the Gentlemen of the Corporation of Derby. The place opposite my grate granfather's house being unoccupied, he got leive of the Corporation to erect a building for shoeing horses

* In 267 a colony of the Roman soldiers lay at Little Chester. In 275, the Britons besieged and took it by storm, and put all the Romans to the sword.

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in, for which he paid a small acknowledgment. And in some time he built a house, only of wood in part, and wattled it with wattlings, and covered the wattlings with clay, and then came to live in it. None of the flors was paved, but of the natural earth. Then he dyed, and my granfather, Robert Creswell, came to live in it, he was a labouring man, and had been a gentleman's sarvant, and had lived with one Mr. Britemore, in St. Alkmund's parish; and lived with the same Mr. Britemore at the time of the sivle wares: this was in King Charles the First's time, which, at that time, King Charles the First ordered a press to take all the men that could be spared, and that could bear arms; so the press gang came to take him, but he made his escape over the garding walls into the road going to Darley, and got over Darley wares, and so went to Nottingham, (which place generall Moonk had got in possession, under Oliver Cromwell) where he inlisted in his trope of horse, and was with him in severall battles, and at the battle of Edge Hill, and continued with Generall Moonk till the restoration of King Charles the Second. He was then discharged and came to Little Chester. My grate granfather being dead, my granfather came to the same house and married; and repared the house, and made some addition to it; and pained (panneled) some parts with brick, and made a plaster floore as there was one chamber only before, which was only boards in an irregular manner. He was imployed by Mr. Lord, of Little Chester (granfather of the present Mr. Lord, of Little Chester) as a malt miller, the said Mr. Lord had a malt mill in the Full Street, (where now Mr. Heath's new house stands,) Mr. Lord was then the Mayor of Derby, and my granfather died in his sarvis. Then my father, George Creswell, came to it and made severall repares, and after some time built a part to the house, containing one seller, one parler and chamber, as it now is; cost £22. and upwards. After my mother died, my father let me come to it, where I now am: then it was repared by Mr. Sims, whom I paid upwards of five pounds; last year but one fencing the orchard and thatching the house and other repares cost me £4. 14s. the whole ground, with the orchard and garding and what the house stands on, being no more than the 4th of an acre." The writer of this document has been dead about 70 years. William Gadsby, a framework-knitter, who came from Eastwood, in Nottinghamshire, married the only daughter of Robert Creswell, and resided at Little Chester until his death, when his son, William Gadsby, took possession of the cottage. William Gadsby was born in 1759; and has a son, William, and four daughters. He has held the cottage 45 years by paying an acknowledgment to the Corporation of £1. per annum. He has recently been raised to £4. per annum.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, as lessee of the manor under the Dean of Lincoln, holds a court annually. Mr. John Horrocks, of Derby, attorney at law, is the steward.

Childecote, Childeote,

CHILCOTE is a village, township, parochial chapelry, and constablery, 1 m. S. W. of Seal, on the south bank of the Trent, at almost an equal distance from Tamworth (the post town) Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Burton on Trent; in that corner of the county, where the four counties of Derby, Leicester, Stafford, and Warwick, meet on the common, which is called by some Chilcote Common, by others Clifton Common, and by others No Man's Heath. This township, containing about 40 houses, 41 families, and 192 inhabitants, who are entirely supported by agriculture, is in the parish of Clifton Camville, in the county of Stafford, and in the hundred of Repton and Gresley in this county. In 1789 there were 14 houses.

In Cildecote were three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to three ploughs. Three villanes have there two ploughs and twelve acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 40*s. now* 10*s. This berewick then belonged to Cliftune, in Stadford.* D. B.

As to its ancient history, but little is known. Erdeswick speaks of it as if it were situate in the county of Stafford; but gives little information respecting it, and the little he does give, is conveyed in very doubtful terms. He says Chilcote was "so called, as I think, because it was one child's land. In 1368, one Richard Childcote was, I take it, owner thereof, and so continued till 2 Richard II. but whose it was before or since I know not." In 4 Richard II. Robert de Berkeley was possessed of

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the manor of Chilcote.* The Berkeleys held it under the Earls of Chester. The heiress of Sir Thomas Berkeley brought it early in the fifteenth century to Sir Thomas Bridges. Sir Giles Bridges, knt. of Corberley, in the county of Gloucester, father of John, first Lord Chandos, died September 1, 1511, seised *inter alia* of this manor of Chilcote. It appears that this, like Radbourn, was part of the old Chandos estates. This manor was for many years in the family of Milward, and was afterwards the property of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, of Sutton, in Scarsdale, esq. from whom it passed by marriage to Job Hart Price, esq. who assumed the name of Clarke, and whose son, Godfrey Bagnold Clarke, succeeded to it; who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his sister Anne, who married, in 1805, Walter Butler, the 17th Earl and first Marquess of Ormonde. This estate, consisting of nearly 1400 acres of land, was, together with the valuable and extensive English estates of the late Marquess, consigned to sale by means of an especial Act obtained for that purpose, under the direction of the trustees therein appointed.

In 1824, on the 18th November, this estate was sold by auction at the Auction Mart, London, to Francis Robertson, esq. for the sum of £87,000. The rental of this valuable estate was estimated at £2,600. per annum. The estimated annual value of all the messuages, buildings and land, according to the return entered in the County office, is £2,209. 10*s*. The land is excellent, and the average rental is about 40*s*. per acre. Mr. Robertson is the sole proprietor, and lord of the manor.

Chilcote is a valuable and well circumstanced estate. A very large old mansion, on a spot which had been surrounded by every comfort of affluence, was pulled down a few years ago for the materials: and the sole memorials left of its ancient owners, are two glass fragments (fixed in the window of the honest neighbouring farmer at Clifton lodge, who happens to be also somewhat of a Herald). One bearing the arms of Milward—*Ermine*, on a fess, *Gules*, three plates: the other, those of Palmer—*Or*, two bars, *Gules*, on each three trefoils slipped, *Argent*, in chief a greyhound courant, *Sable*.

The chapel is annexed to the rectory of Clifton Camville, which is in the deanery of Tamworth and Tutbury, and in the patronage of Henry Stokes, esq.

Amongst Sir Aston Cokayne's Poems we find the following, addressed to his cousin, Mr. William Milward:

> "Whilst you at Chilcote live, and I at Pooley:
> Let's every week meet one another duly:
> Talk of our long acquaintance, and the strange
> Things that have happ'ned since this mighty change:
> And drink a glass of honest country ale
> To all our absent friends at every tale."

CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, and BROWNSIDE, a constablery and township in the manor and parish of Glossop, in the hundred of High Peak; being about a mile and a half west of Chapel-en-le-Frith. This township, in 1821, contained 187 houses, 193 families, and 1038 inhabitants. Of the families, 64 were employed in agriculture, 120 in trade or handicraft (chiefly cotton spinning) and 9 variously. This township is surrounded by high mountains, called South-head, Chinley-churn (where excellent paving and slating stones are procured) and others. This township contains the small places or villages of Ashenclough, the Nase, the Four lane ends, and Moslee.

Buggesworth, Brandside,

The extent of the township is —— *a*. – *r*. — *p*. of gritstone land, chiefly meadow and pasture, watered by the Sher-brook, Ford-brook, Hall-brook, Black-brook, Frith river, and other small streams, which fall into the river Goyte at Whaley bridge. The land is divided into small farms at an average rental of about 25*s*. an acre. The non-resident freeholders are Messrs. Daniel Barber, Peter Bramwell, George Hollingshead, John Hudson, John Ibbotson, John Lingard, Francis Mar-

* Dugdale says, 13th August, 4 Richard II. Sir Richard Stafford died seised of the manor of Childecote, co. Derby.

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riott, Henry Middleton, Joseph Nixon, John Pearson, and William Williamson. The resident freeholders are Messrs. James Barnes, James Braddock, William Broadhurst, Anthony Carrington, the elder and younger, Thomas Drinkwater of Beard, Thomas Drinkwater of Greenhead, Thomas Drinkwater of Waterside, John Drinkwater of Meadow, John Drinkwater of Chinley Head, Joseph Drinkwater of Clough Head, Joseph Nicholas, James Goddard, Thomas Goodman of Eccles house, Joseph Hadfield, Joel Handford, Daniel Hanson, Jonathan, William and Obadiah Porritt, John Kirk, James Kinder, Thomas Lomas, John Lowe, John Middleton, Edward Swindell, William Simpson, William and John Taylor, William Ward, Jonathan and William Waterhouse, Samuel Winterbottom, and the Rev. Ebenezer Glossop. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2916. 8*s*. 6*d*. The average of the poor, county and other rates for the last eight years amount to £313. 8*s*. 6*d*. by the year. Chinley, being extra parochial, pays no church rates; but Bugsworth and Brownside contribute to the church rates at Glossop.

The hamlet of Chinley pays a fee farm rent to the king of £12. a year. The great tithes of this township were let by the Duke of Norfolk to the proprietors as follows: Chinley for £18. Bugsworth £9. 9*s*. and Brownside £9. They have since been sold to Messrs. Rimington and Wake, of Sheffield, who have considerably raised the tithes, charging from 9*s*. to 12*s*. an acre for oats, and from 15*s*. to 20*s*. for wheat, which has caused many of the farmers to discontinue the growth of grain.

There are here three men's clubs, consisting of about 200 members, and one female club, of 300 members. Here are three dissenting chapels, two day schools, and one Sunday school, which is supported by voluntary contributions; one county bridge, at Chapel Mill town, half of another at Brownside, and three public houses in the township.

The inhabitants of this township owe suit and service to the king's manor of High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire, who holds his courts at Chapel-en-le-Frith.

The Independent chapel at Chinley, which was built in 1711, originally belonged to the Rev. William Bagshaw, who formed a congregation here after his ejection from Glossop in 1662. The present minister is the Rev. Ebenezer Glossop.

Charities.— Township of Chinley.

School.—The following benefactions, for the support of a school in this chapelry, is recorded on a tablet in the old school-room.

Thomas Moult	Rent charge	0	10	0
George Green	Ditto	0	10	0
Nicholas Lingard.....	Ditto	0	10	0

The small sums above mentioned, and one-third of the clear rent of the land, £2. belonging to Trickett's charity (now £9. 6*s*. 8*d*.) are received by the master of Chinley school. Four children, who are appointed by the vestry, are taught reading, writing, and accounts, free, in respect of Trickett's charity.

Carrington Sarah, £5..... Harrison Thomas, £10...	0	13	0	Poor ... Will, 1706.

Hamlets of Chinley and Brownside.

Jenkinson Bernard... | £100. stock, 4 per cent. Bank Annuities | Poor..... | Will, 24th April, 1786.

CHISWORTH and LUDWORTH form a constablery and township in the Chisuorde, Leedworth, chapelry of Mellor, in the manor and parish of Glossop, in the hundred of High Peak, and is situate on the east bank of the river Goyte. In 1821, these places contained 179 houses, 705 inhabitants, and 85 families; 49 of whom were employed in agriculture, 93 in trade or handicraft, and 3 variously. The chief manufacture is cotton spinning.

The extent of the township is—Chisworth 863 *a*. 3 *r*. 38 *p*. and Ludworth 1733 *a*. 1 *r*. 5 *p*. the whole being gritstone and coal land, watered by the Goyte and numer-

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ous small streams. About one-tenth of the land is arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture; being chiefly divided into small farms, at an average rental of 15*s.* per acre. The principal freeholder is the Duke of Norfolk, who owns 1701 *a.* 0 *r.* 38 *p.* in Ludworth, and 844 *a.* 2 *r.* 10 *p.* in Chisworth. The other freeholders in Chisworth are the Earls of Stamford and Dysart; and in Ludworth, the Earl of Stamford, Egerton Tatton, Nathaniel Wright, and ——— Ardern, esqrs. William Roylance, and the representatives of the late William Chatterton. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £3229. 0*s.* 10*d.* The parochial expenses bear about the same proportion as the neighbouring townships in Glossop Dale. The great tithes belong to the Duke of Norfolk, and the small tithes to the Vicar of Glossop.

"On Ludworth common there is a flat stone about 8 feet long and 3 feet 6 inches wide, and nearly 2 feet thick, approaching in form to an oval, on which formerly stood two stone pillars, fixed in round sockets and tapering upwards. In 1810, Messrs. Lysons state that only one part remained in its original position, this was 2 feet 6 inches in height and 20 inches in diameter at the top: the upper part, 2 feet 6 inches in length, had been broken off and removed to the distance of several feet: the lower part of the other, which has also been removed from its socket, is 4 feet 2 inches in length, 18 inches in diameter at the bottom and 15½ inches at the top. This ancient monument (which bears a good deal of resemblance to one of the same kind, called the Bow Stones, on the Cheshire side of the river, and at no great distance from it) has received from the country people the appellation of Robin Hood's Picking Rods. As double pillars appear among the earliest sepulchral monuments in christian cemeteries, it is not improbable these were erected to some illustrious person in the pagan times."

In Leedworth, Brun had four ox-gangs of land to be taxed. D. B. 295.

In Chiseurde and Cheuenesurd Swin had one carucate of land. D. B. 295.

In 1345, Thomas le Ragged enfeoffed John Foljambe of two-thirds of the manor of Chisworth. In 1360, the whole manor was conveyed by Richard Foljambe and Robert de Holt to the abbey of Basingwerke. It has since been considered as parcel of the manor of Glossop; Ludworth is also a parcel of that manor, of which manor His Grace the Duke of Norfolk is lord.

CHUNAL, a village and hamlet in the manor and parish of Glossop, in the hundred of High Peak, contained, in 1821, 24 houses, 145 inhabitants, and 25 families; 17 of whom were employed in agriculture, and the remaining 8 in trade or handicraft. The extent of the township is 885 *a.* 1 *r.* 6 *p.* of gritstone land, the property of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and is divided into small farms, at an average rental of 15*s.* per acre. The poor, county, and other rates are collected by the overseer of Glossop.

Church Broughton, see Broughton.

Church Sterndale, see Hartington.

Church Gresley, see Gresley.

Church Somersall, see Somersall.

Cinders, a small village in the parish of Whitwell.

Cinder Hill, a village in the parish of Horsley.

CLAY CROSS, or CLAY LANE, a village and township, 5 m. S. of Chesterfield, in the parish of North Winfield, in the hundred of Scarsdale. In 1821, this township contained 103 houses, 465 inhabitants, and 105 families; of whom 49 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 24 in trade and handicraft, and 32 variously. The overseer not being at home when called upon for the necessary information relative to the parochial expenses, we are not able to state what they are. The freeholders are Mrs. Turbutt of Ogston, Mrs. Brockshaw, Messrs. James Bown, Thomas Hopkinson, John Oldham, Thomas Elliott, Jeremiah Higginbotham, Samuel Routh, John Stevenson, and William Webster.

The manor of Clay Lane belonged to the Earls of Shrewsbury, and having passed through the same hands as Shirland, is now the property of the Earl of Thanet, William Turbutt, esq. and others.

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CLIFTON and COMPTON, a township and constablewick in the parish of Cliptune, Ashbourn, and in a detached part of the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. In 1821, this township contained 152 houses, 152 families, and 768 inhabitants; of whom 51 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 89 in trade or handicraft, and 12 variously.

The extent of the township is 1002 acres of good meadow and pasture land, watered by the rivers Schoo and Dove, divided into small farms, and let at about £2. an acre. The poor and county rates have for some years past averaged £200. and the church rate £63. per annum. The poor rate, made from a recent valuation at 10*d.* in the pound, amounts to £102. 2*s.* 5*d.* The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2928. 18*s.* 4*d.* There are about sixty freeholders, the principal of whom are, The Dean of Lincoln; John Beresford, ——— Antrobus, Godfrey de Burgh, Goodall Copestake, William Webster, John Harrison, and John Brittlebank, esqrs.; John Dunnicliffe, Joseph Tomlinson, gents.; James Riddleston, surgeon; Messrs. Samuel Dawson, tanner, Edward Cording, William Smith, Robert Hogg, Robert Hartshorn, William Johnson, Richard Shaw, John Fearn, William Etches, Thomas Hartshorn, William Pearson, Thomas Briddon, John Ellaby, Joseph Eaton, Thomas Robinson, John Millward, John Plant, William Goodwin, Daniel Melbourne, ——— Teates, of the Cheadle Brass Works; Executors of the late ——— Sherwin, the Executors of the late Mr. Riddleston; Miss Elizabeth Buxton, and others.

Compton adjoins the south-east side of the town of Ashbourn, from which it is separated by a small brook called the Schoo. Sir John Porte, of Etwall, formerly held lands at Compton and Clifton. Thomas Bedford, a nonjuring divine, the learned Editor of Simon Dunelmensis, and Author of the Historical Catechism, resided at Compton, and died there in 1773, and was buried at Ashbourn.

In Cliptune Leuric and Levenot had three carucates of land to be taxed, land to three ploughs, eight villanes and five bordars have now there four ploughs and four acres of meadow. Value in king Enward's time 40*s. now* 10*s. and then belonged to Ralph Fitz Hubert.* D. B. 320.

The manors of Great and Little Clifton belonged to the Cokaine family in the reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. and queen Elizabeth, who held them under the Fitz Herberts, of Norbury. The present lady of the manor is Miss Hayne, daughter and heiress of the late John Hayne, of Ashbourn Green House, esq. whose widow is now the wife of James Godfrey De Burgh, esq.

Clifton is a mile and a half south-west of Ashbourn, and had formerly a chapel of Ease, which having become ruinous was taken down about the year 1750, and the stone was used in repairing the chancel of Ashbourn church.

At Compton is a Calvinistic Methodist chapel, called Sion Chapel, built at the expense of Mr. John Cooper, in 1800, who endowed the same and six almshouses adjoining thereto, for six poor aged women, who have 4*s.* a week each. See more particulars under Ashbourn Charities.

Clives, in Mugginton.

CLOWN, a pleasant village, is a parish and constablery in the deanery of Ches- Clune, terfield, and hundred of Scarsdale, about 9 miles from Chesterfield. In 1821, it contained 132 houses, 616 inhabitants, and 137 families; of whom 28 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 59 in trade and handicraft, and 50 variously. The inhabitants are now chiefly employed in agriculture with the exception of a few hands employed in a mill for the manufacture of candle-wick, sacking and sail-cloth, and at the collieries.

The extent of the parish is 1825 acres of limestone and clay land, partly freehold and partly copyhold, and is well watered by numerous springs. The high ground is principally limestone, and the land in the valleys and low ground is a strong clay. The farms are small, at an average rental of 25*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £1660. The tithes, which belong to the Rector, are generally compounded for. The principal freeholders are Mrs. Hill, of Romely, Henry Bowden, of Southgate house, esq. Mr. Cornelius Brown, the Duke of Devonshire, and a few other small freeholders. There are also many small copyholders

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under the Duke of Portland, who holds a court at Bolsover, in which manor the greater portion of the parish of Clown is situate. The parochial rates (including constable and county rates) have for the last three years averaged £230. a year. There is neither workhouse or house of industry, the poor having an allowance at home. The average rate of a labourer's wages is 2*s.* a day, and nothing is paid out of the poor rate in lieu of wages. There is one endowed free school, and a Sunday school supported by voluntary contribution, and five public houses.

In Clune Ernui had six ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. Two ox-gangs of land to be taxed belonging to the manor of Whitwell. There is now in the demesne half a plough, and eight villanes have one plough. Value in king Edward's time 20*s. now* 8*s. Ernui holds it under the king.* D. B. 326.

The manor of Clown was given by Wulfric Spott to Burton abbey. In 6 Richard II. Robert Folville held one messuage and 40 acres of glebe land under the church; two other messuages and 21 acres of land under the king in the same manner as the castle of Bolsover. The parish is partly situate in the Duke of Portland's manor of Bolsover, and partly in that of Barlborough, belonging to the Rev. C. H. Reaston Rodes.

Romely Hall, in this parish, in the reign of queen Elizabeth belonged to the family of Wood, afterwards to that of Routh, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Wright, of Sheffield. The nephew of the latter, in 1788, devised it to Daniel Thomas Hill, esq. and in 1816 it was the residence of the Rev. Thomas Hill, and now of Mrs. Hill. The estate belonging to this hall is partly in Clown, and partly in Barlborough and Bolsover. Romely hall was some time in the occupation of the late Dr. Thomas Gisborne, Physician in Ordinary to the King, and President of the College of Physicians, who died there in 1806.

The ancient gothic church, with a tower, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, though it appears in the reign of Henry III. to have been called by another name; for that monarch confirmed the church of All Saints, at Clown, to the priory of Radford, near Worksop. Richard de Rawcliff was parson here 8 Richard II. William Inskip (founder of the school) died 1582, having been rector 54 years. Thomas Donne was rector in 1734. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. and yearly tenths 14*s.* 1*d.* The present annual value of the tithes and glebe lands is about £220. The King is the patron, and the Rev. Joseph Wilton Pawsey, M. A. is the present rector.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of William Inskip, parson of Clown 54 years, was buried the 30th day of November, 1582.

Hereunder lieth the body of Mr. Charles Basseldine, benefactor to this church £50.; a founder of a school, and gave £6. per annum to teach twelve of the poor children in the parish of Clowne, who died March 23, 1736, aged 84.

Charities.

Chantry Rev. George.....	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will, 4th April, 1722.
Church Lands	6*a.* 2*r.* 6*p.*	3	8	6	Repairs of Ch.	
Clayton Andrew	Rent charge	1	0	0	Poor	Will, 19th August, 1701.
Denham Elizabeth	House and land 1*a.* 3*r.* 1*p.*	0	19	0	Poor widows	Will, 1720.
Gisborne Rev. Francis ...	Funds	7	5	0	Poor, clothing	Will, 1818.
Johnson Richard.....	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Will, 2nd March, 1714.
Slater Elizabeth	Rent charge	0	3	0	Ditto	Will, 1706.
Thompkin Francis.....	3 acres of land	2	18	6	Ditto	Will, 7th July, 1705.
Watkinson John	Rent charge	0	5	0	.....	Will, 4th April, 1704.
Wilkson William	Rent charge	0	5	0	Poor	Will, 2nd August, 1666.
Woodhead Edmund	Rent charge	1	0	0	.....	Will, 6th August, 1697.

School.

Basseldine Charles	A house, school-room and outbuildings and 3 acres of land, also 11*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.*	15	0	0	Schoolmaster	Will, 26th August, 1730.
Slater John	Rent charge	2	0	0	Ditto	Will, 15th Nov. 1727.

In respect of the emoluments Mr. John Goody, who was appointed schoolmaster in 1785, instructs 24 poor children in reading, writing and arithmetic.

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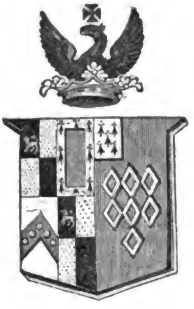

Pedigree of BOWDEN, *of Southgate House, in Clown, and Beighton Fields, in Barlborough.*

ARMS of J. B. Bowden, impaling those of his wife. Quarterly 1 and 4, *Sable* and *Or*, in the first a Lion passant, *Argent*, langued, *Gules*. Bowden. 2, *Gules*, a bordure, *Ermine*, ... 3, *Argent*, on a chevron, *Gules*, five bezants, Erdeswick, the whole impaling, *Gules*, seven mascles conjoined, three, three and one, *Argent*, a canton, *Ermine*. Ferrers, of Badsley.

CREST—issuant out of a ducal coronet a demi-Eagle, displayed ..... with a cross forme immediately over its head.

..... Bowden, of .....

Henry Bowden, of Beighton fields, co. of Derby, gent. Died 1665; left Beighton fields and all his other estates to his nephew. — ....., sister of John Hewitt, of Beighton fields, gent. of the ancient family of Hewitt, of Shire Oaks.

Bowden. — ....., dau. of .....

Henry Bowden, nephew and heir of Henry Bowden, of Beighton fields, county of Derby. — ....., sister of John Alleyn, of Whetston Hall, in Tideswell, esq. which John devised that estate to his nephew, John Bowden, 1700.*

John Bowden, of Beighton fields, co. Derby, nephew of John Alleyn; at whose death, in 1700, he was aged 4 years. — ....., dau. of George Johnson, of Sheffield, co. Warwick, gent.

Henry Bowden, of Southgate House, co. Derby, esq. only son, living 1831. — Mary, only child of Joseph Erdeswick, of Sandon Hall, co. Stafford, esq. eldest son of Sampson Erdeswick, of the same place.†

John Bruno Bowden, of Beighton fields, esq. living 1831. — Mary-Martha, dau. of Edward Ferrers, of Badesley Clinton, co. Warwick, esq. married at ....., 1812.

Henry Bowden. — Barbara, only dau.

Henry. John. Helena. Barbara. Fanny Willoughby. Jemima. James, died infant. Caroline.

This family claim to be descended from the Bowdens, of Bowden in Chapel-en-le-Frith, of whom the following sketch here follows.

George Bowden, of Bowden, by Barbara, daughter of Nicholas Bagshaw, of Abney, had Edward and George Bowden, living in 1611, married Ellen daughter of Augustine Pole, of Langley, and had issue Thomas, who died in his father's lifetime, (leaving issue); German, married Florence, daughter of Nicholas Bradburne; Ann, married Rowland Smith, of Waterford, and George, married Ellen, daughter and heir of George Bowden, of Cheshire, by whom he had William and Edward, who had a son George, married to Ellen, daughter of Augustine Pole, of Langley, by his

* This Mr. John Alleyn died about 1700, and devised Whetston Hall and all his estates to his nephew, John Bowden, an infant, but a Mr. Freeman laid his claim thereto as protestant heir, and succeeded in wresting the estate from the infant, and at his death left it to the Maxwells, of Meir, county of Stafford (one son and three daughters) who all severally had the possession of it, but all died issueless; whereupon Whetston Hall devolved, according to Freeman's will, upon Henry Howard, of Sheffield, esq. no relation, whose son, the present Duke of Norfolk, sold it about two years ago.

† This Sampson Erdeswick, of Sandon Hall, had two sons and a daughter. The sons informing their father that they did not intend to marry, he, under that impression, left Sandon Hall and its domain to his daughter, who married Lord Archibald Hamilton, who sold the same to —— Ryder, ancestor of the present Earl of Harrowby. Joseph Erdeswick, one of the sons, however, when 50 years of age, married the sister of Hugford Hassall, an eminent Solicitor, at Solitwell, county of Warwick, and left an only daughter, who married Henry Bowden, of Beighton fields, esq. and now of Southgate House, county of Derby.

From the information of J. B. Bowden, esq. May 21, 1830.

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wife, Cecily, daughter of the aforesaid William Bowdon.*—Thomas Bowdon, who died in his father's lifetime, as before stated, left issue George, aged 12 years in 1611, Nicholas, Edward, Thomas, Anne, Elizabeth, and Dorothy. George Bowdon, probably the one aged 12 in 1611, in 1633, was a benefactor to the poor of Chapel-en-le-Frith. A Nicholas Bowdon, of this family, probably brother of George, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Barnby, of Barnby, count of York, whose son, George Bowdon, of Barnby, esq. died 1680, and is said, by Lysons, to have been the last of the family. He was probably the last of the elder branch: but from a perusal of the above short sketch, it plainly appears that there are several younger branches, of whom nothing is stated, and from some of whom it is probable the Bowdons of Beighton-fields are descended. Mr. Bowdon, of Beighton-fields, states that the Bowdon hall estate continued in the family until it descended to two daughters, co-heiresses, when it was sold, but the heirs male, with the remaining property, settled at Beighton-fields. John Bowdon (the father of the present Henry Bowdon, esq.) being a catholic, and under age, at the demise of his uncle, Mr. John Allen, of Whetstone hall, near Tideswell (in consequence of the several penal laws then existing against catholics) derived little or no benefit from his uncle's bequest, as the next protestant heir stepped into the estate. This family might most likely have shown their connexion with the Bowdons, of Bowdon, but for the loss of many papers which were lost or destroyed by the persecutions frequently carried on against catholic families.

Southgate House is a delightful residence, it was purchased and rebuilt at a great expense by the present proprietor, and is now become the chief family seat.

COAL or COLD ASTON, a village, township and constablewick in the parish of Dronfield, and in the hundred of Scarsdale, is situate on a considerable eminence 1 mile N. E. of Dronfield, and 1¼ mile S. of Norton. From the coal strata with which this lordship abounds this village derives its first name, and from its elevated and bleak situation its second. In 1821, this township contained 55 houses, 56 families, and 304 inhabitants, reduced in 1830 to 284, who were chiefly employed in agriculture, and the collieries. The High Fields colliery is the property of Thomas Milnes Smith Milnes, esq. and the Aston colliery belongs to the Lord of the manor. These are worked by Godfrey Booker, esq.

The township is bounded on the N. by Norton, on the S. by Dronfield, on the W. by Stubley in Dronfield, and on the E. by Troway in Eckington. The extent of the township is 1250 *a.* 1 *r.* 0 *p.* of hazel, clay and loamy soils, chiefly high and cold land, at an average rental of 30*s.* an acre, divided amongst the following proprietors, viz. Samuel Shore, esq. the lord of the manor, 188 *a.* 3 *r.* 21 *p.*; Sir George Sitwell, bart. 183 *a.* 2 *r.* 46 *p.*; Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, 63 *a.* 2 *r.* 36 *p.* including 49 acres, called Owler Car wood; the Duke of Devonshire, 36 *a.* 3 *r.* 30 *p.*; Robert Newton Shawe, esq. 254 *a.* 2 *r.* 17 *p.*; Francis Leggit Chantrey, esq. (Nor Wood) 25 *a.* 0 *r.* 6 *p.*; W. B. Thomas, esq. 37 *a.* 2 *r.* 23 *p.*; George Mower, esq. 145 *a.* 1 *r.* 11 *p.*; Gamariel Lloyd and James Walker, 102 *a.* 0 *r.* 29 *p.*; the Lecturer of Norton, 43 *a.* 0 *r.* 16 *p.*; Sidney Oldall, 52 *a.*; Francis Oldall, 30 *a.*; the Poor of Coal Aston, 13 *a.* 3 *r.* 30 *p.*; William Hollingworth, of Staveley, 27 *a.* 1 *r.* 4 *p.*; and the remainder is divided among twelve small proprietors. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1455. 3*s.* The parochial expenses, including poor, county, constable, church, and highway rates, taking the average of the last seven years, is £235. 14*s.* 9*d.* Here is a Friendly Society of 100 members, and one public house in the village. This township is within the manor of Norton, of which Samuel Shore, of Norton hall, esq. is the lord.

20th February, 8 Elizabeth, Henry Babington, of Dethicke, esq. settled lands in Coal Aston (amongst others) on his heirs male, begotten on the body of Mary, his then wife, sister of John, Lord D'Arcey.

Thomas Kent, the last male heir of the ancient family of that name (who had resided at Povey, in this township, many generations) left an only daughter and heiress,

* Read Bowdon instead of Bowden in Table Pedigree.

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who married George Sitwell, esq. and brought a good estate to that family, which is now enjoyed by Sir George Sitwell, of Renishaw, bart.

The Hallowes, an ancient seat, was formerly the residence of a branch of the Morewood family. It now (with an estate of about 120 acres of land) belongs to the family of Smith, of Dunstan hall.

Charities.

Thomas Kent, by his will, bearing date 8th July, 1695, left a house, barn and several closes of land, containing, according to the Commissioners' Report, 9 *a.* 3 *r.* 1 *p.* now let for £16. yearly, for the putting forth apprentices.

The poor of this parish are also entitled to £4. 5*s.* from Andrew Morewood's charity, who left, in 1686, to Dronfield, Unstone and Coal Aston 15 *a.* 0 *r.* 11 *p.* of land, now let for £10. 10*s.* per annum, which is now divided as follows: to the vicar of Dronfield £2.; to the poor of Coal Aston the sum above named, and £4. to a schoolmistress to instruct children from Coal Aston, Unstone and Dronfield. One-third of £2. 12*s.* left by George Cooper in 1763; and also a portion of John Revell's charity, derived from 9 acres of land, now let for £14. per year, left in 1659.

Cobden Edge, in Glossop.

Codington, in Crich.

CODNOR PARK, an extra-parochial liberty in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, is 1½ m. N. W. from Heanor, and 8 m. N. E. from Derby. In 1821 it contained 77 houses, 77 families, and 693 inhabitants; of the families, 11 were employed in agriculture, and 66 in trade or handicraft. The liberty abounds in ironstone in beds of 10 yards thick, also in coal: and there are extensive iron works, consisting of an iron forge and several furnaces, belonging to the Butterley Company; there are also potteries, and five stocking-frames in the liberty; these furnish employment to numerous workmen.

The extent of the liberty is 1130 acres of ironstone and coal land (including 120 acres of waste) divided into ten farms; five farms of from 100 to 400 acres, and five of from 8 to 70 acres, at an average rental of 22*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2472. 15*s.* The average yearly amount for the last seven years of the poor (including county and other rates) is £126. 16*s.* 6*d.* The wages of the agricultural labourers average 12*s.* a week. The paupers are maintained at a cost of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, and the pauper children are generally apprenticed to trades. In 1830, there were two public houses in the liberty. There are ten proprietors, the principal of whom is Charles Legh Hoskins Master, esq. lord of the manor; the other freeholders are the Trustees of William Milnes, Daniel Kirkland, William Flint, Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart. Samuel Woolley, John Wright, James Christopher Royston, the Butterley Company, and the Cromford Canal Company.

CODNOR and LOSCOE. These two villages form a township and constablery in the parish of Heanor, and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. Codnor is about 1½ m. and Loscoe 1 m. W. of Heanor, and about 7 miles E. of Derby. In 1821, this township contained 239 houses, 1329 inhabitants, and 262 families; of these families 55 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 207 in trade or handicraft. The collieries, ironstone pits, furnaces, and the manufacture of stockings furnish the chief employment to the labouring class.

Cotenoure.

The extent of the township is about 2000 acres of ironstone and coal land, divided into middling sized farms, and belong to the following freeholders. Charles Legh Hoskins Master, esq. (the principal) Joseph Barrow, Thomas Clarke, Charles Clayton, Samuel Farnsworth, Thomas and Joseph Fletcher, John and Samuel Flint, Joseph Grammar, John Godber, William Gregory, Philip, Thomas and John Hicking, Henry Kirkland, Griffin and Henry Milward, Hannah Peak, Shaw and Pierce, William Slack, John Starbuck, Joseph Sterland, Thomas and Stephen Watson, Joseph White, James, John, Jonathan and Samuel Woolley, Samuel Argile,

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Thomas Bestwick, Thomas Briggs, Paul Bryan, James Baker, Joseph Bridgett, the Butterley Company, Thomas and Abigail Clarke, Joseph Cheetham, the Cromford Canal Company, Joseph Eyre, Henry Frearson, Joyce Harrison, C. V. Hunter, esq. the Assignees of William Kirkland, the Executors of Michael Holmes, Hannah, Abigail and John Hogg, John Lilly, Samuel Machin, Henry and Lucy Kirkland, Joseph Osborne, Christopher and Samuel Oldknow, William Parkin, Charles James Royston, William Shepherd, Rev. John Smith, Hannah Riggitt, Elizabeth Strelley, Hannah Street, William and John Severn, John Wright, esq. Thomas Woodhead, John Wood, Richard Whinfield, and Robert, William and Josiah Wright. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £2502. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Codnor Breach, an ancient house, the property and residence of Mr. Grammar, is one of the finest situations in the neighbourhood, and commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. Near to the house there is a Quaker's chapel. At Loscoe the General Baptists have a chapel: and there is at Codnor a Wesleyan Methodist chapel.

In Cotenoure, Heanoure, Langeleie and Smitecote, eight thanes had seven carucates of land to be taxed. Land to as many ploughs. There are now three ploughs in the demesne, eleven villanes, two bordars, and three sokemen, having five ploughs and a half. There is a church and one mill of 12*d. and* 35 *acres of meadow. Wood pasture two miles long and three quarentens broad. Value in king Edward's time* £4. *now* 41*s. and* 6*d. Warner holds it under William Peverel.* D. B. 315.

The manor of Codnor, held soon after the Conquest by Warner under Peverel, as early as 1211 became the property of Henry de Grey, of Turroc, in Essex, by marriage with Isolda, neice and co-heir of Robert de Bardolf, Baron of this county, and who held large estates in this and the adjoining county of Nottingham. He had by her six sons, whose names will be found in the pedigree. The eldest son, Richard, seated himself at Codnor castle, which castle and manor continued to be the residence and property of his descendants to the ninth generation. In 1496, on the death of Henry, last Lord Grey de Codnor, it reverted to Sir John Zouch, grandson of John Zouch, esq. who married Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey, K. G. and aunt of the last Lord Grey of this place. Sir John Zouch then seated himself here. His son, Sir George Zouch, died 3 or 4 of Philip and Mary, and was possessed of 1000 acres of arable land, 2000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of wood, which he held under the King and Queen in capite, as of the honour of Peverel. His grandson, Sir John Zouch, and his son and heir apparent, John, in 1634, joined in selling the Codnor estate to Dr. Neile, Archbishop of York, and his son, Sir Paul Neile. Their descendant, Richard Neile, esq. sold the manor and castle of Codnor, with its members, Heanor, Loscoe and Langley, and the manor of Codnor Park, in 1692, to Sir Streynsham Master, knt. who resided here, and was sheriff of this county in 1712, and in his family the same still remains. Charles Legh Hoskins Master, of Barrow Green house, Surrey, esq. (great great grandson of the first purchaser) being the present owner.

In 1330, Robert, Lord Grey, claimed the right of having pillory, tumbril, and gallows, and four parks within the manor of Codnor.

The Marquess of Ormond, when he sold his estate here, consisting of upwards of 1000 acres, reserved the coal, which, we believe, has since been purchased by Messrs. Jessop and Co. These gentlemen pay the proprietors about three times the annual rental for the land they occupy in working the coal mines. The ironstone, gritstone and clay, we are also informed, belong to the proprietor of the land.

Codnor castle stood upon high ground, and commanded an extensive prospect towards the east, on which side was a broad ditch or moat, and on the bank grew a double row of trees, which were cut down more than a century ago. On the south side there was formerly a large square court, from which were two entrances or gates into the castle: the wall on the west side of the court is yet standing: in it are two large recesses, which were probably used as watch houses. It is not possible now to discover the size and extent of this ancient fortress: from the ruined walls which are yet standing, and the foundation of others which may be traced near them, it appears

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to have been a very large building. Nearly a century ago all the outer walls were standing. It is said that six farm houses, with other convenient buildings, were afterwards raised with the materials collected from the ruins of the old castle. The park, connected with the castle, has long been converted into tillage, this was very extensive, containing about 3000 acres of land.

Pedigree of the families of GREY *and* ZOUCH, *of Codnor.*

ARMS of Grey, of Codnor—Barry of six, *Argent* and *Azure.*

ARMS of Zouch, of Codnor—*Gules*, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2 and 1 with due difference.

Rollo or Fulbert, chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, from whom he had a grant of the castle and manor of Croy, in Piecardy.

John, Lord de Croy, only son. = Ada, dau. and co-heir of William Fitz Osbert.

Sir Arnold de Grey, Lord of Water Eston, Stoke and Rotherfield, soon after the Conquest, temp. William I. = Joan, dau. and heir of the Baron Pont l'Arch.

Anchitel de Grey, held lands at Barton, co. Oxford. =

Richard de Grey, 14 Henry I. = Mabilla.

Anchitel de Grey. = Eva, dau. of Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire.

Sir John de Grey, knt. = Hawise.

Sir Henry Grey, of Turroc, knt. living 9 Henry III. (1224): acquired Codnor, co. Derby; died before 30 Henry III. = Isolda, dau. of Hugh Bardolf, and niece and co-heiress of Robert Bardolf. She married 2ndly Reginald de Mendre. She died 30 Henry III.

- Sir Richard Grey, of Codnor, living 1240, died 1255. = Lucia, dau. and heir of John de Humez, Lord of Cherington.
- John Grey, Just. of Chester, ancestor of Lords Grey de Ruthen, Wilton, Groby, now Earls of Stamford, &c. and of the extinct families of the Dukes of Suffolk and Kent.
- William Grey, of Sandiacre and Landford, ancest. of Grey, of Sutton, near Chesterfield.
- Robert Grey, of Rotherfield, ancestor of the Lords Grey, of that place.
- Walter, Bp. of Exeter, and afterwards Archbishop of York.
- Henry.

John Lord Grey, of Codnor, Founder of the House of Friars, in Ailesford, in Kent, died 1271 (56 Henry III.) = Lucy, the daughter of Reginald, Lord Mohun.

Henry, Lord Grey, of Codnor, was 14 years old in 1271, died 2 Edward II. 1309, buried at Ailesford. = Eleanor, dau. of Sir Hugh Courtenay, knt.

- Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, 26 years old 2 Edward II. died 9 Edward III. 1335. = Joan, survived her husband.
- Nicholas, mentioned 21 Henry VI. had the manor of Barton, in Ribbesdale, co. York, of his elder brother's gift: his son, Edmund, was father of Thomas, whose son and heir, Ralph, was of full age 20 Henry VI. (Dugdale.)

- Alice, dau. of Lord Lyle. = John, Lord Grey, of Codnor, K. G. on the first foundation of the Order: aged 28 years 9 Edward III. died 16 Richard II. (1394.) = Alicanore, 18 Edw. II.
- Robert Grey, younger brother, had the manor of Charleton Grey, co. Somerset, settled on him for want of issue male of Robert Fitz Payne.
- Alice, mar. William, son of Edward de Everingham.

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Henry Grey, was in the French wars 43 Edward III. died before his father. = Joan, dau. of Reynols, Lord Cobham.

John Grey, in the French wars 43 Edward III.

Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, K. G. &c. grandson and heir, Treasurer of England, died 6 Henry VI. (1st August.) = Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of Ralph, Lord Bassett, of Sapcote; born at Castle Bitham, co. Lincoln, 46 Edward III.; aged 14 years 10 Richard II.; died 29 Henry VI.

John, Lord Grey, of Codnor, aged 22 years on his father's death; died 9 Henry VI. (1430) without surviving issue. = Joan.

Henry, Lord Grey, of Codnor, brother and heir, aged 25, 9 Henry VI.; died July 17, 22 Henry VI. 1443. = Margaret, dau. and heir of Henry, Lord Pierey, of Athol.

Elizabeth Grey, heir to her nephew, the last Lord Grey, of Codnor. = Sir John Zouch, knt. 2nd son of William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth.

Henry Grey, died in the same year as his father, S. P.

Catherine Findern. = Henry, Lord Grey, of Codnor, 9 years old on his father's death, died 11 Henry VII. (1496) without lawful issue. = Kathe-rine.

Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, knt. son and heir, a Captain in the English army in France, 1513. = Margaret, dau. of Sir Hen. Willoughby, of Wollaton, Kent.

Lyon. Davis, petty Capt. to his brother, Sir John, 1513.

Henry Grey, eldest natural son, was of Toton, co. Nott.

Richard Grey, youngest natural son, had Radcliffe, co. Nottingham.

Margaret, wife of John Sheffield, mother to Edmund, Lord Sheffield.

Agnes, a nun.

Elizabeth, wife of Lord Fitzgerrard, son and heir to the Earl of Kildare.

Anne, dau. of John Gevnsford, 1st wife. = George Zouch, of Codnor, esq. son and heir, died 3 & 4 Philip and Mary. = Helen, dau. of .... Lane, 2nd wife.

Richard. William, died S. P.

Henry. Mary.

Elizabeth, married twice, Gifford was her first husband.

Lucy, Anne, Audrey, and Francis, all died S. P.

William, 2nd son. George, 3rd son. Margaret, 1st wife to Augustine Babington, 2ndly to ..... Ridgeley.

Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, knt. son and heir, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary. = Elizabeth, daugh. of Richard Whalley, esq.

Thomas. Henry. Sydney. Nicholas. Mary. Eleanor, wife of Thomas Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, Notts. esq.

David, Edmund, Gervase, Anthony, and Burvile, all died S. P.

Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, knt. son and heir, aged 5 years in 1569, living in 1615. = Maria, dau. of Sir Henry Berkeley, knt.

Nicholas.

John Zouch, esq. son and heir apparent, joined his father in selling Codnor and other estates.

Maria.

Isabella.

The descent of the family of Grey is deduced by a French genealogist and antiquary of great repute (Francis de Belloforest, of Cominges) from Rollo, chamberlain to Robert, Duke of Normandy, who obtained by grant from his master the castle and honour of Croy, in Picardy, whence the surname of De Croy changed into De Grey, is said to have originated. In Howard's lately published Life of Lady Jane Grey, the descent of this family from Rolla to Sir Henry Grey, of Turroc, is given as stated in the pedigree.

This Sir Henry de Grey, 6 Richard I. obtained from the king a grant of the manor of Turroc, in Essex. 8 Richard I. William de Brewere, sheriff, gave account of 100*s.* of Henry De Grey scutage for five knights' fees, because he was in the king's service beyond the sea. King John, in the first year of his reign, confirmed the said charter with special license to hunt the fox and hare in any lands belonging to the crown, except the king's own demesnes. In 13 John, Henry de Grey held six knights' fees of the honour of Peverel, which came to the king by escheat in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, viz. in Henoure one, in Normanton one, in Shirland one, in Codenoure and Touton one, in Radcliff one, and Beely one. In 1 Henry III. he had a grant of the manor of Grimstone, county of Nottingham, from Robert

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Bardolf, for his support in the king's service. This Robert Bardolf died in 9 Henry III. when the said Henry De Grey, having married Isolda, daughter of Hugh Bardolf, and niece and co-heir of the said Robert Bardolf, shared with Maud Bardolf and others all the lands of the said Robert. His issue by her was six sons, the eldest son and heir,

Richard, whose principal seat was at Codnor, adhered to king John in all his wars against the barons, and had the lands in Leicestershire of John de Humez, his father-in-law, who bore arms against the king, given him for his services. In 2 John, he had all the lands of Simon de Courcy, in Lincolnshire. In 10 Henry III. he was made governor of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; in 12 Henry III. he had the custody of the castle of Devises; 20th of same, he was sheriff of Northumberland. In 26 of same reign he was by writ required to fit himself with horse and arms to attend the king into France. 30 Henry III. on the death of Isolda, his mother (who had married Reginald de Mendre) he did homage and had livery of all the lands she held in the counties of Nottingham and Derby. 36 Henry III. "the king called all the Londoners together, and bade the bishops excite them to take a voyage with him to the Holy land, when but few of them would go; this Richard, and John his brother, readily consented, and the king kissed them and called them his brothers." 42 Henry III. he was made constable of Dover castle, warden of the cinque ports, and discovered much treasure which the king's enemies had ready to convey into France. In the following year he had his commission renewed for being constable of Dover castle. In this year he was deprived of the custody of Dover castle, and went over to the barons, and was with young Mountfort at Kenilworth, who was marching to join his father in the north. A party of prince Edward's horse surprised this Richard and his son John in the night, and his lands were extended, but were restored again by virtue of the Dictum de Kenilworth, on payment of their fines. In 1240, he founded in Aylesford Wood, in Kent, a house for Carmelites, in imitation of those he had seen in the Holy land. And died about 1255, leaving a son and heir.

John de Grey, of Codnor, who died 56 Henry III. 1271, seised of Codnor, an old escheat of the crown, Sheringham, county of Norfolk, Turroc, in Essex, of a knights' fee in Elsford, of a knights' fee in Hoo, of Radcliff and Toton, county of Nottingham, Evington, county of Leicester, of Newbottle, in Northamptonshire, and that

Henry, his son and heir, was 14 years of age. Who, in 10 Edward I. being in the king's army, in Wales, had scutage of all his tenements in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Essex, Leicester, Nottingham, and Derby: 22 of same reign he had summons to be at Portsmouth well accoutred: 23 and 25 of that reign he was also in the king's service. In 29 of same he was in the king's service in Scotland, and was of the retinue of Prince Edward: 29th same he entered into a recognizance to Edward Payne, in the penalty of £10,000. to be void if he did not sell or alienate the manor of Toton and Eastwood, county of Nottingham, but suffer them to descend to Richard, his son and heir. In 31 of same reign he was again in the Scotch wars. In 1 Edward II. he was one of the barons, who, under their hands and seals, obliged themselves to defend the king, his crown and dignity against all men. He gave a cottage in Sheringham, county of Norfolk, to a religious house in Buckinghamshire, to pray for the souls of himself and Alice, his wife. He died 2 Edward II. (1309). He was the first Baron Grey de Codnor, by writ, and was succeeded by

Richard, Lord Grey, his son and heir, aged 26 years. Who, 2 Edward II. had livery of his father's lands: 4th of same he was in the Scotch wars; and in the 6th of same was seneschal of Gascony: 8th of same had the wardship of Ralph, son and heir of Edward Bassett; and the same year was ordered to advance to Newcastle with horse and arms. In the 12th of same he was again in the Scotch wars. In the 13th same he was in the retinue of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk. 17th of same he was made steward of the duchy of Acquitain; and the next year he went with his brother to take possession of the duchy, because the French king refused to do homage to the king of England for it. In 18 Edward II. the jury found it not

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to the king's loss if he granted John, the son of Richard de Grey, and Alianore, his wife, to retain the castle of Codnor with the members in Derbyshire, and that of Toton remaining over, &c. In 3 Edward III. this Richard de Grey claimed the emendation of the assize of bread, and ale broken in Toton, as a member of Codnor. In 19 Edward II. and 1 Edward III. he was constable of Nottingham castle; and in the latter year he was sent in the king's service into the marches of Scotland. In 4 Edward III. he obtained a charter for a market and two fairs at his manors of Turroc, in Essex, and Elford, in Kent, and for free warren in all his demesnes in Codnor, county of Derby: 7th of same he was summoned to be at Newcastle on Trinity Sunday, well accoutred, to march with the king against the Scotch: 8th of same he obtained a charter for a market every Thursday, at his manor of Denby, county of Derby, with a fair on the Eve of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. He died 9 Edward III. seised of the manor of Aylesford, in Kent, manor and castle of Codnor, county of Derby, Manor of Turroc, in Essex, &c. leaving his son and heir,

John, Lord Grey, 28 years of age. Who, in 3 Edward III. his father being alive, was in the king's service in Scotland, where he behaved himself so bravely that the same king, in the 9th of his reign, acknowledging his great services, acquitted him of all he owed in the exchequer, and gave him livery of all his lands, save Joan, his mother's dowry. In 11 Edward III. he was in the Scotch wars; and the year following he was in Flanders, in the king's service. In 13 Edward III. on a general summons of all the king's commanders to provide arms, he was exempt, being then in Flanders: 14th of same he was in the naval fight near Sluys: the beginning of the following year he was in the Scotch wars; and afterwards went with Edward, Earl of Derby, into France, and because he staid there the next year, he was exempted from finding men to guard the coast. In 18 Edward III. he and two others were commissioned to array all the men in Derbyshire from sixteen to sixty years of age against the Scotch: 20th of same he went with the king in his expedition into France, where he was the following year with the Earl of Lancaster. He was so active a person, and in such high esteem with the king, that he was made a Knight of the Garter, on the first foundation of the order: 26th of same he was joined in commission with William, Lord Deincourt, to array all the knights and esquires and men at arms in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, in case of an invasion from France. In 29 and 32 Edward III. he was in the wars with France, with Henry, Earl of Lancaster. In 33rd of same he was made governor of Rochester castle for life. In 39 Edward III. he obtained license to go on a pilgrimage. In 45th of same, being grown aged, and not able to endure travel, he had a special patent from the king, enumerating his valour and services, exempting him from all further services. He died about 1392, 15 Richard II. By Alice de Insula, his wife, he had two sons, Henry and John, both of whom served in the French wars, 43 Edward III.; Henry, the eldest, died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son,

Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, grandson and heir. Who, in 16 Richard II. (1393) did homage to the king, and had livery of his lands. In 17 and 21 Richard II. he was in the wars of France. In 2 Henry IV. (April 6) he was constituted admiral of the king's fleet from the mouth of the Thames towards the northern parts of England. The same year he was jointly, with Sir Stephen Scrope, constituted governor of Roxburgh castle. In 3rd of same he was in the French wars; and two years after made Justice of South Wales. In 8th of same he was constable of Nottingham castle and chief ranger of Sherwood forest for life. In 14th of same he was made governor of a castle in the duchy of Acquitain: in which year, being chamberlain to the king, he was joined in commission with Thomas, Bishop of Durham, to treat of a marriage with the Duke of Burgundy, between his daughter and the king's eldest son. In 2 Henry V. he was joined in commission with the same Bishop to treat of a marriage between Henry V. and the French king's daughter. In the same year he was one of the commissioners to treat of a truce between Scotland and England. In the following year he was made lord warden of the East Marches, and commanded with John, Lord Nevile, to receive Henry, the son of Sir Henry Percy, at the hands of the Duke of Albany, governor of Scotland. In 5 Henry V. he was

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made governor of the castle of Angevin, in Normandy: he was afterwards made a Knight of the Garter. He married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Ralph, Lord Bassett, of Sapcote, and had two sons and one daughter, and died, 6 Henry VI. seised in fee amongst other things of the castle and manor of Codnor, and was succeeded by

John, Lord Grey, his son and heir, aged 22 years on his father's death. He had issue one son, Henry, who died in the same year as his father 9 Henry VI. This John, Lord Grey, having no surviving issue, was succeeded by his brother,

Henry, Lord Grey, then 25 years of age. He married Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry, Lord Percy, of Athol, and died 22 Henry VI. (1443) being succeeded by

Henry, last Lord Grey, of Codnor, son and heir, aged 9 years at his father's death. This Lord being much devoted to chemistry, obtained a license for the transmutation of metals. In 1458, he confirmed his father's appointment of John Clarke, to be keeper of the parks of Codnor and Alderear, with a salary of 2*d.* a day. In 13 Edward IV. in consideration of his great services, he had a grant for forty years of a large tract of land in Ireland. In 1 Richard III. he had another grant of lands. In 5 Henry VII. he suffered a recovery of the manors of Dunham, Eastwood, Toton, Barton, and Radcliffe, which he settled on his two natural sons (by Catherine Finderne) named Henry Grey, of Toton, and Richard Grey, of Ratcliff. His Lordship married Catherine, said to be daughter to the Earl of Devonshire. 10th September, 8 Henry VII. he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Aylesford, in Kent. He died on the vigil of Easter Eve, 10 Henry VII. (1496) without lawful issue.

On his death the posterity of his aunt Elizabeth, who married John Zouch, a younger son of William, Lord Zouch, of Harringworth, inherited Codnor castle and manor. In 1513, Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, was a Captain in the vanguard of the king's army in France, and his brother, Davy, was his petty Captain. On his death, his son and heir, Sir George Zouch, succeeded him, who died 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, when it was found that he held the castle and manor of Codnor with their appurtenances, and twenty messuages in Ripeley, thirteen cottages in Codnor, Heanor, Langley, and Loscoe; and the manor of Ripeley, and twenty messuages in Ripeley, Butterley, Pentriche, Moorehaye (Marehay) Hatcher, Ufton, and Pandley fields, in the county of Derby, of the Queen in capite by knights' service, and that John Zouch was his son and heir. This John was afterwards knighted, and died before 37 Elizabeth. In which year, as also 47th of the same reign, John Zouch, his son and heir, claimed, as son and heir of John Zouch, knt. son and heir of George Zouch, esq. son and heir of John Zouch, knt. son and heir of John Zouch, esq. son and heir of Elizabeth Grey, daughter of Richard, Lord Grey, father of Henry, Lord Grey, father of Henry, last Lord Grey.

This John Zouch, of Codnor, was knighted 1615. In 1634, he and his son and heir apparent, John, sold Codnor castle manor and the rest of their estates. After which the family are said to have removed into Ireland. From one of Sir Aston Cokayne's Poems, addressed to Mrs. Milward, it appears that Sir John Zouch emigrated to Virginia, where he and his daughter Catherine both died, when Isabella, another daughter (the Lady to whom the poem above mentioned is addressed) came back to England, and married Mr. Milward, one of the younger sons of Sir Thomas Milward, of Eaton Dovedale, in this county, knt.: but whether there were any more children, or whether John Zouch, esq. left any issue has not been ascertained.

In 1611, there resided in Derby a Lindley Zouch, but whether of this family it is not ascertained.

Several of the Zouch family of Codnor has served the office of high sheriff for this county, as will be seen by reference to the list in the Appendix of the first volume.

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Pedigree of the family of MASTER, *of Codnor.*

ARMS—*Azure*, a fesse, embattled, between three Griffins' heads, erased, *Or.*

CREST—A Unicorn's head, *Argent*, issuing out of a mural crown, *Or.*

John Master, of East Longdon, in Kent, esq. died 1538. — Elizabeth.

- Thomas Master, of Stodmash, which he gave to his sister, having no issue.
- James Master, of East Langdon, esq. buried at Ospring, in Kent, 1631.
- Martha Norton, of London.
- John, of Finghsham.
- Elizabeth, married ..... Courthorpe.

- Sir Edward Master, of East Langdon, knt. eldest son, Governor of Dover castle, died Aug. 11, 1648, aged 74 years, buried in St. Michael's chapel, Canterbury, where is his monument.*
  - Richard Master, of East Langdon, esq. died, aged 65, in 1669. This Richard had by Anne, his wife, 20 children, born in 25 years; from the birth of the first, in 1627, to the death of Sibella, in 1747, was 100 yrs.
    1. James Master, of East Langdon, esq. died August 1702, aged 75, bur. in Great St. Bartholonew's church, London. Married Joyce, dau. of Sir Christopher Turnour, of Milton, county Bedford, and had issue 4 sons and 10 daughters.†
    - Diana, dau. of Sir Thos. Bendish, of Ramstead, in Essex, bart.
    - 13. Sir Streynsham Master, of Codnor castle, co. Derby, knt. sometime Governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, high sheriff of the county of Derby, in 1712.
      - Elizabeth, 2nd daughter of Richard Legh, of Lyme, co. Chester, esq.
      16. Sibella, mar. ..... Glover, of London, died in 1727.
      17. Frances, mar. Thomas Welsh, of London, merchant.
      18. Nathaniel Master, M. D.
      19. William, mar. the wid. of Burgess Watson, of Oxfords. whose mother was a Munny.
      20. Martha, died unmarried.
    - 2. Edward Master, L.L. D. mar. Diana, heiress of Brown Harwood, of Hailam, co. Oxon.
      3. Margaret, mar. Col. Henry Oxenden, of Brook, co. Kent.
      4. Richard, mar. in Holland.
      5. Edward.
      6. Mary, mar. Escot, Archdeacon of Exeter.
      7. Robert, mar. ....., and had issue.
      8 Elizabeth.
      9. Henry.
      10. John, mar. Miss Belkington, in Ireland, and had issue.
      11. Anne, died young.
      12. Audrey.
      14. George.
      15. Charles, mar. ... Cooper.
  - Anne, dau. of Sir James Oxenden, of Dean, in East Kent, knt. died in 1705, aged 99 years and 6 mon. buried in the church of St. Bartholonew the Great, London.†
  - Eight children, supposed to have died young.
  - Frances, married Sir William Mann, of Kent.
    Elizabeth, married ..... Stanton, of co. Warwick, and had issue.
    Anne, married ..... Nut, of Knackington, and had issue.
    Audrey, married Sir Thomas Pierce, bart.
    Katherine, mar. ..... Bromfield, of co. Sussex.
    Martha, married ..... Watts, of London.
- Audrey, or Ethelridia, dau. and co-heir of Robert Streynsham, of Ospring, esq. by his wife, dau. of William Whiteman, of Middlesex, esq.
- Nathaniel Master, of Yotes, in Kent, esq. 2nd son, married Lady Walsingham, and left issue.
- Martha, married Sir William Cowper, of Hatling Court, in Kent, and by her ancestor of the present Earl Cowper.

* In St. Michael's Chapel, Canterbury, is the following memorial of this family. "Memoriæ Edwardi Master equitis aurati promegeniti Jacobi Master de East Langdon prope Doroberniam in agro Cantiensi Arm. qui uxorem duxit Ethelredam Streynsham filiam natu maximam et hæredem alteram Roberti Streynsham de Ospringe in eodem agro Arm. eum hac, quindena prole, auctus quadraginti sex annos feliciter convixit; obiit 11 Aug. A. D. 1648, aged 71."

† In Great St. Bartholomew's church, London, is the following inscription: "Near this place lyes the body

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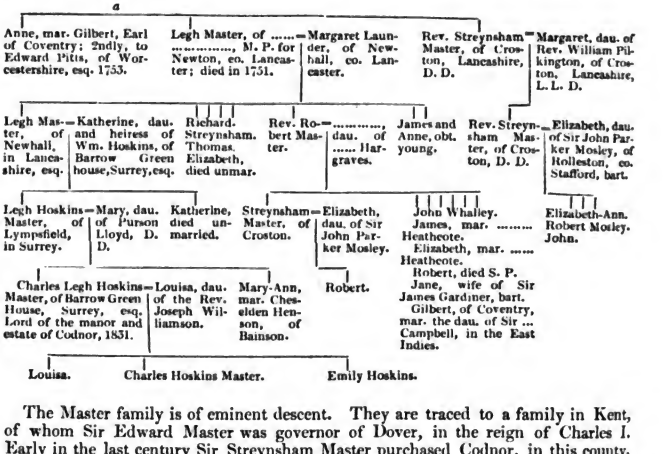

The Master family is of eminent descent. They are traced to a family in Kent, of whom Sir Edward Master was governor of Dover, in the reign of Charles I. Early in the last century Sir Streynsham Master purchased Codnor, in this county. Sir Streynsham had been governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies, and was high sheriff of the county of Derby in 1712. The nephew of Sir Steynsham was a distinguished naval commander, and died without issue at the age of 42, as set forth on his monument. The present proprietor of the manor of Codnor is Charles Legh Hoskins Master, resident at Barrow Green House, in Surrey, which property came into the family about a century ago, by the marriage of Legh Master, of Newhall, Lancashire, with Katherine, daughter and heiress of William Hoskins.

Cold Eaton, see Alsop.

Conksbury, in Yolgrave.

COOMBS EDGE, a township, see Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Coplow Dale, in Hope.

Cotes Park, in Alfreton parish.

Cotmanhay, a small village in Ilkeston parish.

of James Master, of East Langdon, in the county of Kent. esq. son of Richard Master, of the same place, esq. by Anne, daughter of James Oxenden, of Dean, in the parish of Wingham, in the county of Kent, knt. by whom he had 12 sons and 8 daughters; he was the son of Sir Edward Master, of the same place, knt. Governor of Dover castle, by Audery, one of the daughters and co-heiress of Robert Streynsham, of Ospring, in the county of Kent, esq. which James departed this life August 9, 1702, aged 75: the same Anne, his mother, died January 3, aged 99 and 6 months, and lies interred in this place. He married Joyce, only daughter of Sir Christopher Tournour, of Milton Earnest, in the county of Bedford, knt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in the reign of King Charles the Second, by whom he had 4 sons and 10 daughters. His only surviving son, Streynsham Master, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Richard Oxenden, of Brook, in the parish of Wingham, in the county of Kent, esq. and departed this life June 22, 1724, aged 42, being married 4 months, and lies there interred, leaving no issue. The said Streynsham Master commanded several ships in the royal navy, and did, in the year 1718, particularly distinguish himself against the Spaniards, on the coast of Sicily, by forcing the Spanish Admiral in Chief to surrender to him."

In the parish church of Wingham, in Kent, is the following: "To the memory of Streynsham Master, of Brook, in this parish, esq. only son of James Master, of East Langdon, in this county, esq. by Joyce, only daughter of Christopher Tournour, of Milton Earnest, in the county of Bedford, knt. He was a gentleman of strict honour and signal bravery, who, having commanded several ships in the royal navy, did, in the year 1718, particularly distinguish himself in the engagement against the Spaniards, on the coast of Sicily, in commanding the Superb man-of-war in the British fleet, under Sir George Byng, now Lord Viscount Torrington, by taking and forcing the Spanish Admiral in Chief to surrender to him. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Richard Oxenden, esq. Barrister at Law, younger son of Sir Henry Oxenden, of Dean, bart. by Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Henry Oxenden, of Brook, esq. He died June 22, 1724, aged 42, four months and a few days after his marriage, universally lamented by his friends, leaving a mournful widow, who erected this monument to express her sincere love for his memory."

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Cow Dale, in Bakewell parish.
Cowhouse Lane, in Duffield parish.
Cowley, in Dronfield parish.
Cowley, a small village in Darley-in-the-Dale parish.
Cow-low, in Hope parish.
Cow Way, in Duffield parish.
Coxbench, a small village in Duffield and Horsley parishes.
Cressbrook Cotton Mill, in Tideswell parish.
Creswell, a small village in Elmton and Whitwell parishes.

Crich. CRICH, a market-town, lies about 5 m. eastwardly from Wirksworth, and about 4 m. from Alfreton, which is the post town, and 12 m. from Derby. The parish is chiefly in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, but extends partly into Scarsdale and Wirksworth hundreds. The parish of Crich includes the townships of Crich, Wessington and Tansley.

CRICH PARISH.	POPULATION.					Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821. Houses.	1821. Families.	1821. Persons.		
Crich township	1413	1828	392	394	2024	3413	4262 8 7
Tansley township	381	370	86	95	449	1000	846 3 0
Wessington township	512	373	87	87	488	920	
	2306	2571	565	576	2961	5333	

Crich is a township comprising the villages of Fritchley, Dark lane, Edge Moor, Codington, Wheatcroft, and Plaistow, part of Upper and Nether Holloway, and Wakebridge, which form one constablewick. In 1821, this township contained 392 houses, 394 families, and 2024 inhabitants. Of the families, 117 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 165 in trade or handicraft, and 112 variously; the greater part of the latter were miners. There are now 420 houses and 2300 inhabitants. There was formerly a market at Crich, and although there are no records of its grant, it appears to have been of considerable antiquity. It was attempted to be revived about the middle of the last century, at which period it had long been discontinued. In 1810, it was again opened, and still continues to be held on Thursdays, for provisions, &c. but is not much resorted to. There are two fairs held on the 6th of April, and the 11th of October, for horses, cows, sheep, pigs, pedlars' wares, &c. On Crich cliff, the greatest elevation in the neighbourhood, and about half a mile north of the church, Francis Hurt, esq. grandfather of the present Francis Hurt, of Alderwasley, esq. erected an obelisk, called Crich stand, which commands a very extensive view over the surrounding country, particularly towards the east and south, and was one of the stations chosen by Colonel Mudge when he made his general survey of the kingdom. The circular tower serves as a land mark amongst the hills of Derbyshire. It is ascended from within, and from the top of it a view is obtained of a wide extent of country, intersected with roads, rivers and canal, studded with villages and houses, vales and eminences—in some places dark with masses of intervening woods, in others enlivened with cultivated fields; the whole presenting to the eye of the spectator an immense panorama of interesting objects.

"The hills in this part of Derbyshire, on both sides of the Derwent, rise majestically from the valley. They present a pleasing variety of outline, and their steep sides are adorned with some of the most beautiful woods that ever waved their branches to the winds. The river, with here and there a bridge thrown across the stream, courses through the depths of the vale, and its margin is enriched with almost every object that can delight in landscape scenery.

"The road from Crich to Cromford is carried along the side of a steep hill by a gradual descent. It first passes the Holloways along a kind of mountain terrace that overlooks a long series of miles of beautiful country: it then sinks rapidly amongst the thick woods that border Lea mill. Every step along this road varies the pros-

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pect, and the traveller is sometimes delighted with the beauty, and at others elevated by the magnificence of the views it presents."

The town of Crich is built on a considerable elevation, and its church and stand are very conspicuous objects from a distance of several miles round. The village occupies the summit of an immense limestone hill, that overlooks all the eminences around it. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by working the lead mines (some of which are very rich) in the getting and burning of limestone (which is excellently adapted for agricultural and building purposes) the manufacture of stockings and agriculture.

The following is the Custom of the Lead Mines, within the manor and liberty of Crich.

ARTICLE 1.

The steward of the court leet and court baron within the manor and liberty of Crich, shall be the steward for deciding such differences wherein a steward shall be thought necessary to be called upon, pursuant to the following Articles.

2. The lords, with the rest who are concerned for lot and cope, are to choose an honest man to be bar-master, and the steward to give him his oath, which oath is, "That he shall be just between lord and miner, and between miner and miner and burner, to the best of his knowledge and good conscience."

3. For a new rake or vein, the miner is to give one dish of the first ore therein gotten to the bar-master, for which the bar-master is to measure him out two meers of ground, containing thirty yards apiece, viz. from the middle of the spindle at either end a meer of ground, and then the lords are to have at either end half a meer, containing fifteen yards apiece, and then the miner is to have every meer of ground as far as he is possessed of paying to the lords to every ninth dish of ore therein gotten, and freeing the same from taker meer to taker meer, as far as he is possessed of.

4. For an old rake or vein for one dish of ore to the bar-master, the miner is to have from the middle of the spindle at either end fifteen yards, which maketh a whole meer or thirty yards, and the lords no half meer, the miner freeing every taker meer of ground.

5. If the miner be possessed of twenty or thirty meers of ground, being more or less and lawfully taken and stoced, and given away by the bar-master, and booked and kept in lawful possession, it is not the custom within the manor of Crich for any man to take such meers until such time as the bar-master shall think fit to give the same away: and the person or persons to whom they are given shall pay the bar-master four pence for every meer of ground for booking.

6. The buyer or burner is to pay six pence a load to the lords for cope for every load or nine dishes of ore, for which the buyer is to have regress and frecgress.

7. If any partner having a share or part of a mine within the manor and liberty of Crich, refusing to pay his part or share of the charges, his partners making three lawful reckonings, two weeks to a reckoning that they will swear to, and complaining to the bar-master, who shall then show or send to him the reckoning (if he can conveniently) and if he doth not pay or cause to be paid the same in ten days after such notice, the bar-master may lawfully give his part away for non-payment.

8. Hillock ore, or forested ore, the bar-master may allow what he pleases after the first washing or ore found in old hillocks, the buyer paying six pence a load cope.

9. It is not custom for the miner to go into a fresh close of ground to dig or delve for lead ore without the tenant's consent, unless the miner can bring in a vein along with him off the common, and then he may, or if there hath been mines or old works the bar-master may set the miner on, the tenant having a third part, or a sixth part, if he will maintain the same, or else not.

10. If any difference shall arise between miner and miner, the party grieved complaining to the bar-master, and giving him four pence to make an arrest, the steward (having proper notice thereof) with the bailiff, bar-master, and those interested in the lot and cope, and then present, shall, within ten days after such arrest, examine witnesses on oath, and determine the same without any jury or twenty-four men, the plaintiff putting into the bar-master's hands a pawn of eighteen shillings and four pence, within four days after such arrest, and the defendant the same sum, the winner having his pawn again, but the loser not. Ten shillings of the said eighteen shillings and four pence going to the steward, and the remaining eight shillings and four pence to be then laid out in entertaining the steward, bailiff, bar-master, and those concerned in the lot and cope, who shall then attend upon this article.

11. If it happen that there be two founders in one vein, and there fall odd ground under fifteen yards, it falls to the lords; it is not serviceable to the miner, but is called a Prim Gap.

12. If there happen to be odd yards of ground adjoining to this liberty, and another under fifteen yards, it is not serviceable to the miner, but it falleth to the lords, but if above, it is the miner's, according to his taking.

13. If it happen that the miner neglecteth to work his mine, and lets it stand unwrought six weeks together, the bar-master may nick it three weeks together, and in four days after the last nick, he may give the same away for want of workmanship lawfully.

14. It is not custom within the manor of Crich, for the miner to set on any old work without the bar-master, or any freed meer of ground, crosses and holes stand but for three days without stoces.

15. It is custom within the manor of Crich, that the first finder of a vein shall go away with it, and not the first freer, if it happen to be all one and the same vein.

16. If any difference shall arise between miner and miner, the bar-master and bailiff may put an end to it, unless there shall be occasion to examine witnesses on oath on both sides. Then the steward is to decide such difference, and award satisfaction as the right shall appear.

17. The bar-master may arrest the ore for wages, or any materials to the mines, as timber, smith work, candles, powder, or bread and cheese and ale, but ale without bread and cheese he cannot. And when the ore is measured, the bar-master takes the money and pays the debt, and returns the remainder to the owner thereof.

18. No miner is to bring any unlawful weapon to the mines; and if it chance that a miner (or any other person whomsoever) quarrels upon the mine and fights and draws blood on the mine, he shall pay the sum of 2s. 6d. before the sun set, otherwise the bar-master may set a fine upon him of 6s. 8d. and arrest his ore for the same.

19. If any miner conveys ore besides the bar-master's dish, the bar-master may set a fine of £2. upon him besides the ore, and the buyer as much, and arrest for the same.

20. The bar-master may go down into any man's mines or grooves, or put any man down to search for any stolen things belonging to the mines.

21. The bar-master may dial any miner's ground, or mine, to see whether he hath two veins or but one, and to see if he doth not trespass upon another miner or drive out of his length. The miner is to drive his

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ground to his stool and to his ground's end, and to give his neighbour insight that the mine be not neglected.

22. If any miner drives into another miner's ground and gets his ore, the bar-master may go down and take three or four honest miners along with him and value the trespass, and cause him to pay as much ore back, or the value of it in money, as they think it worth.

23. If any miner be damped or killed in the mines within this liberty, *the bar-master is instead of a coroner.*

The township contains 3413 acres of limestone and gritstone land (principally tithe free) which is chiefly pasture, and divided into small farms at an average rental of 25*s.* an acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £4262. 8*s.* 7*d.* In the year 1786, the commons and waste lands were enclosed, containing 450 acres. The principal freeholders are John and Thomas Alsop, Lord Almond, Richard Arkwright, esq. Edward Bacon, Joseph Bent, Joseph Barlow, William and Elizabeth Barnes, Lot Beardsley, Isaac Bestwick, Samuel, William, Benjamin, Thomas, and the Executors of Joseph Bowmer, George Brough, the Butterley Company, James and Henry Buxton, Joseph Cartledge, Mary Cawood, Daniel Cooper, John and Thomas Curson, the Cromford Canal Company, George Cowlishaw, Thomas Cheetham, Francis Clay Cabourn, John Dawes, the Duke of Devonshire, George Else, George Elliott, Thomas Frost, John and James, sen. and jun. Fritchley, John Gaunt, John and William Goodale, Miss Gifford, Benjamin and William Greatorex, Edward Greenhough, Anthony Grundy, William Glossop, William Haslam, Isaac and James Harrison, George and Elijah Hall, Francis and Charles Hurt, esqrs. Thomas and Ann Hill, Thomas Hogg, Mrs. Hepworth, Rev. Mr. Hughes, John and Samuel Haynes, Robert Hay, Samuel Henstock, John Hunt, John Hartshorn, Robert Jackson, John Johnson, M'c Kenzie, Thomas Kirk, Samuel and William Leam, John Lowe, J. Lomas, John and George Limb, Joseph Lynam, George and James Marshall, William Marsden, John Mould, Samuel Morrell, Samuel Martin, Rev. Mr. Mason, Thomas Nadin, William Naylor, Joseph Noble, William Edward Nightingale, esq. Job and James Nightingale, Peter Pearson, William Piggin, Thomas, Isaac and Israel Poyser, Jacob Redfern, William Rolley, Widow Rowe, William, Thomas and George Smith, Mr. Simpson, John Saxton, G. B. Strutt, esq. Samuel Stocks, J. Sadler, Lord Scarsdale, Anthony, Jonathan, John, George and Phœbe Storer, John and Mary Silvester, Samuel and John Spencer, John Sims, William Shepstone, George Swindell, John Strange, the Summercote's Company, Moses Stoppard, Samuel and Thomas Travis, William, Thomas and James Taylor, John Tomlinson, the Vicar of Crich, George Vallance, William and George Wilson, James and Thomas Wetton, Nathaniel, German and Thomas Wheatcroft, John Wright, Widow Wragg, Joseph Wild, William White, John and George Walker, Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. William Wood, and George Young. The average annual amount of the last 7 years parochial expenses is £875. 14*s.* 3*d.* There is a workhouse here, to which several other townships subscribe and send their poor, and several friendly societies. These societies hold their festival at Whitsuntide.

About eighty years ago a collection of ancient coins was found near Crich, some of which were stamped in the reigns of Domitian, Adrian, and Diocleſian.

In Crice and Soketorp Leuric and Levenot had four ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to one plough. There are three acres of meadow. Wood pasture three miles long and one broad. And one lead mine. Value in king Edward's time 40*s. now* 30*s. Ralph holds it.* D. B. 318.

To this Ralph succeeded his son, Ralph Fitz Rauf, the first Baron of Crich, in king Stephen's time, who, in the time of Henry I. gave certain lands in Hartshorne to the Knights Templars. To him succeeded Hubert Fitz Ralf, Baron of Crich, who was a great benefactor to Darley abbey, and gave to the king 30 marks' fine to make his woods in Crich a free chase, and to have hounds and deer of his own there, and dying 9 Henry III. Ralph de Freschevile, his next heir, son of Juliana, his daughter, succeeded him in the barony of Crich. His son, Anker de Freschevile, left it to his son Ralfe, who was summoned to parliament as Baron of Crich, 25 Henry III.; who left it to another Ralfe, who, in 19 Edward II. alienated the manor of Crich to Roger Belers and his heirs. He died seised of it in 1325. Sir Roger Belers, who died in 1380, left two daughters, who possessed this manor in moieties, but the whole de-

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volved eventually to the descendants of Sir Robert de Swillington, who married the elder. From the Swillingtons the manor passed by inheritance to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, who, in the reign of Henry VI. sold the reversion to John Talbot, the second Earl of Shrewsbury. Upon the death of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1616, it was divided amongst his three daughters and co-heiresses, the Countesses of Pembroke, Kent, and Arundel. The Countess of Pembroke's share passed through the Saviles to an ancestor of the Earl of Thanet, who is the present proprietor. The Countess of Kent conveyed her share to her uncle Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury. The Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1710, sold the lands, which were soon after divided into parcels: and, in 1711, conveyed his third of the manor or barony to William Sudbury and four other persons. The remaining third was sold in 1660 for £3270. by the Honourable Henry Howard, to Anthony Bennet and Ralph Smith. A short abstract of which deed, and two others relating to this manor, here follows:

"By Indenture of feoffment, dated 7th April, 1660. The Honourable Henry Howard (second son of the late Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Arundel and Surrey) and the Right Honourable Lady Anne, his wife. In consideration of £3270. did grant, release, enfeoffe and confirm unto Thomas Wright, of Fritchley, gent. Anthony Bennett, of Brackenfield, gent. Ralph Smith, of Hognaston, yeoman, Richard Verdon, of Fritchley, yeoman, John Oates and John Wellon, of Wheatcroft, yeomen, and William Wood, of Crich, yeoman, all that the third part of the manor or lordship of Crich, with the rights, members and appurtenances thereof, in the county of Derby, and the third part of the chase of Crych aforesaid, and of Culland park, in Crych aforesaid, and the third part of a limestone quarry and limeing, with the appurtenances, and the third part of the red lead mill and the water corn mill, in Crych aforesaid, and the third part of all and singular the messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises in Crych, Lea and Tansley, to the said manor belonging, and the third part of all and singular other houses, edifices, buildings, lodges, barns, stables, courts, yards, orchards, gardens, tofts, crofts, closes, enclosed grounds, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, mines, and quarries of stone, coal and ironstone, woods, underwoods, trees, with the ground and soil thereof, commons, common of pasture, common grounds, wastes, heaths, moors, marshes, mills, wears, waters, streams, watercourses, ways, easements, passages, rents, chief rent, rent secke, and all other rents and services, courts, court leet and court baron, view of frank pledge, perquisites and profits of courts, fines, amerciaments, waifs, estrays, tolls, customs, duties, rights, royalties, liberties, privileges, immunities, franchises, profits, commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever to the said manor or lordship of Crych, or other the premises belonging, &c. situate, lying, and being in the parishes, fields and precincts of Crych, Lea, Tansley, Crych chase, Culland park, Fritchley, Wheatcroft, Over Holloway, Nether Holloway, Coddington, or Lindey lane, every or any of them, in the said county of Derby, and the reversion, &c. and all and singular deeds, &c. to be delivered up on or before 20th September then next, &c. to hold to the said Smith and Bennett, their heirs and assigns, for ever. To whom the grantor warrants the said third part, and covenants with them to levy a fine to ensure to them in fee, in order that a common recovery might be thereof suffered, which should ultimately be to the use of Wright, Verdon, and the others. Grantor covenants that for and notwithstanding any act, &c. by him, or by Thomas, then Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Henry, late Earl of Arundel and Surrey, his father, Thomas, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, his grandfather, and the Lady Alathea, his wife, Countess of Arundel and Surrey, Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, sister of the said Alathea, or Gilbert (then) late Earl of Shrewsbury, father of the said Alathea and Elizabeth, &c. for the title, &c. and that free and clearly, &c. except one lease, dated April, 1658, made by the said Henry Howard and others, Lords of the said manor of Crych for thirty-one years, unto James Wright, John Newton, gent. and others, their partners for the carrying on the great sough and grooves within the said manor, and that within seven years he would do any other for further assurance, &c."

Bennett and Smith disposed of the above purchased third part of the manor in severalties, as is partly evident by the following short abstract:

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"14th February, 12 Charles II. (1660) Anthony Bennett, of Brackenfield, gent. and Ralph Smith, of Hognaston, yeoman, granted two-thirds of [the mineral duties of] the lot and cope of Crich to John Newton, of Okerthorpe, gent. Anthony Wood, of Wakebridge, yeoman, Robert Sage, of Wirksworth, yeoman, and Francis Alleyn, of the Lea, yeoman."

"30th December, 19 Charles II. (1667) By a deed of four parts, made between the said Anthony Wood of the first part, the said Francis Alleyn of the second part, William Newton, of Okerthorpe, gent. son of the said John Newton (then late deceased) of the third part, and George Hopkinson, of Ible, gent. (executor of the said Robert Sage, then late deceased) of the fourth part. After reciting the former deed of 1660, and the deaths of Newton and Sage, the shares of each party are declared and granted to each other: viz. one-eighth of two-thirds of one-third of the manor, viz. one-thirty-sixth of the whole lot and cope to William Newton, in fee; one-eighth of two-thirds of one-third, or three-thirty-sixths, or one-twelfth of the whole to Anthony Wood, in fee; three-eighth parts of the said two parts of the said one-third, being three-thirty-sixths, or one-twelfth of the whole to George Hopkinson; and one-eighth part of two-thirds of the same one-third, being one-thirty-sixth of the whole to Francis Alleyn, in fee."

The manor is now in many shares, and the lords are owners of the mineral duties of lot and cope; and John Charge, of Chesterfield, esq. the steward of the manor, is the sole judge and arbiter of all mineral causes arising within the manor.

The manor of Wakebridge belonged at an early period to a family whose ancestor took his name from the place. Peter, son of Ralph de Wakebrugge, married a daughter of Hubert Fitz Ralph, Lord of Crich, in the reign of king John. Sir William de Wakebridge distinguished himself in the wars of France, and is spoken of by Wyrley in his Use of Arms, as being a valiant knight, though he bore colour upon colour in his arms; he died without issue, in the reign of Edward III. Cecilia, his sister and heiress, brought his estate to her husband, John Pole, of Newborough, in the county of Stafford, by whom she had three sons; Peter, ancestor of Pole, of Radborne, Edmund, and Ralph whose posterity continued here till the death of his descendant, John Pole, esq. in 1724, when it passed to his great nephew, Garalt Morphy, whose brother and heir, Edward, sold it in 1771 to Peter Nightingale, of Lea, esq. by his bequest this manor passed to his great nephew, William Edward Shore, esq. who has taken the name of Nightingale, and is the present proprietor. The old mansion was taken down about the year 1771, but there are still some remains of a chapel.

"Wakeburge, or Wakebridge, was built by Sir William Wakeburge, who was a great benefactor to the church of Crich, as appears by his arms so often set up within the church. He also built a fine chapel at Wakeburge, which he garnished with an organ and other costly devises." *Harleian Manuscripts.*

The ancient gothic spire church (which stands above the town) is dedicated to St. Mary. It is very neat and commodious, and has a centre, two side aisles, and a chancel. Lysons states that in the reign of king Stephen, Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, gave this church to Darley abbey, but it is more probable that Ralph Fitz Ralph, first Baron of Crich, in that reign, was the donor. A chantry was founded in this church "for God's service, and maintaining of poor folk," by Sir William de Wakebridge, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Catherine: and another, in 1361, was founded by Sir William de Wakebridge, Richard de Chesterfield, and Richard de Tissington, in honour of the Virgin Mary. The income of the former was valued, in 1547, at £12. 4*s.* 4½*d.* per annum; the other, at £6. 3*s.* 4*d.* The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £10. 12*s.* and yearly tenths 13*s.* 1*d.* The vicarage has been several times augmented; by a parliamentary grant, in 1813, of £600.; in 1826, of £600.; and by subscription and queen Anne's bounty to the amount of £400. Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, is the impropriator of the great tithes; the Rev. Thomas Cornthwaite, vicar; and Sir Willoughby Wolstan Dixie, bart. is supposed to be patron of the vicarage.

The following document, written between 1766 and 1786, by Mr. John Reynolds,

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will best illustrate the gift of this church to Darley abbey, and the claim of the Dixie family to the advowson.

"Hubert Fitz Ralph (scilicet Hubertus filius Radulfi) in the year 1175, granted to Albin, abbot of Derley, and the canons there, *inter alia*, the church of Criche, which his father before time had granted them, with all appurtenances thereto belonging (ut eam ita plenæ et libere et quiete teneant ac habeant sicut eam tenuerunt et habuerunt cum possessionibus illes quas habuit ecclerіæ die purificationis beata Mariæ proxime post captionem Willielmi Regis Scotiæ.) And from this time to the general dissolution of monasteries, the abbots of Darley, for the time being, continued patrons to this church.

"The monastery of Darley was dissolved by authority of parliament in 1540, being 31 Henry VIII. and all its estates and possessions were thereby given to the king (see Stat. 31 Henry VIII. cap. 13.) Hence the right of presentation to the vicarage of Crich, as well as the impropriate rectory became vested in the crown, where, I think [meaning the vicarage] it still remains, for several reasons as will appear hereafter.

"King Henry VIII. (anno regni sui 36) granted to Thomas Babington *(inter alia)* the tithes of Washington, within the parish of Criche, but nothing is mentioned of the presentation to the vicarage of Crich in this grant. (Tenendas de Rege in capite 36 Henry VIII. p. 51.)

"When, or even to whom, the tithes of the rest of the parish of Crich were granted, namely, Crich, Plaistow, Fritchley, &c. I do not remember ever to have seen, but most likely they were granted to the same Thomas Babington, or else to his son, Sir Henry Babington, or grandson, Anthony Babington, esq. because this Anthony Babington had the tithes of the *whole parish of Crich*, but whether he had the advowson or right of presentation, I know not, but that would easily be found by searching the Court of Augmentations. The said Anthony Babington sold to John Claye, of Crich, gent. all his lands and tithes in Cryche alias Cruche, Plaistow, Egge alias Edge, &c. (what were contained in the grant or grants, I have not seen, as before mentioned) excepting two farms therein excepted (and still known); and a fine was passed to perfect the title in Trinity term, anno 27 Elizabeth, 1584, between John Claye, gent. and Anthony Babington and Margery, his wife, deforcients, but no mention is made of the presentation to the vicarage in this fine. The said John Claye, 1st October, 10 James I. 1612, settled all his estates in Cryche alias Cruche, upon his three daughters, &c.; but in this settlement deed *no mention is made at all of the presentation aforesaid:* hence it does not seem that the right of presentation was ever in Claye; and if so, neither in Sir Wolstan Dixie, nor Sir Edward Wilmott, as both claim under him. The before mentioned Anthony Babington was afterwards found guilty of high treason, against queen Elizabeth (by siding with Mary, queen of the Scots) and executed in September, 1586, and *all his* estates forfeited to the crown; so that, if the right of presentation was in him, it reverted back again to the crown, whence it came.

"Sundry estates of this Anthony Babington, in our neighbourhood, were granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, (amongst which were the two farms in Crich, which were excepted in Babington's deed to Claye) both of which Raleigh sold; others [were granted] to Henry, Earl of Kent; some were enjoyed by Francis Babington, of the borough of Leicester, esq. (brother or nephew to the said Anthony) and by him, and the said Earl of Kent, were sold to divers freeholders about the year 1634, but I never heard that any, claiming under these, pretended to have a right to the presentation.

"Mary, one of the three daughters and co-heirs of John Claye, before mentioned, was wife to Timothy Pusey, of Selston, in the county of Nottingham, esq. and carried this estate of her father's to him, and he enjoyed it in 1646 and 1647. Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters and co-heirs of the said Timothy Pusey and Mary Claye, his wife, married William Willoughby, esq. [son and heir of Sir Rotherham Willoughby, of Muschamp, county of Nottingham] and had a son, Sir William Willoughby, and a daughter, Mary Willoughby, who married Beaumont Dixie,

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esq. (after the death of his father, Sir Wolstan Dixie) Sir Beaumont Dixie, bart. This Sir William Willoughby had a son, William, who died an infant before his father, and two natural children, but as these could not inherit, the said Mary Dixie enjoyed her brother's estates (at least this at Crich) and was grandmother to the late Sir Wolstan Dixie [son of Sir Wolstan, the third baronet] and great grandmother of the present Sir Wolstan Dixie, [fifth] bart. This Lady Dixie sold her estate in Crich to one Thomas Morley, a potter. Morley sold several parcels out to divers persons, and the remainder to Mrs. Millicent Fuller, of Nottingham, widow; and she left it to her grandson, Robert Musters, late of Nottingham, aforesaid, esq.; and this Robert Musters, and Ann, his wife, in or about the year 1747, sold a part of the same to Dewhurst Bilsborough, an officer of excise, and the remainder to Dr. Willmot, physician to the king, now Sir Edward Willmot, bart.

"Mr. Walker, the present vicar of Crich, has frequently told me that it does not appear from the Bishops' registry at Lichfield, that any Clerk had been legally presented, instituted or inducted to the parish church of Crich since the dissolution of the monasteries. One Bradshaw, I think, it was (who was presented thereto by the then abbot of Derley) being the last there upon record before himself; and he, Mr. Walker, was presented by the Lord Chancellor, who then had the undoubted right (if not *de jure*, yet *pro hac vice*) because the living, as I am told, was lapsed.

"From the foregoing account (quam veram esse scio et affit me) I think the right of presentation to the vicarage of Crich is actually in the crown, either from the dissolution of monasteries, or else from the attainder of Babington (supposing he had it.")

Arms and Inscriptions in the Church.

At the west end of this church, within a pew, is a brass plate to David Woodhouse, who died 27th Feb. 1749, aged 66 years; and Mary, his wife, died 3rd July, 1766, aged 75.

And above the same is a black marble monument to their two daughters. Jane Woodhouse, died 31st December, 1803, aged 73; and Dorothy Woodhouse, died 1st May, 1819, aged 91.

In the chancel, on the south wall, there is a neat white marble monument to the son of the above David and Mary. To the memory of David Woodhouse, gent. who died 26th May, 1804, aged 73. Ann, his wife, died 26th February, 1822, aged 70.

On the door of a pew, in the middle aisle, is a brass plate, inscribed—Robert Alsbrooke, gent. died 20th March, 1771. Susanna, his wife, died 7th December, 1803. Their daughter, Susanna Lawley, died 7th June, 1814.

On the pavement of the middle aisle is a brass plate to John Kirkland, yeoman, buried here, whose ancestors and he lived at Wheatcroft, in the parish of Crich above 500 years.

Till gentle death did end their days;
Yet we will give to God the praise. 1652.

From a table of donations over the porch door, it appears that this John Kirkland left 40*s.* a year to the poor of Crich, to be paid from lands at Wheatcroft.

Near to the last brass there is another, in the same aisle, to

Robert Marshall, esq. and Margaret, his wyfe,
Who in this town lived quietly above fifty years without delate or stryfe.

There are two shields of arms over the arch which divides the chancel from the body of the church; they have been painted, but are hardly visible from the white wash. They appear to be the arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and his wife, Elizabeth Hardwick: viz.

ARMS of Talbot—*Gules*, a Lion rampant within a border, engrailed, *Or*.
SUPPORTERS—Two Talbots.

The other is a lozenge shield, supported by two Stags, ..., collared, ... Nothing is to be seen but a saltier engrailed, and a chief.

The ARMS of Hardwick are—*Argent*, a saltier, engrailed, *Azure*, on a chief of the second, three cinquefoils of the first.

The Earl of Shrewsbury had large possessions in Crich, and belonged to the neighbouring manor house and estate of South Winfield.

On the right hand side of the chancel is an altar tomb with the effigy of a man resting his feet on a dog traced thereon. On the ledge of the slab is a Latin inscription to Godfrey Berresford, esq. son and heir of Adam Berresford, of Bentley, esq. and servant to George, Earl of Shrewsbury. He died 29th Nov. 1513.

The Arms at the top are nearly defaced, but were originally meant for the Arms of Berresford and Hassall, viz. 1 and 4, *Argent*, a Bear rampant, *Sable*, muzzled, collared and chained, *Or*, Berresford: and 2 and 3 per chevron, *Argent* and *Or*, three Pheons' heads, *Sable*, Hassall.

On the wall above the last is Mr. Woodhouse's monument, before described.

On the left side of the chancel there is an altar tomb of alabaster. The inscription, which is almost defaced, is on the slab at the top; but the name of Clay is to be seen in several places; and from the arms thereon, it seems to have been erected to a person of the name of Clay, his two wives, and their five children. There are three shields, the middle one is Parti per pale Baron, and two fesnes per fesse. 1st, Clay. *Argent*, a chevron engrailed, between three trefoils, *Sable*, impaling two coats per fesse, being his two wives; 1st, in chief, Calton. *Or*, a saltier, engrailed, between four cross crosslets, *Sable*; 2nd, in base, Ferrers, vaire, *Or* and *Gules*.

On the right hand and left of this shield there are two single shields, one of Calton, and the other of Ferrers.

The side and end presented to view have five kneeling figures, being children of the above Clay; over each is inscribed their names, 1st, Susannah; 2nd, Mary; 3rd, Penelope, nupta erat Thomas Brailsford, senior; and on the end William and Theophilus.

This monument to the Clays appears to have been erected to the memory of John Clay, esq. who died in 1652, and Mary, his first wife, daughter of William Calton, of Calton, esq. Chief Cook Matcher and Servant of the Hawks to Henry VIII. and widow of ..... Charnels, of Snareston, esq. she died in 1583; his second wife was the widow of German Pole, esq. and daughter of Edward Ferrers, of Tamworth, esq.

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There is a quaint epitaph thereon, in which there is a continual play on the name.

Under a pointed arch, in the north aisle, there is a recumbent effigy of a man in armour, resting his feet on a dog. Neither arms, inscription nor date is visible; though probably, if the side of the tomb was not hid by a pew, arms might be seen. This part of the church seems probably to have been the burial place of the Wakebridge family, of Wakebridge, in this parish, and of their descendants, the Poles, also of that place.

In some church notes, taken about 1710 by Mr. Bassano, a herald painter of Derby, there is, says Messrs. Lysons, mention made of the monument of Sir William Wakebridge, knt. There appears to be none remaining that answers to this monument, except the one above described.

There is also another monument, mentioned in the same church notes, to German Pole, of Wakebridge, esq. who died April 19, 1588. This monument is probably the blue slab, inlaid with brasses, at the end of the north aisle, but which is nearly covered with a pew.

At the west end of this north aisle is a neat mural monument to the Rev. ..... Mason, ..., vicar of Crich.

In the window, at the east end of the north aisle, there is a shield of arms, *Azure*, two chevrons, Or, being the arms of the ancient family of Fitz Ralph, Lords of Crich.

There appears to have been arms and other painted glass in the east window, but at this time the only coat visible is, ..., a bend between six roundles; and that but very indistinct.

On the north wall of the chancel is a curious brass, for an infant child of a Rev. ..... Shelmerdine, and on one side the figure of a child in swaddling clothes, with the following inscription:

Noe sooner bloomed but blasted,
Yet to revive with time at the refreshing.

Ephraim Shelmerdine, March 1, 1637.

On the north side of the outside of this church is an altar tomb, under a pointed arch, To the memory of Thomas England, vicar of Crich, who died 7th Feb. 1730.

On the outside of the church, under the east end, is the burial place of the family of Wright. There are several stones against the wall to

John Wright, late of Crich, died 6th September, 1777, aged 59 years.

Joseph, son of John and Mary Wright, died 5th August, 1761, aged 4 years.

Sarah, their daughter, died 22nd September, 1796, aged 25 years.

Susannah, their daughter, died 16th March, 1800, aged 31 years.

Ann, their daughter, died 8th February, 1804, aged 56 years.

Mary, wife of John Wright, died 27th July, 1814, aged 80 years.

Another, to the grand-daughter of the above John and Mary, inscribed,

Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Wright, of Marple, esq. died 13th July, 1812, aged 14 years.

In the church-yard there are two altar tombs to the Woodhouse family, relations to those interred in the church.

T. Woodhouse, 1746. S. Woodhouse, 1776.

T. Woodhouse, 1792. Jane Woodhouse, 1795.

On the east end of the church-yard is a table monument, with brass plate, to Hellen, filia Richard Taylor, and uxor Johanis Reynolds, de Plaistow, gent. obiit 10th January, 1771.

Hellen, their daughter, died 20th January, 1725, aged 4 years.

List of Vicars.

Rev. —— Shelmerdine.
—— Thomas England, died 7th February, 1730.
—— —— Walker.
Rev. —— Davenport.
—— —— Mason.
—— Thomas Cornthwayte, 1831.

Charities.

Bradshaw John, of Wheatcroft	Rent charge	0	7	6	Poor	Will, 1639.
Gisborne Rev. Francis.....	Funded property	7	5	0	Poor, clothing	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Kirkland John	Rent charge	2	0	0	Poor	1652, out of a farm at Wheatcroft.
Ditto.....	Ditto	0	5	0	Ch. and Poor	Out of Sheldon Pingle.
Lowe Edward, of Plaistow.....	Ditto	0	5	0	Poor	Will, 1694.
Ditto.....	Ditto	0	5	0	Minister.....	

In the *Harleian Manuscripts* we find the following document relating to Crich: "Crech, in the High Peake, the tenure of that noble familie of Musarde. Hasculphus Musarde, the 20th of the Conqueror, did hould Crech and Staveley, in the countie of Darbie—who had issue Richard Musard, Baron of Staveley, who had issue Hascelphus Musard, Baron of Staveley, who had issue Rauff, who had issue Rauffe (6 Richard I.) who had issue A. Musard, married to . ..... Freshvyle, who had Crech and Staveley in his wyves right. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsburie, and as it were an appendage to the honor of Wingfield. It enjoyeth once in the year a fayer and some privileges; it is now the habitation of John Clay, gentleman, my very good frend and kinsman. It is seated on a hill, fertile and well stowed both for wood and cole, near the ryver Darwen."

Mr. John Reynolds, the eminent antiquary whom we have quoted, resided at Lindley Lane, where he enjoyed a good estate. We shall further notice him under the Biography of the County.

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Pedigree of the families of WAKEBRIGGE *and* POLE, *of Wakebridge.*

ARMS—Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Argent*, a chevron between three crescents, *Gules*, a coulon, *Azure*, for difference, Pole, of Wakebridge: 2 and 3, *Azure*, a fesse, *Gules*, between six lozenges, *Sable*, Wakebridge, of Wakebridge.

CREST—An eagle rising.

Ranulph.— Peter.

Peter de Wakebrugg, son of Ranulph.— Emma, dau. of Hubert, son of Ralph, Lord of Crich.

Ranulph de Wakebruge.— Savia, dau. of Thomas de Pecco, to whom Luke de Beyele gave a bovat of land in Chelmerdon, in frank marriage.

Nicholas de Wakebruge, living 1286.—

Ralph, brother of Peter de Wakebruge.

Peter de Wakebruge,— Joane, his wife, M. P. for co. Derby, 6, 7, and 10 Edward III. dead 24 Edw. III. — dead 24 Edward III.

Amicia, wife of Alexander, son of Alexander de Lea.

John de la Pole.— Supposed to have mar. the dau. and heir of Hartington, of Hartington, co. Derby.

Peter, obt. S. P.

Johanna,— dead 24 Edward III. S. P. 1st wife.

Sir William de Wakebruge,— of Wakebridge, knt. several times M. P. for both the co. of Nottingham and Derby, from 26 to 36 Edward III. was a valiant warrior in the French wars, founder of two chantries in Crich church, 24 and 35 Edw. III. obt. S. P.

Elizabeth, living 50 Edw. III. & 9 Henry IV. 2nd wife.

Robert, Nicholas, Matilda, Johanna, Margaretta, all obt. S.P.

Cecilia, sister and heir of William de Wakebruge, living 9 Henry IV.— Sir John de la Pole, of Newborough, co. of Stafford, knt.

Peter de la Pole, of Radburne, ancestor of the Poles of that place.

Ralph de la Pole,— living 9 Henry IV.

Edmund de la Pole, living 9 Richard II. 2 and 5 Henry V. and 4 Henry VI.

Thomas de la Pole, Lord of Wakebridge, 4 Edward IV.—

Beatrix, dau. of John Babington,— of Dethicke, esq. 1st wife.

Ralph Pole, of Wakebridge, son and heir, living 13 Henry VII.— Anne, dau. of Philip Leech, of Chatsworth, 2nd wife.

Thomas Pole,— obt. March 10, 1 Henry VIII. S. P. Esc. 2 Henry VIII.

Jane, dau. of Thos. Hunt, of Overton, co. Derby, living 3 Henry VIII.

Agnes, dau. of— Thomas Bagshaw of Ridge, co. Derby, 1 Edward IV. 1st wife.

John Pole, of Wakebrige, 2nd son of Ralph, and brother and heir of Thomas, obt. 18th Dec. 29 Henry VIII. 1537, aged 32.— ....., 2nd wife.

George Pole, of Syerston, Nottinghamshire, mar. Alice, dau. and co-heir of Sir Richard Bozon, of Barrowby, knt. and had issue.—

William Pole, of Syerston.

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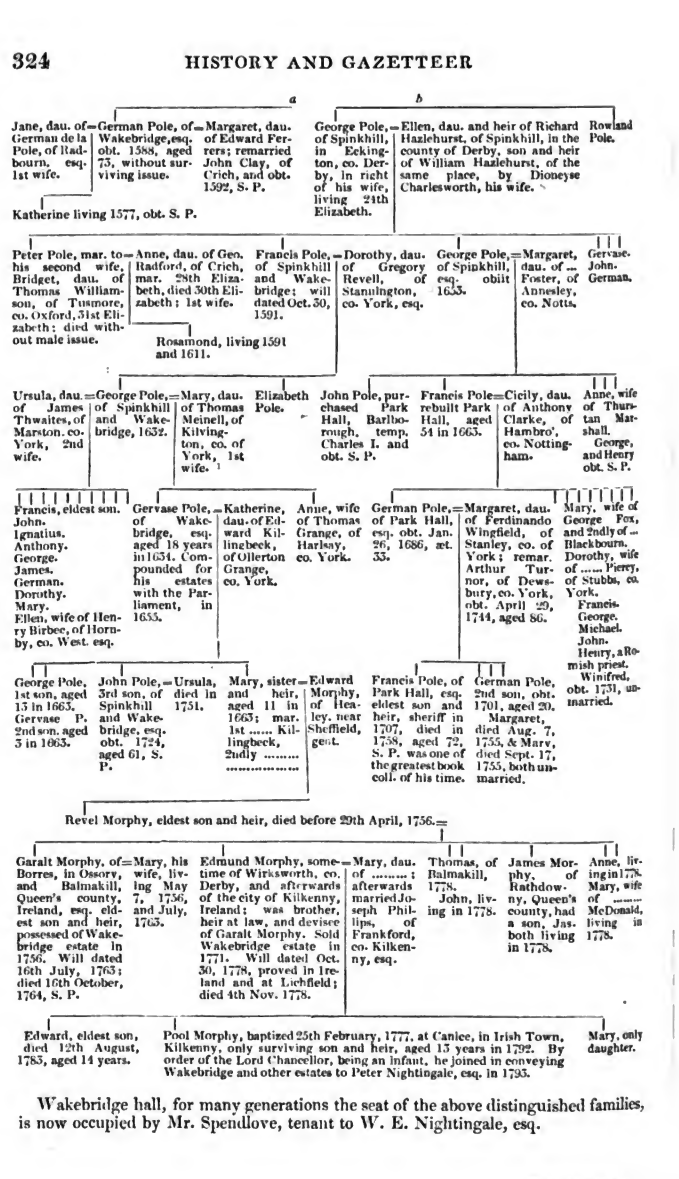

Wakebridge hall, for many generations the seat of the above distinguished families, is now occupied by Mr. Spendlove, tenant to W. E. Nightingale, esq.

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CROMFORD, a small market-town, a township, constabulary and chapelry, in the parish and hundred of Wirksworth, is 16 m. N. from Derby, 8 m. N. from Belper, 1½ m. N. from Wirksworth, 9 m. W. from Alfreton, 10 m. S. from Bakewell, 1 m. S. of Matlock Bath, and 142 m. N. N. W. from London.

Crumforde,

The principal part of the town, and the extensive cotton-mills belonging to Messrs. R. and P. Arkwright, are situate in a deep valley on the south bank of the Derwent, enclosed by lofty limestone rocks to the north, south and west, except one street, which runs up the southern hill; to the east, an open valley, of some extent, is clothed with the richest herbage. Through this valley the river Derwent flows and the Cromford canal is carried. The new line of road from Derby, through Belper, Cromford, Matlock and Bakewell, to Buxton and Manchester, is of great advantage to the town. The new rail-road, which joins the Cromford canal about one mile and a half south of the town, is carried through the north-west part of the Wirksworth hundred, running past the west portion of the High Peak hundred, over a mountainous country, to Whaley-bridge, where it joins the Peak Forest canal. The building of numerous bridges, the forming of inclined planes, erecting steam-engines, and cutting through immense rocks, have been attended with a serious expense; the whole estimated cost, agreeable to the first calculation, being £163,000. which sum it will probably exceed before the whole line is opened. The houses and mills are chiefly built of excellent gritstone, procured in the township, and chiefly belong to Richard Arkwright, esq. The town is eminently distinguished by the founder, Sir Richard Arkwright; that most ingenious mechanic having established the first cotton-mill, in 1771, erected in the county, and the first upon so large a scale in England. His astonishing and wonderful penetration may be discovered in the very choice of a situation so suitable to carry on his extensive plans and operations, which laid the foundation of that immense wealth now enjoyed by his family. The mills are supplied from a never-failing spring of warm water, which also proves to be of great advantage to the canal in severe seasons, as it rarely freezes up, in consequence of a portion of the water from this spring flowing into it. These mills, and those of Masson, erected a little higher up the river Derwent, belong to and are worked by the grandsons of the eminent founder, who employ nearly 800 persons. The valuable lead-mines, the manufacture of red lead, grinding and preparing calaminaris, the wharfs, the canal, and the rail-road, together with the extensive smelting-mills of the Messrs. Alsop, the hat-manufactory and worsted-mills at Lea, which are in the immediate neighbourhood, not only give employment to a numerous and increasing population, but render the town of great importance in a mercantile view.

In 1821, the township contained 232 houses, 271 families, and 1242 inhabitants, now increased to about 1600. Of the families, 4 were employed in agriculture, 262 in trade or handicraft, and 5 variously.

In 1790, Sir Richard Arkwright obtained the grant of a market, which is now held on Saturday. The fairs are held on the 1st of May and the 1st of October.

The extent of the township is 1348 *a.* 0 *r.* 16 *p.* of limestone and gritstone land, chiefly belonging to Richard Arkwright, esq. who has considerably improved and beautified the estate by extensive plantations, which add much to the surrounding scenery. The land is watered by the Derwent, Cromford Moor-sough and Bonsall-brook; it is much divided; every person employed at the mills, capable of purchasing a cow, has a little plot of land allotted to him sufficient to maintain it. The average rental may be stated at 20*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3596. 13*s.* 10*d.* The average of seven years' poor-rates is £297. 12*s.* County-rates, £54. 15*s.* 6*d.* and church-rates, £14. 15*s.* 9*d.* per annum. The pauper children are chiefly sent to the cotton-mills. There are large Friendly Societies;* Sunday-schools at the church and at the Methodist chapel; an excellent

* At Cromford is a society of rather a singular kind, instituted by the owners of cows, to insure against loss attending that kind of property. The cows belonging to the members are valued twice a year, and each person pays monthly, at the rate of one penny per pound, in proportion to the value of his stock. Whenever the fund of the society amounts to £40. the payments are discontinued, till it is reduced below that sum; and when any member's cow dies, he is indemnified to the full extent of its worth.

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inn and four public-houses; a water corn-mill; a bridge, repaired at the expense of the county, and a handsome free day-school, built and supported by Richard Arkwright, esq. for boys and girls. Almshouses for six poor widows, &c. in the township.

The large handsome inn, erected in the market-place, in 1778, is kept by Mrs. Higgott. Here the London, Manchester, and Nottingham coaches change horses.

In Cromforde, there were, at the time that Doomsday-book was compiled, two carucates of land to be taxed, and it then belonged to the king.

The manor of Cromford, at the Conquest, belonged to the king. In 1350, Sir Hugh Meynell, of Meynell Langley, had a grant of free warren in his lands at Cromford, which he held under the Duke of Lancaster. These lands, which are supposed to have constituted what is now the manor of Cromford, were afterwards in the family of Leche, from whom they passed by sale to the Agards. Thomas Agard died seised of it in 1548. From the Agards it passed by sale to Sir William Cavendish. Henry Talbot, esq. of Ronalton, co. Notts. esq. third son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of the manor of Cromford in 1596. From Mary, lady Armyne, his daughter and co-heiress, it passed to Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, descended from her sister Gertrude. The Duke sold it, in 1716, to William Soresby, gent. William Soresby, the grandson, dying unmarried, his two sisters became his co-heiresses: Mary, married William Milnes, esq. and Helen, the Rev. Thomas Munro. Mr. Milnes purchased Munro's moiety: and in 1776, sold the whole to Peter Nightingale, esq. of Lea: of whom it was purchased, in 1789, by Sir Richard Arkwright, father of Richard Arkwright, esq. the present proprietor.

The church, a plain building of hewn stone, erected on a piece of ground called the green, was begun by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and completed by the present Richard Arkwright, esq. This chapel was opened for divine service, 4th of June, 1797, consecrated 20th of September in the same year, and endowed by Mr. Arkwright with £50. per annum. It has been since augmented by a further sum of £200. from Mr. Arkwright, £200. from Queen Anne's bounty, a Parliamentary grant of £800. and in 1826, another of £200. The patronage is vested in Mr. Arkwright and his heirs. The Rev. Richard Ward, of Matlock Bath, is the present incumbent. The church is fitted up with an organ, a handsome marble font and two small galleries.

There were formerly an ancient chapel at Cromford, which has been demolished many years.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the south side of the communion table is a beautiful white marble monument by Chantry.

Sacred to the memory of Martha Maria, the beloved and affectionate wife of Richard Arkwright, jun. esq. and daughter of the Rev. William Beresford, of Ashbourn, who died on the 12th day of March, 1820, aged 40 years. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Also in memory of their children, Richard Arkwright, who died November 19, 1810, aged 5 weeks; Richard Arkwright, who died February 18, 1813, aged 6 weeks; and Agnes Maria Arkwright, who died March 16, 1815, aged 1 years.

Charities.

LADY ARMYNE'S ALMSHOUSES.—Dame Mary Armyne, by a codicil to her will, bearing date 14th August, 1662, gave to the rector or parson of Matlock, county of Derby, for the time being, and to three others, a yearly rent charge of £16. 10*s.* out of her manor lands and tenements in Cromford, to be paid quarterly by 40*s.* a year, to six poor widowers or widows past their labour by age or impotency, and 15*s.* a year each for a gown at Christmas. There are six almshouses here, in which these widows (who are appointed by the overseers) reside. It is not known by whom they were built. Mr. Arkwright, the owner of the manor and estate, repairs them, having been purchased subject thereto, and pays the 40*s.* a year to each, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for a gown, making the total rent charge of only £14. a year. The other £2. 10*s.* cannot be proved to have ever been paid, and is thought to have been deducted for land tax.

Near the upper end of the Dale is a spacious building, erected for the manufacture of cotton by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and now belonging to his son, who resides in the beautiful demesne at Willersley. This mill is replete with the improved

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Drawn by George Glover

Josiah Neele sc 352 Strand

This View of WILLERSLEY CASTLE, in Matlock,
is most respectfully dedicated to Richard Arkwright Esq.r
by his Obliged humble Servant
Stephen Glover.

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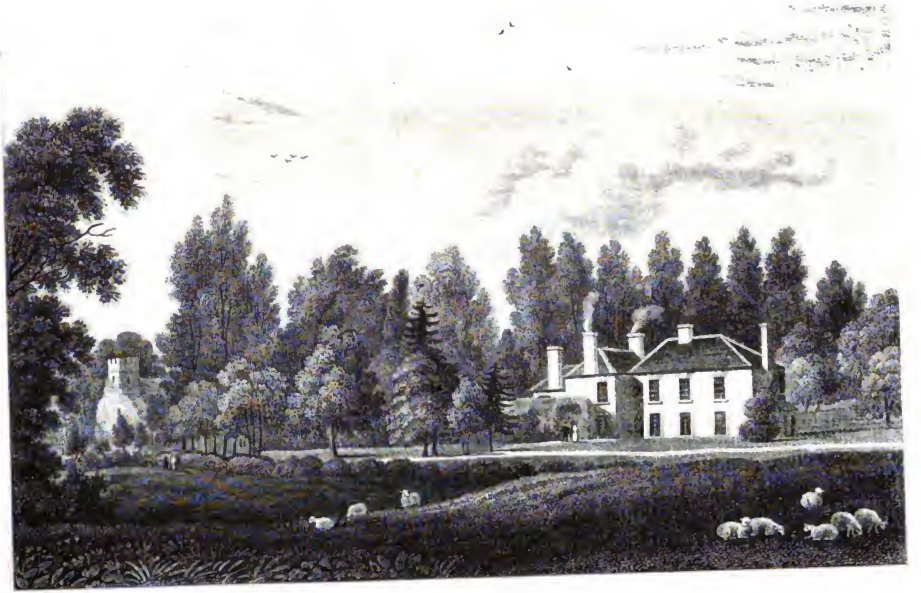

To the Revd. Charles Evelyn Cotton by whom it was presented
to the Publisher, this south View of DALBURY CHURCH & RECTORY, is most
respectfully dedicated, as a testimony of Gratitude, by his
obliged and faithful Servant Stephen Glover.

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machinery employed in making cotton thread, "whose operations have been so elegantly described by Dr. Darwin, in a work which discovers the art, hitherto unknown, of clothing in poetical language, and decorating with beautiful imagery, the unpoetical operations of mechanical processes, and the dry detail of manufactures:"

—Where Derwent guides his dusky floods,
Through vaulted mountains, and a night of woods,
The nymph Gossypia treads the velvet sod,
And warms with rosy smiles the watery god;
His ponderous oars to slender spindles turns,
And pours o'er massy wheels his foaming urns;
With playful charms her hoary lover wins,
And wheels his trident, while the Monarch spins.
First, with nice eye emerging Naiads cull
From leathery pods the vegetable wool;
With wiry teeth revolving cards release
The tangled knots, and smooth the ravell'd fleece;
Next moves the iron hand with fingers fine,
Combs the wide card, and forms th' eternal line;
Slow with soft lips the whirling can acquires
The tender skeins, and wraps in rising spires;
With quicken'd pace successive rollers move,
And these retain, and those extend, the rove,
Then fly the spokes, the rapid axles glow;
While slowly circumvolves the lab'ring wheel below.
Botanic Garden.

The machinery by which the cotton is manufactured, is so complicated in its structure, that a clear conception of its powers, and mode of operation, can only be obtained from a minute inspection of all its parts, both in a state of rest, and in motion. The process by which the raw cotton is prepared for use, will, however, convey some idea of the ingenious mechanical contrivances that are employed to facilitate the production of the thread.

When the cotton is sufficiently picked and cleaned (an operation that furnishes employment to a great number of women) it is carefully spread upon a cloth, in which it is afterwards rolled up in order to be carded. To the carding machine belong two cylinders of different diameters; the larger of which is covered with cards of fine wire; and over, and in contact with it, are fixed a number of stationary cards, that, in conjunction with the revolving cylinders, perform the operation of carding. The smaller cylinder is encompassed by fillet cards, fixed in a spiral form; and is also provided with an ingenious piece of machinery, called a crank. The spiral roll of cloth before mentioned being applied to the machine, is made to unroll very slowly, by means of rollers, so that it may continually feed the larger cylinder with its contents: when carded, the cotton passes from this to the smaller cylinder, which revolves in contact with the other, and is thence stripped off by the motion of the crank; not in short lengths, but in continuation; and having the appearance of a very thin fleece, which, if not intended to pass a second time through the carding machine, is immediately contracted, by passing betwixt a pair of rollers, into what is called a row, or length.

The next part of the process is that of sizing. The machine by which this is performed has two pairs of rollers, that are placed at a proper distance from each other, and revolve with different velocities, arising either from the variation of size in the pairs of rollers, from their performing a different number of revolutions in the same space of time, or from both these causes united. When the lengths of cotton are brought from the carding machine, several of them together are applied to the rollers now mentioned; and the effect produced, is not only that the lengths, thus applied in conjunction, coalesce, and come out single, but also that the fibres of the cotton are drawn out longitudinally, by the different velocities and pressure of the rollers: hence the cotton is now termed a *drawing*. This process is several times repeated, and several drawings are each time united, by passing together betwixt the rollers; the number introduced being so varied, that the last drawing may be of a size proportioned to the fineness of the thread into which it is intended to be spun.

The cotton is now in a fit state for roving. This operation is performed by passing the last mentioned *drawing* between two pairs of rollers, which revolve with different velocities, as in the former machine. It is then received into a round conical *can*, revolving with considerable swiftness. This gives the drawing a slight twisting, and prepares it for winding, which is done by hand, upon large bobbins, by the smaller children. When in this state, the cotton is applied to the spinning machine. Here it is passed between pairs of rollers, which revolving with various degrees of velocity, draw it out, and reduce it to a proper degree of tenuity: at the same time,

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it is sufficiently twisted by the revolving of spindles upon which bobbins are placed; and the yarn thus twisted is caused to wind on the bobbins, by the friction of their ends upon laths placed horizontally. These laths have another very essential office to perform, which is that of raising and falling the bobbins, so that the yarn may be spread over their whole length; otherwise the thread would require to be moved very frequently, as in the case of the common spinning wheel. When thus wound upon the bobbins, the cotton is regarded as ready for use.*

The Rock House, the seat of Peter Arkwright, esq. is built on a high limestone rock, overlooking a beautiful part of the Derwent vale.

Mr. Arkwright is now building a school-room, 60 feet by 20 feet, and one story high, to be divided in the centre, one room to be for boys, the other for girls.

At Cromford, some years ago, was discovered a number of Roman coins, now in the possession of Charles Hurt, jun. esq. of Wirksworth.

Near the road leading from Cromford to Wirksworth, is a mine called Godbehere's Founder, in which the following remarkable event occurred at the commencement of the year 1797. Two miners, named Job Boden and Anthony Pearson, went into the mine on the morning of the thirteenth of January, and while they were at work, Boden at the depth of forty-four yards, and Pearson at the depth of twenty, the earth above them, together with a quantity of water, suddenly rushed in, and filled the mine to the depth of about fifty-four yards. The other miners immediately began to draw out the rubbish in search of their lost companions, and on the third day after, Pearson was discovered dead, in an upright posture. The miners would now have discontinued their exertions, as there seemed little probability of their labours being of any avail; but being encouraged to proceed (chiefly by the influence and persuasions of Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, esq.) they at length discovered Boden, about three o'clock in the morning of the twentieth; and though he had not received any kind of nourishment during the eight days of his confinement, he was still living, but greatly emaciated. On being taken out, and treated with proper care, he so far recovered, as to be able to return to his work in the space of fourteen weeks, lived many years,

* To render this statement of the various processes of the cotton manufacture more intelligible to those who have no previous knowledge of the business, we shall insert an extract from the Life of Sir Richard Arkwright (written, we believe, by Mr. Nicholson) as published in Dr. Aikin's Biographical Dictionary.

"The card is a kind of brush made with wire instead of hair; the wires not being perpendicular to the plane, but all inclined one way in a certain angle. From this description, such as are totally unacquainted with the subject, may conceive that cotton wool, being stuck upon one of those cards, or brushes, may be scraped with another card in that direction, that the inclination of the wires may tend to throw the whole inwards, rather than suffer it to come out. The consequence of the repeated strokes of the empty card against the full one, must be a distribution of the whole more evenly on the surface: and if one card be then drawn in the opposite direction across the other, it will, by virtue of the inclination of its wires, take the whole of the wool out of that card whose inclination is the contrary way.

"Spinning is of two kinds: in the one process, the carded wool is suddenly drawn out during the rapid rotation of a spindle, and forms a loose yarn: in the other, the material is spun by a well-known small engine, or wheel, which requires the spinner to draw the material out between the finger and thumb of each hand. If we suppose the machine itself to be left at liberty, and turned without the assistance of the spinner, the twisted thread, being drawn inwards by the bobbin, would naturally gather more of the material, and form an irregular thread, thicker and thicker, till at length the difficulty of drawing out so large a portion of the material as had acquired the twist, would become greater than that of snapping the thread, which would accordingly break. It is the business of the spinner to prevent this by holding the material between the finger and the thumb, that the intermediate part may be drawn out to the requisite degree of fineness previous to the twist, and separating the hands during the act of pinching.

"The objects of Mr. Arkwright's improvements were carding and spinning. To effect these by machinery, it was required that the usual manœuvre of the carder should be performed with square cards; or that cylinders, covered with the kind of metallic brushwork before described, should be made to revolve in contact with each other, either in card, or to strip, according as their respective velocities, directions, and inclinations of their wires, might be adjusted: and with regard to spinning, it would become an indispensable condition, not only that the raw material should be very nicely prepared, in order that it might require none of that intellectual skill which is capable of separating the knotty or imperfect parts as they offer themselves, but also that it should be regularly drawn out by certain parts, representing the fingers and thumbs of the spinner. The contrivance by which this last means was effected, consisted in a certain number of pairs of cylinders, each two revolving in contact with each other. Suppose a very loose thread, or slightly twisted carding of cotton, to pass between one pair of cylinders (clothed with a proper facing to enable them to hold it) and let it be imagined to proceed from thence to another pair, whose surfaces revolve much quicker; it will be evident that the quicker revolution of the second pair will draw out the cotton, rendering it thinner and longer when it comes to be delivered at the other side. This is precisely the operation which the spinner performs with her fingers and thumb: and if the cotton be then applied to a spinning apparatus, it will be converted into thread."

From these general principles, the improvements of Sir Richard Arkwright may certainly be deduced: yet there seems reason to believe, that the former would never have been so clearly stated, unless the machine had been previously seen in action.

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and had several children, one of whom was born within a twelvemonth after the accident.

To render the particulars of this extraordinary escape more intelligible, it should be observed, that the entrance to the mine is by a perpendicular shaft, forty-four yards deep, from the bottom of which extends a gait, or drift (a passage in an horizontal direction) eight yards in length, at the end of which descends a second shaft (or, as the miners term it, a turn) to the depth of sixteen yards. At the bottom of this is another gait, about twelve yards in length, from the extremity of which another shaft extends to the depth of nearly twenty-four yards. At the top of every shaft a windlass was placed, for the purpose of drawing up whatever might be extracted from the mine; and Pearson's employment was to draw up to the top of the second shaft, the ore, &c. that was obtained by Boden at the bottom.

At the distance of seventy yards from the entrance to the mine was a pool of water, which, though generally containing but a small quantity, had, at the time of the accident, been much increased through wet weather. The ground between the mine and the pool had been undermined in searching for lead ore; and it is supposed that the additional weight of water over the vacuity, had forced down the earth, which filled the mine to the depth of ten yards in the second shaft. As the earth that rushed in descended below Pearson's station at the mouth of this shaft, he was consequently jammed in there, and was discovered dead, as already mentioned. The remarkable circumstance, that the rubbish did not sink into the mine so low as to reach Boden, but stopped in its descent a few yards above him, may in some measure be accounted for, by observing, that the part of the mine where its fall ended, was somewhat straitened by the projection of a large stone, an obstacle which Boden had often ineffectually attempted to remove.

It appears, from a conversation held with the man thus strangely preserved from death, that, after contemplating his horrid situation awhile, during the first hours of his imprisonment, he lay down and slept. On awaking, the idea of perishing for want of food rushed upon his mind, and he recollected that he had four pounds of candles with him in the mine: with these, when pressed by hunger, he endeavoured to appease his appetite; but after two or three vain attempts to swallow such loathsome food, he desisted; and the candles were found after his release: his thirst, which he had no means of alleviating, was excessive. Feeling extremely cold, he tried to remove this inconvenience by exercising himself in turning the windlass at the further end of the drift; but having the misfortune to let the handle fall into the shaft below, he was deprived of this resource.

After the space of three or four days, as he imagines, being almost in a state of distraction, he ascended, by means of a rope that hung down, to that part of the mine where the rubbish had stopped in its descent, and, by labouring hard, caused a large quantity of it to fall to the bottom of the shaft. He was employed in this manner, when, at length, he heard the miners at work above him, and by the expedient of knocking with a stone, contrived to apprize them that he was still alive. Though it is evident, from this circumstance, that he retained his senses, he can hardly be persuaded that he was not deprived of them, and fancies that he was prompted to make the signals by some friendly voice, receiving from it an assurance, that if he did so, he should be rescued from his dreadful prison.

The signals which he made were heard by the miners about eight hours before they reached him; and he describes himself as so much terrified by their noise, and by apprehensions that persons were coming to murder him, that he should certainly have destroyed himself, if he had not been closely confined by the earth which he had drawn down, and which so filled the lower part of the shaft, that he was almost prevented from moving. In the midst of the panic that agitated him, he swallowed a considerable quantity of earth, which was afterwards expelled by proper remedies. He complained most that his legs were benumbed and dead; but their natural heat being restored by friction, no bad consequence ensued. When the accident happened, he was forty-nine years of age, and then weighed upwards of twelve stone; but imagines that he was reduced to half that weight by his confinement in the mine;

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yet, as he was not weighed, this cannot be affirmed with certainty. The anniversary of his deliverance from his subterraneous prison, he regarded as a day of thankfulness and jubilee; and surely few individuals have had more reason than this man to express their gratitude to a protecting Providence.

Cronkstone, in Hartington.

Cropotop, in Sutton-on-the-Hill.

Cross Green, in Darley-in-the-Dale.

Cross-o'-th'-Hands, in Duffield.

Crowdycote, in Hartington.

Crocheshalle, Croxhall.

CROXALL, a pleasant village on the south bank of the small river Mease. It is a township and constabulary, including part of the village of Edingale, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley, and lies at the southern extremity of the county, about 7 miles from Burton on Trent, and about the same distance from Tamworth and Lichfield, the latter is the post town. The parish of Croxall contains the townships of Croxall and Catton. The township of Croxall, in 1821, contained 29 houses, 29 families, and 185 inhabitants; 26 families out of the 29 are employed in agriculture, and the other 3 in trade or handicraft.

The extent of the township is 1540 acres of good land, on a red marl substratum, watered by the Maese and Trent, namely, 20 acres of wood, one-third arable, and nearly two-thirds meadow and pasture, divided into large farms, at an average rental of about 35*s.* an acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £3462. Thomas Princep Levett, esq. owns the greater part, and is impropriator of the great tithes, which are generally compounded for. The other proprietors are the Rev. S. Holworthy, Thomas Green, Thomas Hatchett, Charles Mousley, William Pimm and Thomas Twamby. The average parochial expenses for the last seven years are, for poor and church rate £186. 17*s.* 3*d.* constable and highway rate £95. 7*s.* 0½*d.* The average rate of agricultural labourers is 12*s.* a week. There is a parochial day and Sunday school, supported partly by subscription and partly by a small weekly payment from each scholar. There are about sixty children of both sexes instructed in it.

On the south of the church there is a very large tumulus or barrow, which the late owner, Thomas Princep, esq. intended to remove, but on finding, by an excavation which was made, that it contained human bones, ordered it to be closed up again; and soon after he had it planted.

In Crocheshalle Siward had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to eight ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and thirty-five villanes, and eleven bordars, having eight ploughs. There are two mills of 18*s. and twenty-two acres of meadow. Coppice-wood two quarentens long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time* £3. *now* £4. *Roger holds it.* D. B.

This manor soon after the conquest was part of the lands held by Siward, under Henry de Ferrers. In 25 Edward I. it was held by Roger Brabazon, under Henry, Earl of Lancaster: though Richard Cursun held here a knight's fee in the reign of Henry I. This Richard probably acquired the same by his marriage with Petronella, daughter and co-heiress of Walter de Camville. He held four knights' fees in this county, namely, Croxall, Kedleston, Stenson, Twyford and Edingale. He had two sons, Robert, and Thomas of Kedleston; which Robert, the eldest son, was of Croxall, and held the same knight's fees 12 Henry II. His descendants continued to possess this manor, and to reside here till the extinction of the male line, in the reign of Charles I. when Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Curzon (who died in 1622) brought the manor to Sir Edward Sackville, K. B. afterwards fourth Earl of Dorset. The Dorset family resided occasionally at Croxall. The manor and estate was sold towards the latter end of the last century, by John Frederick, Duke of Dorset, to Thomas Princep, esq. the eminent agriculturist. On the death of his son, Thomas Princep, esq. in 1814, it devolved under his will to his sister's son, Thomas Princep Levett, esq. the present proprietor.

This place has been rendered famous by the celebrated agriculturist, Thomas Princep, sen. esq. His valuable breed of long horned neat cattle was for many years

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greatly admired and much sought after by the surrounding country. In Pitt's Agricultural Report of Staffordshire, he says, "In May 20, 1794, I viewed the cow stock of Mr. Princep, of Croxall: his land is mostly, but not wholly, in Derbyshire, and therefore more properly belongs to the report of that county. I shall just observe that they are of a long horned breed, and by long attention have been brought to a high degree of superiority: large, thick, heavy and well made, with a pretty good show for milking, and such a disposition to fatten, 'that,' Mr. Princep observes, 'the young stock are obliged to be almost starved by a short pasture, otherwise they run fat and never stand the bull:' cows give upon the average about eight quarts of milk each, which the owner thinks equal, from its superior quality, to a much greater quantity from inferior breeds. Mr. Princep's bull, named Bright, which always has been, and will invariably be kept for his own stock, is a majestic noble animal, large, thick, heavy in the valuable points, with the least imaginable proportion of offal; with a skin handling soft and sleek. This majestic animal is so gentle and docile, that three or four persons at once may handle him without the least sign of ferocity, or even notice on his part. Bright-eye, the son of Bright, now three years old, is a beautiful and most complete animal, and it requires a person of superior skill to that which I possess, to find a single fault with him."

Mr. Princep, the great promoter of these fine animals, died August 8, 1795, aged 64, and was succeeded here by his son, Thomas Princep, esq. who took great delight in the same profitable pursuits: he died without issue on the 12th of November, 1814, aged 56, and devised his estate to his nephew, Thomas Princep Levett, esq. The eldest sister of Mr. Princep married Theophilus Levett, of Whichnor, in the county of Stafford, esq. and the second sister married ..... Robinson, of Rydware, in the county of Stafford, esq.

The ancient gothic tower church of Croxall, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, was given, in 1241, by Robert de Cursun to the priory of Repton, to which the great tithes were appropriated. In 13 Kalend. April, 1279, and in the ninth of his consecration, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed to the priory of Repton the church of Croxall, with the chapels of Catton and Edingale, of the gift of Sir Robert Cursun, knt. given at Darley. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £5. The King is the patron, and the Rev. Samuel Holworthy is vicar.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Here lye John Horton, son and heir of Roger Horton, of Catton, esq. and Anna his wife, daughter of John Curzon, of Croxall, esq. which said John Horton died ..... day of October, in the year of our Lord 1521, and the aforesaid Anna died on the 9th day of ....., in the year of our Lord 15....
To whose souls may God be propitious, Amen.

H. S. E.
Walterus Horton armiger de Catton
in agro Derbiensi
Qui antiqua et illustri Familia oriundus,
Illustriorem propiis virtutibus reddidit.
Egregiam corporis formam
Mira quadam morum suavitate
Mentem Candore, et limato Judicio ornatam
Ingenuis artibus expolivit,
Academiæ Cantabrigiensis, et
Divi Johannis Baptistæ ornamentum.
Literatorum Patronus, ac Artium Liberalium Cultor,
Præcipuè vero Peritissimus Musicæ Amator,
necnon a Musicis mutuo Amatus.
Felicissimo conjugio se junxit Elizabethæ,
Filiæ natu Maximæ
Thomæ Kynnersley de agro Stafford. armigeri.
.....
..... Thomam et Johannem
Filios binos Elizabetham et Mariam.
..... Medicorum elusit Artes.
Obiit ann. æt. 38 salutis 1716.
Mæstissuma conjux
Posuit.

Translation.
H. S. J.
Walter Horton, esq. of Catton, in the county of Derby, who having sprung from an ancient and illustrious family, rendered it still more illustrious by his virtues. He polished the elegant form of his body by a certain wonderful suavity of manners, and his mind, which was adorned by candour and exquisite judgment, by the ingenuous arts, so that he was an ornament to the University of Cambridge and the Hall of St. John the Baptist. He was a patron of literary men, and a cultivator of the liberal arts; and chiefly indeed, a most skilful lover of music; being mutually beloved by musicians. He united himself in happy wedlock with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas Kinnersley, of Staffordshire, esq. by whom he had issue four sons, Christopher, Walter, Thomas, and John; and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Mary. He died in 1716, aged 38.
This monument was erected by his mournful wife.

Juxta hunc murum jacent
Gualterus Horton
de Catton in agro Derbiensi
armiger,
et Dorothea conjux
ex antiqua, nobilique
Ferrariorum familia
in eodem agro
oriunda.
Fœcunditate felix parens,
quæ viro charissimo

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duodecim liberos peperit:
Mater pietate insignis
Quæ eorum plerosq:
propria mamma inutrivit.
Charitatis ac bonorum operum
exemplar,
quorum æternam mercedem
per Christi merita acceptura
ex hac vita migravit
Anno ætat. 52, Dni. 1680.
Mortua muliere optima
orbatus conjux
Rei œconomicæ
diutius vacare noluit:
Rebusq. familiaribus
charissimo filio Christophero
commissis
Theologicis dein studiis
animum appulit
et sacrosanctis Scripturis
perlegendis,
iisq. Græca potissimum lingua
exaratis,
Sese ac reliquam ætatem
in sacrum tradidit otium,
Annorum porro saturus
nepotisq. cognominis
Mascula gaudens prole
Perennitatis si fas est
Hortoniensis Domus pignore
Lætus decisit
Nov. 19, anno ætat. 76, Dni. 1701.

Translation.

Near this wall lye Walter Horton de Catton, of the county of Derby, esq. and Dorothy his wife, who sprang from the ancient and noble family of Ferrers, in the same county. She was a parent happy in her fruitfulness, who, of her dearly beloved spouse, brought forth twelve children. A mother, distinguished for her piety, who nourished most of them at her own breast. An example of charity and of good deeds, of which, to receive through the merits of Christ the reward, she departed this life in the 52nd year of her age, in the year of the Lord 1680.

The husband, thus bereft of a most excellent wife, ceased to pay attention to his domestic management: confiding his property to his beloved son, Christopher, he devoted his mind to theological pursuits, and in reading thoroughly the most holy Scriptures, and those chiefly which were printed in the Greek tongue, he gave himself and his remaining life to sacred leisure, till at length, full of years, rejoicing in a male child, a grandson, the pledge, if confidence may be placed in perennity, of the Hortonian family, he departed happy on the 19th of November, 1701, aged 76.

Hic etiam situs est
Christopherus Horton
Gualteri modo memorati
filius natu maximus
meritoq. dilectus,
Vir sapiens prudensq.
et ad res agendas perspicax,
Grandævi Parentis
Decus et Præsidium:
Qui Hæreditates Cattonienses
summa cum fide administravit;
labentes
sustinuit, instauravit, adauxit.

Translation.

Here also is deposited, Christopher Horton, the eldest and the deservedly beloved son of Walter, above mentioned; he was a man wise and prudent and perspicatious in the conduct of business. He was the honour and safety of his aged parent, and he, with the strictest fidelity, managed the Cattonian possessions—he sustained, renovated and enlarged them when they were on the decline.

Hic itidem sita est
Honoratissima fœmina
Elisa
Christopheri uxor
quæ quatuor liberis virum
locupletavit,
diemq. egit extremum
Anno ætatis 35, Dni. 1681.
Charissima dehinc conjuge
privatus,
Uxori per plures annos
superstes
Viduus permansit
Christopherus,
ad secundas Nuptias frustra
solicitatus.
Compositaq. ex voto Familia
Cattoniensi,
Animam Deo reddidit
Oct. 9, anno ætat. 52, Dni. 1707.
Hoc monumentum pietatis ergo
posuit
Gualterus Horton,
Gualteri supra laudati nepos,
Christopheriq. filius natu maximus.

Translation.

Here likewise is laid Elisa, the very honoured wife of Christopher, who having enriched her husband with four children, died in the 35rd year of her age, in the year of the Lord 1681.

Thenceforward deprived of his beloved wife, Christopher, surviving her, remained a widower during many years, having been in vain solicited to a second marriage. Having settled the Cattonian family according to his wish, he rendered back his soul to God, on the 9th of October, 1707, in the year of his age 52.

Walter, the grandson of the above extolled Walter, and the eldest son of Christopher, placed this monument in testimony of his affection.

Hic jacet Thomæ Curson armiger et Margareta uxor ejus, qui obiit 8 die mensis Augusti Anno Dom. Mo quadragimtesimo LXXXV.

Orate pro aniabus Ricardi Curson Dni de Kedleston et Alieiæ uxoris ejus qui Ricardus obiit 3 die Augusti anno dom. 1496, quorum animabus propitietur Deus, Amen.

In memory of Katherine Gripton, widow, who died at Catton August 8, 1761, aged 68.

Epitaph, written by F. N. C. Mundy.

What once was comely, modest, just,
Lies mingled here with vulgar dust;
When time had worn her strength away,
She found in kindness no decay;
For though in service undetain'd,
An humble friend she still remain'd,
Beneath the roof her youth had spent
In mild employ and sweet content:
Her earthly reckoning's all made even,
She waits the wages due from Heaven.

Thomas Princep, esq. of Croxall, died 8th August, 1795, aged 64.

Mary, the wife of the above, died 6th April, 1779, aged 43. She was a woman of a most amiable and exemplary character.

Thomas Princep, of Croxall, esq. died November 12, 1814, aged 57.

Charities.

Allson Edmund	£5.....	0	5	0	Poor	
Horton Francis	£10.	0	10	0	Poor	Will, 1785.

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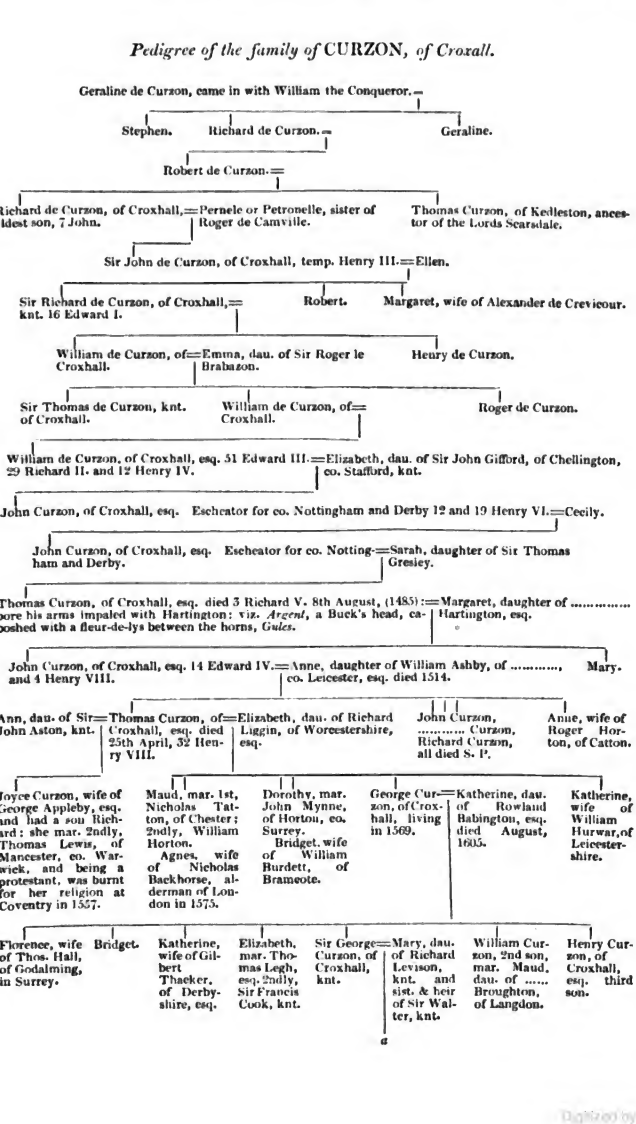
Pedigree of the family of CURZON, *of Croxall.*



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a

Walter Curzon, died young, buried at Trentham, co. Staffford.

Mary Curzon, dau. and sole heir, and cousin=Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and heir to Sir Richard Levison. | Baron Buckhurst, and K. G.

The Curzons trace their pedigree to the conquest, when Geraline de Curzon attended William of Normandy. The elder branch settled at Croxall about the reign of king John, and was seated there during fourteen generations, until it became extinct about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the sole surviving heiress married the celebrated Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorset. In the year 1557, Joyce Curzon, daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Croxall, esq. was burnt at Coventry for heresy, or rather for her pious adherence to the principles of the Reformation.

Cobelei, CUBLEY is a small pleasant rural agricultural village, in the deanery of Castillar, and hundred of Appletree. It is a township, a constablewick and parish, 7 m. W. of Ashbourn, and 13 m. N. W. of Derby. In 1821, it contained 76 houses, 86 families, and 439 inhabitants. Of the families, 64 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 13 in trades connected therewith, or handicraft, and 9 variously. There is no manufacture carried on in this village, but a few young females are employed in figuring bobbin net lace. The parish includes the chapelry and township of Marston Montgomery, which we shall notice in its proper place.

William Montgomery, in 1251, obtained a grant of a market, which was held here on Mondays, together with a fair, for three days, at the festival of St. Andrew. The market has long been discontinued, but the fair is still held on the 30th of November, though it is much on the decline.

The township of Cubley is bounded by Stydd N.; Marston Montgomery W.; Boylston E.; Somersall S. W. and Sudbury S. It contains 2300 acres of land, watered by a rivulet that runs through the lordship, called Cubley Brook; divided into farms of 200 acres downwards, and let at an average rental of 28*s.* per acre. According to a recent valuation by Mr. Eaton, of Sutton, an experienced valuer, he has rated the township at 23*s.* an acre. The soil is red marl, watery clay and gravel. The tithes, which belong to the rector, are taken by composition, and are added to the rental. The Earl of Chesterfield and the Rector are the only proprietors. The average amount of the parochial expenses for seven years, including poor, church, county and constable rates, is £368. yearly. The inhabitants send their paupers to Tutbury workhouse, to which they contribute, and they are there maintained at a cost of from 1*s.* 8*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each. The pauper children are distributed among the inhabitants. There is one sick club or friendly society, consisting of 90 members, and one public house in the village.

In Cobelei, Siward had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to two ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and four villanes, and four bordars, and one bondman, have one plough. There is a priest and a church, and one mill of 12*d. and eight acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long and one mile broad. Value in king Edward's time* 100 *f. now* 40 *f. Ralph holds it under Henry de Ferrariis.* D. B. 307.

The Ralph who held this place at the Doomsday Survey was probably the ancestor of the Montgomeries (who are known to have held here as early as 1160.) In 34 Henry III. William de Montgomery held this manor. In 17 Edward II. William de Montgomery was possessed of Cubley church, two tofts, and 160 acres of land, and £6. 14*s.* 4*d.* returns here. John Montgomery, the last heir male, died in 1513, leaving three daughters, co-heirs, one of whom (Dorothy) brought Cubley and other estates to her husband, Sir Thomas Gifford, of Chillington, with whose heiress (Elizabeth) they passed to Sir John Port, of Etwall. Sir John Port had three daughters, co-heiresses, one of whom (Margaret) brought Cubley to Sir Thomas Stanhope, ancestor of the Earl of Chesterfield, who is the lord of the manor and patron of the rectory.

The handsome gothic church, dedicated to St. Andrew, has a broad embattled

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tower surmounted by pinnacles, and ornamented with thirteen shields of the armorial bearings of the Montgomery family and its alliances, and other sculptured devices. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £13. 16*s.* 3*d.* and yearly tenths £1. 7*s.* 7½*d.* and is now worth upwards of £500. yearly. The Earl of Chesterfield is patron, and his tutor, the Rev. Charles Williams, is the rector.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In the church were monuments inscribed:

Hic jacet Dno Nicholas Montgomerie miles qui obiit 27 Martii 1455.

On another tomb: Hic jacet Nicholas Montgomery miles et Johanna uxor ejus, qui quidem Nicus obiit 3 die Aug. 1494.

About this tomb were the figures of Thomas and Walter, and two other sons of Sir Nicholas, whose names are defaced, and also the figures and arms of the four daughters of Sir Nicholas: viz. Isabel, wife of Henry Sacheverell, of Morley, esq.; Margaret, wife of John Kniveton, esq.; Ann, wife of Lewis Bagott, esq.; and Katherine, wife of Sir William Bothe, knt. These inscriptions are now defaced; but there still remains a handsome altar tomb of alabaster, enriched with figures holding shields under gothic canopies. On the top is the effigy of a knight in plate armour, with a rich bandeau round his helmet, and on his forehead the letters "I. H. C. in text hand, his head rested on his helmet.

There are some remains of stained glass in the windows.

The following is a List of the Rectors.

Francis Oldham, died 1704.
Robert Sherwin, A. M.
John Shirley, A. M.
George Fletcher, A. M. 1751.
Gilbert Fletcher, died 1765, aged 36.
George Fletcher, living 1790.
William Edwards.
Charles Williams.

Charities.

Bull Robert.....	Rent charge on land at Roston	0	10	0	Poor	Deed, 1st August, 1708.
Harpur John	Rent charge	0	8	0	Poor	Will, 1686.

The Rev. George Fletcher, rector of Cubley, informed Stebbing Shaw, the historian of Staffordshire, that Dr. Johnson had formerly applied to him for extracts relative to his father and his family, who are registered as natives of this village. Andrew Johnson, uncle of the Doctor, was a celebrated pugilist and wrestler: he kept the ring at Smithfield for some years, and upon the authority of his nephew (the Doctor) it is related that he was never thrown or conquered. Michael Johnson, the brother of Andrew, and father of the celebrated author, Dr. Samuel Johnson, first emerged from the obscure occupation of his family, who lived at Cubley as day labourers. He was a bookseller in Lichfield, a man of large athletic construction; of violent passions, and of a melancholy cast nearly approaching to madness. He married the sister of Dr. Ford, a physician, father of Parson Ford, near the Punch Bowl, in Hogarth's Midnight Modern Conversations. Dr. Samuel Johnson was born at Lichfield, 7th September, 1709.

Cubley was the chief seat of the Montgomery family, who had a park there. It was also, for a time, the seat of the Stanhopes; but the mansion has long since been pulled down. The best, though it is feared but imperfect pedigree of this family, which we have been enabled to procure, is as follows: Sir William Montgomery, living 27 Edward I. anno 1299, was father of Sir Walter, living 1351, whose son, Sir Nicholas, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of ..... Cheresey, and died about 5 Edward IV.* his son, Nicholas, died in his father's life time, and by Joan, daughter of Sir Nicholas Longford, left a son, Nicholas (afterwards a knight) who was six years old 5 Edward IV. he married Joan, daughter of John Haddon, esq. and had Sir John, who died 5 Henry VIII. anno 1513, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Greisley, he had Ralph, who died in his father's life time S. P. and three daughters, co-heiresses, viz. Ellen, wife of Sir John Vernon; Dorothy, wife of Sir Thomas Gifford; and Anne, wife of John Browne, of Snelston, esq. who died S. P.

Arms of Montgomery, *Or*, an eagle displayed, *Azure*.

Culland, in Brailsford, the residence of the late William Cox, esq.

* This date, 5 Edward IV. anno 1465, is too distant from 1351, a period of 114 years, to allow of this man being son of Walter. It would seem by the old church notes, above quoted, that two other Nicholas Montgomeries preceded him.

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CURBAR, a village situate on a high hill, 1 m. E. of Calver, is a township in the chapelry of Baslow, in the parish of Bakewell, and in the hundred of High Peak. In 1821, this place contained 65 houses, 71 families, and 392 inhabitants. Of the families 13 were employed in agriculture, 12 in trade or handicraft, and 46 variously. The population is now on the increase, and are chiefly employed in agriculture and at the Calver cotton mills.

The extent of this township is 1202 acres of gritstone land, of various qualities, watered by the river Derwent, and divided into small farms, at a rental of from 5*s.* to £2. an acre. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £620. 18*s.* The average of three years parochial expenses is £126. 2*s.* 2*d.* The Duke of Rutland is the principal proprietor, and owner of the great tithes, the other proprietors are Mrs. Gardom, and Messrs. Heygate and Mason. The wool and lamb tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. The moors are uncultivated, but abound in moor game, which is preserved by the Duke of Rutland. This place is in the constablewick and manor of Baslow, and is governed by a headborough.

Near the Upper town of Curbar, about two miles from Eyam, and on a rocky part of the moor, are some grave stones with the initials I C, A C, and several others, dated 1632, of a family of Cooke, said, by oral tradition, to have died of the plague; but as we know this disease raged at Eyam in the year 1666, it is very inexplicable how these should be in 1632.

In this township, near the Sheffield road, is a large isolated stone, called the Eagle stone. It appears to have been the work of nature, and is a solid mass, though not without some fissures.

Charity.

Elliott William..... | £100. turnpike security | £5. per annum | Poor | Will, 17th January, 1805.

CUTTHORPE, 4 m. N. of Chesterfield and about 1½ m. N. of Brampton, is a small scattered village, situate on an eminence which commands the whole vale of Chesterfield: it is a township and constablewick in the chapelry, parish and manor of Brampton, and in the hundred of Scarsdale. In 1821, this township contained 72 houses, 74 families and 315 inhabitants. Of the families, 32 were employed in agriculture, 13 in trade or handicraft, and 29 variously. The acreage of this township is included in that of Brampton, to which place it pays church and poor rates. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1066. 6*s.* 6*d.* The principal proprietors are the Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston Rodes, of Barlborough hall (who owns Cutthorpe hall and about 250 acres of land); Sir George Sitwell, bart. 250 acres; Robert Pearson, Charles Newbold, Samuel Hudson, of Wadshelf, Mrs. Barker, of Bakewell, and William Hardwick. The tithes, as parcel of the chapelry of Brampton, belong to the Dean of Lincoln's lessee, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The average rental of the land is about 35*s.* an acre.

Cutthorpe hall and estate was purchased by the family of Heathcote in 1614: this family had some time previous resided at Brampton. About the latter end of this century Gilbert Heathcote, of this place, Doctor in Physic, married Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Rodes, of Barlborough, bart. and had Cornelius Heathcote, M. D. whose son, Gilbert Heathcote, succeeded his great uncle, Sir John Rodes, bart. in the Barlborough estate, and took the name and arms of Rodes, as will be seen on reference to the pedigree of Rodes, which we have inserted under Barlborough.

The hall, a good old house, erected on a pleasant and commanding site, has, during the last forty years, been, and is now, in the occupation of William Wright, esq. many years Captain of the Chesterfield yeomanry cavalry. Mr. Wright is a younger son of the late Robert Wright, esq. of Great Longstone, in this county, under which place, in this book, will be found the pedigree and arms of the family.

Mr. Wright states, that although Brampton church is only a mile and a quarter from his house the most direct way, that when he goes in his carriage, he has to take a circuitous route of six miles.

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DALBURY and DALBURY LEES, two small villages forming one parish and constablewick, is in the hundred of Appletree, and deanery of Castillar. Dalbury is 1 m. S. of Trusley, 1½ m. N. of Etwall, 1 m. W. of Radbourn, and 6 m. W. of Derby. In 1831, this parish contained 44 houses, 49 families and 256 inhabitants. Of the families, 36 were employed in agriculture, 6 in trade or handicraft, and 7 variously.

Delbibi.

The extent of the parish is about 1136 acres, including 36 acres of common or waste land, divided among sixteen proprietors: viz. E. S. Chandos Pole, esq. 551 acres; Samuel Fox, esq. of Osmaston, 100 acres; Mrs. Cotton, the lady of the manor, 88 acres; Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton, glebe land, 48 acres; Rev. W. F. Spilsbury, of Willington, 60 acres; Miss Richardson, 48 acres; Mr. Peach, of Normanton, 45 acres; Godfrey Meynell, esq. 3½ acres; Rev. Philip Gell, 51 acres; William Holden, 6 acres; William Turner, 21 acres; Samuel Redshaw, 20 acres; Mr. Weston, of Bradbourn, 18 acres; Ann Walters, 26 acres; William Browne, of Cropotop, 3 acres; and John White, of Rough Heanor, 2 acres. The land is of a good strong quality, and watered by the Radbourn and Trusley brooks. It is bounded by Etwall S.; Trusley W.; Radbourn E.; and Brailsford N. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £1650. 16*s.* 8*d.* The average of six years county, constable and poor rates, is £258. per annum. The average rental is about 35*s.* an acre.

In Delbibi, Godfrey had two carucates of land to be taxed. Land to four ploughs. There are now two ploughs in the demesne, and six villanes and one bordar with two ploughs. There is a priest and church, and twenty acres of meadow. Wood pasture one mile long and half a mile broad. Value in king Edward's time 40*s. now* 60*s. Robert holds it.* D. B. 312.

Dalbury is described in the Doomsday Survey as a hamlet of Mickleover, belonging to the abbot of Burton, and was part of the lands of Henry de Ferrers. Robert de Dun was lord of Dalbury in the time of Henry II. In 25 Edward I. it was held by John Chandos, under Ralf Bakepuze. The manor of Dalbury and Dalbury Lees were, in the reign of Edward II. the property of Sir Robert Holland. 2 Edward III. Robert Holland died and left it to his son John. In 14 Edward IV. Anne, Duchess of Exeter (relict of Henry Holland) left her estate here, which she had of the king's gift, to her daughter, Lady Anne. 7 Henry VII. Ralph Pole, of Radbourn, died and left an estate here and at Dalbury Lees, to George, the son of John, the son of Ralf Pole, in which family it continues to this day. After the death of the before named Duchess of Exeter, the manors appear to have escheated to the crown. Sir Samuel Sleigh, of Etwall, who died in 1679, was possessed of these manors. Sir Samuel's eldest daughter and co-heiress, carried them to her husband, James Cheetham, of Turton Tower, in Lancashire, esq.; their eldest son, Samuel Cheetham, esq. owned these manors in 1712. On the death of this gentleman and his two brothers, S. P. the estate and manors passed to Rowland Cotton, of Bellaport, in Shropshire, esq. who had married the other co-heiress of Sleigh. On the death of whose grandson, William Cotton, esq. in 182–, the estate here after some time became the property of his nephew, the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, who, in 182–, sold the same to his maternal aunt, Mrs. Cotton, of Etwall hall, who is the present lady of the manor and patroness of the rectory.

The small tower church, dedicated to All Saints, formerly belonged to Trentham priory, in Staffordshire. The advowson of this church passed from the Sleighs to the Cheethams, and from them to the Cottons, along with the manor. Samuel, afterwards Sir Samuel Sleigh, presented to this living in 1652. In 1749, Humphry Cheetham, of Castleton, in Lancashire, esq. gave to the church of Dalbury a new set of communion plate, consisting of a large silver flagon, a chalice and patine, and £10. to the poor. In 1827, Mrs. Cotton gave to the church a silver patine to add to the communion plate. It is valued in the king's books at £4. 16*s.* 3*d.* and yearly tenths 9*s.* 7½*d.* The living is now worth about £300. a year. Mrs. Cotton is the patroness, and her son, the Rev. Charles Evelyn Cotton is the present incumbent.

The register commences in 1545, and is in excellent preservation.

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The following list of Incumbents is extracted from the Register.

Robert Simmons, inducted 30th September... 1652
Edward Ainsworth, ditto 1673
John Lord, rector, in 1698–9
Cornelius Sutton, inducted 1711
George Gretton, A. M. died 7th Oct. 1732, aged 44.
Samuel Davison, A. M.
Rowland Evelyn Cotton.
Dr. Nares, Archdeacon of Leicester.
Charles Evelyn Cotton, present rector, 1831.

Charities.

George Dickenson, left a rent charge on a messuage, £1. for nine of the poorest housekeepers, Will dated 2nd June, 1638.

Anthony Spendlove is the owner of the property charged with the above.

Peter Hough. the sixth part of the annual rent of 11 acres of land. The portion paid to Dalbury for many years past has been 13*s.* 4*d.*

This land is now in the possession of Mr. Edward Cooper, of Ashbourn: it is said to be worth £12. per annum.

German Pole, the sixth part of an estate at Marston Montgomery, (now let for £100. per annum) £16. 13*s.* 4*d.* for putting out an apprentice annually, or for the poor, in case there is no such boy or girl to put out.

The rectory house, since the occupancy of the present rector, has undergone great alterations with improvements and additions. The pleasure grounds, which adjoin the secluded church-yard, and the gardens, have been laid out with exquisite taste by Mr. and Mrs. Cotton. The walks are shaded with evergreens, and flowering shrubs of every variety which form an aviary for the feathered tribe.

DALE ABBEY, or the *Abbey de Parco Stanlei*, also called *Depedale*, is an extra parochial township, one mile W. of Stanton, one mile N. of Risley, and about six miles and a half nearly E. from Derby, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. The village is situate in a secluded valley, and contained, in 1831, 84 houses, 84 families, and 407 inhabitants, being a decrease on the last census of eleven persons. Of the families, 23 are employed in agriculture, 7 in trade or handicraft, and 54 are not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 113 men above 21 years of age, 82 are employed in agriculture, 17 in retail trade, and 12 are framework-knitters.

The township is bounded by Stanton E.; Stanley W.; West and Kirk Hallam W. and N. W.; and Spondon and Ockbrook S. It contains 1758 *a.* 2 *r.* 8 *p.* of sandy land, tithe free, of a middling quality, watered by a small rivulet, and divided into farms at an average rental of 28*s.* an acre. The lord of the manor and largest proprietor is Earl Stanhope, who owns 1185 *a.* 0 *r.* 2 *p.*; the other proprietors are the Representatives of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, bart. Robert Holden, Charles Legh Hoskins Master, and John Pares, esqrs. the Trustees of the Risley school, Messrs. Boot, Draycot, Hawley, and John Stevens. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £2160. 4*s.* 2*d.*

The abbey was, according to tradition, an extensive and magnificent building. It contained several large windows on the north and south sides, and one at the east end, in the chancel, which was very spacious and lofty. The arch is still standing, and displays an elegant specimen of the pointed gothic architecture. Some of the offices belonging to the abbey, converted into dwelling houses, are yet remaining, and in the windows of a few there are fragments of stained glass.

After the dissolution the site and demesnes of the abbey was leased to Francis Pole, esq. and he purchased the altar, crucifix, organ, gravestones and all the live and dead stock. In 1544, he had a grant of the abbey estate in fee, and the same year conveyed it to Sir John Port, of Etwall, one of the justices of the King's Bench. Dorothy, his granddaughter, brought it to her husband, Sir George Hastings, whose representative, afterwards the Earl of Huntingdon, sold it early in the seventeenth century, to Sir Henry Willoughby, of Risley, who died in 1605, leaving three daughters, co-heiresses, one dying without issue, the manor of Dale and the abbey demesnes were held in moieties by the noble family of Grey and that of Dewes, into which the other co-heiresses married. In 1716, Sir Symmond Dewes sold his moiety of the manor and estate to the trustees of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, for his son Alexander, father of the first Earl Stanhope. In 1778, the other moiety was purchased of the Earl of Stamford, and the whole is now the property of the present Earl Stanhope.

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The abbey, founded in or about 1204, was surrendered to the crown 20th October, 1539, when their revenues were estimated at £144. 4*s.* per annum. Willis says that it was surrendered by John Stanton, the last abbot, and sixteen monks; but Lysons says, it appears by the commissioners' accounts of that date (a copy of which was, in a manuscript book, in the possession of the late Sir Joseph Banks) that John Bede, the last abbot, had a pension of £26. 13*s.* 4*d.* and fifteen monks various smaller pensions.

Eleven years afterwards the abbey clock was sold for 6*s.*; the iron, glass, paving stones and gravestones for £18. and there were six bells, which weighed 47 *cwt.* The whole number of abbots were sixteen, and the period of their government 312 years, 6 weeks, and 1 day.

Dugdale, in the Monast. vol. 3, p. 73, gives the following list of the Abbots of this Abbey from its foundation to its dissolution.

	yrs.	*m.*	*w.*	*d.*
1. Walter de Steteneye was abbot	31	3	0	0
2. Dom. Willielmus	2	6	0	0
3. Dom. Joh. Gauncorth	19	9	3	0
4. Hugo de Lincoln	14	9	0	0
5. Simon	5	0	0	11
6. Laurentius	16	3	0	0
7. Ricardus de Normanton	8	0	0	0
8. Joh. de Lincolnia	6	0	0	0
9. Ric. de Normanton	1	9	2	0
10. Johannes Horsley	26	11	5	0
11. Johannes Wodhouse	0	3	3	0
12. Willielmus Horsley	21	10	1	0
13. Reg. de Kyrketon	3	7	0	0
14. Will. de Bonly	12	3	1	0
15. Henricus Monyasche	39	2	3	0
16. Joh. Spondon	33	0	0	0
17. Johannes Stanley	22	0	0	0
18. Ricardus de Nottingham	19	0	0	0

Ricardus de Normanton permitted dilapidations to take place during his government of the abbey, which were very burdensome to his successors; he was twice abbot.

Johannes Horsley being worn out with age resigned his power into the hands of the convent.

Willielmus Horsley. In the days of this abbot the stone edifice at Stanley Grange was erected, besides many other very strong buildings.

Willielmus de Bonly repaired several edifices which were in a ruinous state.

Johannes Spondone repaired the roof of the body of the church, and the roof of the chapel of the Blessed Mary, where the Antiphona is sung.

Johannes Stanley caused the cloister of our abbey to be built, and acquired by his prudence and labour, certain lands and tenements that had been lost in ancient times.

Ricardus de Nottingham caused the roof of the high choir to be laid, and raised various edifices, and performed many benefits to this monastery.

The Chronicle of Thomas de Musca, of Dale Abbey, Canon.

CHAPTER I.

Preface of the Author.

1. TO thy petition, my very dear brother (since it is truly virtuous and useful) being willing to accede (in order that my mind, busied in the pious avocations of the sorrow lately fallen upon me, may bear more lightly its burden) I will endeavour to set forth, briefly and with fidelity, in what manner Divine Piety (who selecteth not a people on account of a location, but a location on account of a people) looked down with mercy upon this place and appointed it for her own indwellers,—by whom it was inhabited before the coming of our Præmonstratensians,—and through whom and in what manner our Order was, by the right hand of God, planted here; as from our predecessors and from others who were well acquainted with what I am about to relate, I have known by veracious narrative, so that those who come after us may speak the praises of the Lord, and of his power, and the wonderful things which he hath done in this place.

2. But I beseech thee, whosoever thou mayest be who shalt read this, that thou say not of me *I presume*, in attempting this little work unattempted by the illustrious men who have preceded us in our path of life; but that thou accept it, in the disposition, in which I compose it. For with no impulse of any levity or temerity, do I commence it, but with true humility and benevolence, that our juniors and others so inclined, may have knowledge of past events done in this place in the days of our forefathers; which if through neglect, they should not be committed to writing, might be unknown to posterity. Read, therefore, patiently; and when thou shalt have perused it throughout, shouldst thou, in this little work perceive certain things worthy of emendation, be, I implore you, a charitable *corrector* and not a presumptuous *detecter*; for never can he be a judicious *emendator*, who is, at any time, a sinister *interpretator*. Yet, as there are many who delight, without cause, to speak ill of the writings of the pious, I, with the invocated grace of the Holy Spirit, unterrified by such barkings against me, after the example of Ulysses towards the voices of the Syrens, will, with a deafened ear, go on persevering to the end.

3. May the Most High cause my name, through the merits of my readers, to be inscribed in the book of the living. To any one desirous of knowing that name, the attainment will be easy, by means of the *chapter* (or capital) letters, the third distinction of the work being passed over.*

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* Every chapter in the original begins with one of the letters of the author's name: T, H, O, M, A, S

CHAPTER II.

Concerning the friar Thomas, the abbot John, and his fraternity.

1. HONOURABLE do I esteem it in the opening of my second chapter briefly to compose something in praise of those illustrious men, who received me among them when, on the call of God, I put on the Regular Habit.

2. To what man upon earth ought this work not to praise, whom a life of holiness has conducted to the grave and whom Christ hath already happily crowned in the heavens?

3. Being in the middle of the flowery period of boyhood and youth given by my father to the service of God and of his pious Virgin Mother, I took upon myself the sacred habit in this place from the abbot, John Gauncorth, a venerable father, lovely in the eyes of God and men, who had been the especial associate of the blessed Augustine, of Lavendon.*

4. These two shone forth, in their days and in their order, like the morning and evening stars in the firmament of heaven.

5. There were at that time, men belonging to this monastery, who lived before the Lord without enmity, who wore the vestments of the virtues, who had the countenances of the angels, who glowed with mutual affection, and served the Lord Jesus Christ devoutly.

6. Who is there capable of enumerating the virtues of the friar Galfrid of Sawell, of the friar Roger of Derby, or of the rest? It became such a father to have such sons.

7. Had I the abundant utterance of a Homer or a Maro, language would, I think, be inadequate to declare the magnitude of their virtues.

8. I had been four years and more a member of their congregation, when a noble matron, the Lady Matilda de Saliosa-Mara, the foundress of our church (whose memory is constantly in our benedictions) came to us from the district of Lindsay; then aged and full of days: who knowing that the time of her vocation from this world was approaching, had disposed herself to commend her end to God through the prayers of such holy men. Having called them together in her presence on a certain holiday for the sake of discoursing with them; and mention having been made relative to the earliest inhabitants of this place, she introduced the following narrative into her conversation with us.

CHAPTER III.

Concerning the Baker who became a Hermit; the first inhabitant of Depedale.

1. OPEN your ears to my words, my dearly beloved children, said she, and I will narrate unto you a fable:—no, not a fable; an event which most certainly came to pass.

2. There was a baker in Derby, in the street which is called after the name of St. Mary. At that period the church of the Blessed Virgin at Derby was at the head of a large parish; and had under its authority a church *de onere* and a chapel. And this baker, with whose called Cornelius, was a religious man, fearing God, and moreover so wholly occupied in good works and the bestowing of alms, that whatsoever remained to him on every seventh day beyond what had been required for the food and clothing of himself and his, and the needful things of his house, he would on the Sabbath-day, take to the church of St. Mary, and give to the poor for the love of God and of the Holy Virgin.

3. And when that he had during many years led a life of such pious exercises as these, and was dear to God and accepted by him, it pleased God to try him more perfectly, and having tried him to crown him with glory.

4. And thereupon it happened, that on a certain day in autumn, when he had resigned himself to repose at the hour at noon, the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to him in his sleep, saying,

5. "Acceptable in the eyes of my Son and of me, are the alms thou hast bestowed. But now, if thou art willing to be made perfect, leave all that thou hast, and go to Depedale, where thou shalt serve my Son and me, in solitude; and when thou shalt happily have terminated thy course, thou shalt inherit the kingdom of love, joy, and eternal bliss which God has prepared for those who love him."

6. The man awakening, perceived the divine goodness which had been done for his sake, and giving thanks to God and the Blessed Virgin, his encourager, he straightway went forth without speaking a word to any one: *with knowledge ignorant*, to use the expression of St. Benedict: *with knowledge*, because he had been taught the name of the place; *ignorant*, because he knew not where any place of that name might be.

7. Having turned his steps toward the east, it befel him as he was passing through the middle of the village of Stanley, he heard a woman saying to a girl: "Take our calves with you: drive them as far as Depedale, and make haste back."

8. Having heard this, this man, admiring the favour of God, and believing that this word had been spoken in grace, as it were, to him, was astonished, and approached nearer and said, "Good woman, tell me, where is Depedale?" She replied, "Go with this maiden, and she, if you desire it, will show you the place."

9. When he had arrived there, he found that the place was marshy and of fearful aspect, far distant from any habitation of man. Then directing his steps to the south-east of the place, he cut for himself in the side of the mountain, in the rock, a very small dwelling, and an altar towards the south, which hath been preserved unto this day; and there he served God, day and night, in hunger and thirst, in cold and in meditation.

D, C M, V, S, C, A. By the third distinction of the work seems to be meant the smaller or Arabic numerals, denoting the division of the chapters into paragraphs. The direction is very ambiguous, but the intimation is that there are three distinctions: viz. The Chapters, the short argument, and the numeral: and, that the third, or numeral, being set aside we come to the *capital* with which the text commences.—This and similar methods of recording their names was not unusual with the monkish writers: in this translation this characteristic of the original is strictly preserved, as is also that quaintness of expression, in which, no doubt, the worthy canon greatly valued himself, and which is in keeping with the facts of his narrative.

* In the county of Bucks, near Olney.

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CHAPTER IV.

Concerning the tithe of the mill of Burgum (Burrowash) granted to the hermit.

1. MIGHTY in power of that time was a certain man, named Radulph, the son of Geremund, the lord of half the manor of Okebrook, and of Aivaston cum Soka.

2. This lord, having upon some account, returned from Normandy to England, it pleased him to visit his lands and his woods. And it came to pass, on a certain day, seeking amusement, he came with his dogs in order to hunt in his woods at Okebrook, accompanied by numerous attendants, and drew near the spot where lived the man of God; and, beholding the smoke of fire going up from the cavern of the man of God, he was greatly astonished that any one should have had the audacity to make for himself a residence in that wood without his permission.

3. Coming up to the spot, he found the man clothed in old rags and skins. And when he had enquired of him, how and whence, and for what purpose he had come there: and when the other had explicitly shown the cause, this same Radulph, the son of Geremund, was smitten at the heart, and observing the wretchedness of the man, he granted to him the place, and bestowed upon him the tithe of his mill at Burgum, for his support. And from that time even unto this day hath that tithe remained to the friars who serve God at Depedale.

4. Thus far, the Lady Matilda, aforementioned, continued her narrative. She told us also many other circumstances, which shall be detailed in their proper places.

CHAPTER V.

How it happened that he changed his place and built the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

1. AND it came to pass that the old designing enemy of mankind, beholding this disciple of Christ flourishing with the different flowers of the virtues, began to envy him, as he envies other holy men; sending frequently amidst his cogitations the vanities of the world, the bitterness of his existence, the solitariness of his situation, and the various troubles of the desert; as Humfrid, and many persons now living, understood, and were accustomed to relate to me and to others.

2. This Humfrid, as he often asserted, had been a tenant of the *Gomme de la Dale*, of whom mention will be made hereafter.

3. But the aforesaid man of God, conscious of the venom of the crooked serpent, did by continual prayer, repeated fastings and holy meditations, cast forth, through the grace of God, all his temptations. Whereupon the enemy rose upon him in all his might both secretly and openly, waging with him a visible conflict. And while the assaults of his foe became day by day more grievous, he had to sustain a very great want of water. Wandering about the neighbouring places, he discovered a spring, in a valley, not far from his dwelling, towards the west, and near unto it he made for himself a cottage, and built an oratory in honour of God and the Blessed Virgin. There wearing away the sufferings of his life, laudably, in the service of God, he departed happily to God, from out of the prison house of the body.

CHAPTER VI.

Concerning the vision of the Cross that appeared to Uthlagus when he was sleeping upon Lynderyke.

1. SUFFER me now to narrate that memorable event, so well known by our forefathers, which about the same period, God deigned to manifest in this place by his immediate ministry.

2. There was one Uthlagus, a very famous man, who frequented these parts, on account of the passage of wayfarers through the forest between Nottingham and Derby: for the whole country between the bridge of Derby and the water of ..... was at that time covered with wood.

3. And it came to pass, on one of the days of the summer season, this Uthlagus was sitting upon Lynderyke, which is a hill, westward of the gate of our monastery, with his companions amusing themselves around him, when a deep sleep fell upon him. And, while he slept, he saw in his dream, a golden cross, standing in that spot, where the foundation of our church is laid, the top of which touched the heavens; while the extremities of the arms stretched themselves on each side, even unto the ends of the world. And moreover he beheld men coming from the various nations of the earth, and most devoutly adoring that cross.

4. The man being aroused and awakened from his sleep, called together his companions, and related to them the vision that had been revealed to him from the Lord: and he added and said, "Truly, my dearly beloved companions, the valley which ye behold below and which is contiguous to this eminence, is a holy place." "Of a truth," he said again, "the Lord is in this place, and I knew him not. Children shall be born and shall grow up, and shall declare to their children the wonderful works that the Lord will perform in this valley. This valley, I say unto you, shall be white with the flowers of the virtues, and shall be filled with delights and with plenteousness. For there shall come, as it hath been revealed to me, from various nations, to worship the Lord, in this valley, and to serve him, until the end of time through the succession of ages. And because our Lord Jesus Christ hath deigned to show to me, a sinner, his secret intentions, so shall ye understand that ye can no longer have in me, either a companion or a leader; but aided by his grace, I will amend my life according to his will."

5. Then embracing them every one, he turned himself away from them; but whither he went, nought was known at that time concerning him.

6. Some there were, who said that he went to Depedale, and there in secret intercourse served the Lord, and with a peaceful end came to rest in the Lord.

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CHAPTER VII.

Concerning the noble Matron who was called "the Gomme of the Dale," and of Richard her son.

1. DOMINUS de Bradleye, the lord of Bradleye, by name Serlo de Grendon, a soldier intrepid in arms, illustrious by the eminence of his race, received Margery, the daughter of the aforesaid Radulph, the son of Geremund, as his wife, and with her, the half of the manor of Okebroke, in free dowry.

2. By her he had three daughters: namely, Johanna, Isolda, and Agatha; to whom (with grief be it spoken) the inheritance ultimately descended.

3. He also begat five sons: Bartholomew, who was afterwards a canon with us; William, of cherished memory, our advocate; Fulcher, Jordan and Serlo.

4. Afterwards he married Matilda, noble by family, but still more noble by conduct, the Lady of the manor of Celston.

5. By her he had Andrew of Grendon, and Ranulph, the Lord of Boteston; with their brothers, who were soldiers.

6. He also had Robert by a concubine, who was more powerful in arms than the others.

7. In that time the Grendons of that generation were men of power, the most famous of the earth.

8. Now, the Serlo, already named, had a friend who was also his spiritual mother, in so much she had vowed for him in his name at the Holy font.

9. To her the Lord Serlo assigned the place of Depedale with all that appertained thereunto, that she might dwell there, with the whole of the land, cultivated and waste, which is between the pathway which extends from the northern part of Boyhawe towards the west, even unto Le Colkeysicke and Brunesbroe.

10. And because such spiritual mothers are in English, called *Gommes* (or Godmothers) this lady herself, was known by the vulgar denomination, of *Gomme of the Dale*.

11. She had a son named Richard, a youth of good disposition; whom, when he had studied the sacred writings, and after that he had duly taken holy orders, she caused to be ordained a priest, with the purpose that he should assist in divine service in her chapel of Depedale: and such ministry he performed.

12. And moreover the mansion of this same matron, was on the higher land eastward of us, inclining to the south, where there is now a pond, which is called the pond of Roger de Alesby.

13. When our fathers dug out that pond, they found at the bottom many wrought stones, which had formerly belonged to the abovementioned mansion.

CHAPTER VIII.

Concerning the arrival of the Black Canons de la Kale.

1. EVEN at that time, when the House of Kale had been the mother of the church of Repyndon, God, who disposes all things, being willing more gloriously to exalt the place of Depedale, the aforesaid Serlo de Grendon called together the canons of Kale, and gave them the place of Depedale; the venerable matron, abovementioned, having consented thereto, or rather having solicited for their coming.

2. And the chaplain, Richard, took the habit of the regulars among them. Moreover (as Humfrid, of whom I have made previous mention, hath told me) the Prior of those very Canons was called Humfrid. He had two associates, Nicholas and Symon, who had been, a short time before, school-fellows and companions of William de Grendon; besides the chaplain Richard, just named, and two others, whose names have escaped my memory. This same Humfrid, with his canons, continued through days and years in this condition.

3. These aforesaid canons having taken root in this soil, and being comforted by God, they built for themselves a church, a costly labour; and other offices.

4. Humfrid also, their prior, visited the Roman see, and obtained a most valuable privilege, which we still hold in our possession, relative to a confirmation of the right of sepulture, a chantry, the laying of interdiction upon land, and many other liberties.

5. About the same time flourished Albinus, abbot of Derley, brightly manifesting so many of the requisites of a holy and virtuous life, that the interior of the cloister and of the church, and the most inward sanctuary of religion, may be perceived to this day to be redolent with the fragrance of such a father.

6. Then began, not those only of the race of the Grendons, but many others, noble and simple, to frequent the place of Depedale, to endow it largely with their goods, and at their decease, to leave their bodies to be buried there. I have heard it said by a man of veracity worthy of belief, that more than four hundred warriors lie buried in that place, setting aside others of the nobility and gentry, and a prodigious number of common people.

7. In the same spot reposes, Peter Cook, of Batheley, a hermit of that place, a man of sanctified memory. Of whose holy conversation, with which in part, I was myself acquainted, and of whose actions revealed in full confidence by himself and by others, mention shall be made, by the aid of God, in my future works. And thus devout honour and reverence are due to the place itself, on account of its own sanctity, and on account of the bodies of Christ's faithful people who repose there.

CHAPTER IX.

Concerning the departure of the Black Canons.

1. MANY were the circles of the years, during which the aforesaid Canons remained together in this appointed place, in distant congregation from the social intercourse of mankind; and to them, thus secluded, the pleasant aspect of the spot was delightful, and they began to hold themselves more remissly to the service of God, and to the observance of order. For they frequented the forest more than the church; were more intent upon the amusement than the improvement of their minds; and to hunting than to prayer or holy meditation. And, the whole of the neighbouring country being then a royal forest, as has already been stated, the king

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nearing of the trespasses they committed, ordered them to be removed from the place, for the preservation of his deer.

2. Then, they, resigning every thing they possessed into the hands of their patron, returned to the place from whence they came, and which they were by necessity compelled to do; but their prior, Humfrid, betook himself to Le Magdalen, and there for many days he lived the life of a hermit.

3. Truly for my own part, I cannot believe that all this came to pass accidentally, but that it proceeded by the will of him, without whom, not the leaf of a tree, nor a sparrow faileth to the ground. O the height of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How incomprehensible are his judgments, and how unsearchable are his ways! For who hath known the design of the Lord, or who hath been his counsellor?

4. But the place which he had chosen, the Lord would not leave thus desolate; for

"Ludit in adversis divina Potentia rebus."

Little by little his clemency began to stretch forth the hand of compassion to greater and more wonderful things: so as that having plucked up the sycamores, he might plant cedars; instead of the Black Præmonstratensians, who had quitted the place, leading hither and establishing the White Præmonstratensians, as will be presently declared after the next chapter.

CHAPTER X.

Of the coming of the Canons of Tupholme, and of their departure.

1. VERILY there came from Tupholme, which monastery is of our order, six canons, to tarry at Depedale, being invited by the Advocate of the place.

2. And there was given unto them the park of Stanleye, in addition to their possessions; but by whom and in what manner, I know only in part, and altogether with uncertainty; and to write uncertain things for certain in matters where the truth of any affair is to be treated, I hold to be absurd.

3. This, indeed, I know most certainly, that a convert Friar, who came with those of Tupholme, was the first who constructed the water-mill in the park, and completed the pool with great labour and trouble.

4. Their prior was named Henry. It was necessary for them to be, as indeed they were, extremely laborious; for they were much incommoded by the frequent visits of the keepers of the forests, and of others; nor did they possess any cultivated land, which had previously belonged to the *Gemme de la Dale*, already mentioned, and Makkemore, which contained one small hide of land. The Lord of Okebroke retained for himself in his lordship, the serfs and the mansion of Boyhawe, which was situate in a field, now called *Boyhawe meadowe*.

5. When they had sojourned here, for the space of seven years, in great poverty, they sold the upper timber of the oaks of the park, which they felled at the middle of the trunks, and having received the money, they returned to Tupholme; their abbot having recalled them.

6. As for the aforesaid Henry, their prior, he was very cunning in the fabrication of false money, having exercised himself in that unhappy trade; he went from them to Toftweyth, and there cohabited with a certain young woman of Morleye, whom he had previously known with the insane affection of filthy lust.

7. His abbot having heard of this, and being displeased, that he had neglected to return home with the brethren, at his command, sent persons of the monastery and others with them, to bring him to Tupholme by force, that his disobedience and incontinence, as well as his other crimes might be punished, as they deserved, according to the ordinances of the monastery. He being seized with great affliction of the heart, was so instigated by diabolical resolution, that in a hot bath, he bled himself in both arms, and thus, by a spontaneous or rather an insane death, he terminated his life.

CHAPTER XI.

Concerning the arrival of the Canons of Wellebeck, and of their departure.

1. SOLITARY, stained and sallow, sat that daughter of Sion, the church of Depedale, bereft, for a period, of inhabitants; but the Father of mercies, and the God of all consolation, who had in his pity selected that place, again looked down upon it with an eye of clemency, and consoled it.

2. Therefore, lest that place, beloved by God, and venerable to man (the name of which, through the prerogatives of its merits is, as it were, honey melting in the mouth) should any longer be defrauded of its religious observances, he sent and caused five canons of Wellebeck, of the Præmonstratensian order, to be brought hither.

3. Their prior was named .....* (under the abbot, Richard de Sewelle; their prior being a man esteemed expert in civil and religious affairs, and was afterward appointed prior to their establishment at Welebeck) and there was also the friar, William of Hogneby, then a canon of their church, but afterwards a prior of this holy congregation, who, when I took the habit of the order, was accustomed to relate to us many circumstances respecting himself, for our edification.

4. These five persons remained here, in all the severe discipline of their order, for five years, in the greatest poverty, having endured, in that space of time, many and varied calamities.

5. And it came to pass, that on a certain day, one of them being desirous to draw up the lamps which were suspended before the altar, they all, falling to the ground, in a wonderful manner, were broken into fragments. The prior being called into the auditory, and having received permission to speak, said, amongst other matters—"Let us depart hence, since that nothing happens prosperous to us, but all things go contrary to our hopes: and truly I declare that the Lord hath judged us unworthy of this place, or perhaps hath reserved us for other and better things." And that his words became the true prophecies of what was to happen, as the conclusion of this affair will show, the following chapter will set forth.

6. A short time afterwards, the abbot, already mentioned, came to Depedale, as he had done before, for the purpose of visiting his friars, being desirous that all things should be right with them. And he found them enduring a life of severe poverty, possessing very little corn or meal, and still less flesh meat.

* This word is not distinct in the manuscript, but seems to be *Boniface*.

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7. The man of God, commiserating their distress, declared that he felt himself to have been unkind and unjust, in so much that his brethren were perishing with hunger and wretchedness in the desert, while he might have provided them sufficiently with necessary food and clothing, at home, as was required by their regulation and order.

8. And when he had returned to his monastery, he discussed the matter seriously with the brethren, and taking the advice of the most prudent, he called home the aforesaid brethren who were sojourning at Depedale.

CHAPTER XII.

In what manner the manor of Stanceleye, with its parish, was given to the Canons of Newhouse, by Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara and Matilda his wife.

1. CO-EXISTENT with these events, it came to pass that William, the son of Radulph, of whom I have already made mention, purchased the manor of Stanneleye, from Nicholas, the son of William Chylde, of Trowell, performing his service of the fourth part of the arming of one soldier, during *scutage*.

2. This same Nicholas held Trowell, Broculstowe, Brameote and Staneleye of the Lord of Kyme, by the tenure of one scutage; each of which manors were assessed to find one fourth of a scutage.

3. And the aforesaid Nicholas held many other lands: namely, Claxton, Hewes, Leka and Stanford; of which it is best at present to say nothing, because they have no relation to the matter of which I am treating.

4. The said William, indeed, had known that the manor of Stanceleye was given to Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, who had espoused his daughter, Matilda. Then did these two, Galfrid and his spouse Matilda, having made a vow to God, present themselves before their superior lord, saying, "Thou knowest, my lord, that we have lived together in wedlock for these seven years and more; and that God hath deprived us of the fruit of our marriage bed, and that we are without the comfort of children. And therefore we earnestly beseech you, that with respect to the manor of Stanceleye, which you have proposed to bestow on us, that you consent that we offer it to God, and confer it upon the abbot of the religious order of Præmonstratensians, who are founding a monastic house in your park; and may God, the most High, the retributor of good deeds, looking down upon the pious devotion of your humility, grant to us the blessing of wished-for progeny, and on account of this benefaction, grant to us and to you the bliss of eternal life."

5. Then this nobleman understood that their hearts and counsels were inspired by God, and, accordingly beneficently yielding to their just and virtuous petitions, he caused William de Grendon, a priest, the son of his sister, and Lord of Okebroke, to be called to him, and said to him:

6. "I purpose to build a certain monastery of the order of the Præmonstratensians, by the advice of my friends, in my park at Staneleye; a place which is contiguous to that of Depedale, of which you are the patron, and where three congregations of different men have successively flourished; all of whom being attacked and driven away by intolerable poverty, have left the spot desolate. And I most truly am persuaded that you will bestow that place upon my new establishment; so that between me and thee, we may provide out of our lands, possessions and goods, which God hath granted us (should God grant us length of life) that the religious men, who shall be called thither, may not be compelled by necessity to beg or to change their situation."

7. To whom William de Grendon replied, "Blessed be the name of the Lord, who hath inspired you with so pious a purpose! and blessed by God may they be who have given you this counsel! So may you speedily take in hand, happily in the name of the Lord, that which thou hast in thy mind, if it so pleaseth thee, particularly as men are so frail and mortal. And I will bestow the place of Depedale and all the appurtenances which are mine to grant; and never at any former period were the inhabitants of that place, whether black or white canons dwelling there, located there with more certain hope of fruitful grace. Yet I grant this place on one condition, that a priest of that congregation shall every day, in perpetuity, within the chapel of Depedale (which they must keep in repair) celebrate mass for my soul, and for the souls of my ancestors and successors, and for the souls of all those that are at rest in Christ; and, further, that upon the great table in the Refectory there shall be placed, one loaf of conventual bread, beer, and money,* to be distributed to the poor."

8. The nobleman, his uncle, answered him with thanks for his concessions, and said, "And I also will command and effect that all these things shall be inviolably executed, in perpetuity. And since I, being occupied both beyond sea and on this side of the sea, in the business of the king, cannot find time to attend to the foundation of the monastery proposed in this matter, I have granted the superintendence to Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, and to Matilda, my daughter, his wife, and I appoint them my executors in this matter; namely, the foundation of the monastery and the recalling of the canons."

CHAPTER XIII.

Concerning the arrival of the Canons at Newhouse.

1. AND having received charters and other instruments necessary for the foundation of the monastery from the aforesaid nobleman William, the said Galfrid and Matilda went at his command to Newhouse, that they might thence lead forth a *convent*.†

2. For there were men in that monastery fragrant with the flowers of the virtues, so that they had the rose of the firmest patience, the lily of chastity, and particularly the violet of the contemplation of celestial life: whom the sincerity of life and virtue of manners so honoured, that from sea to sea, throughout all the districts of the English kingdom, their sanctity sent abroad its odour.

3. Then the aforesaid Galfrid and Matilda, arriving at Newhouse, found there the abbot, Lambert by name, a man of the highest prudence, true to his word, just in his judgment, provident in counsel, faithful in his trust, determined in his discipline, conspicuous in beneficence, and illustrious for the universal virtue of his conduct. Who so instructed his monks in the sweetness of celestial intercourse, that I may truly say with the Apostle, "Our conversation is in heaven."

4. Galfrid and Matilda being honourably received by the aforesaid venerable father, and having explained

* *Companagi*, meaning forest dues, and may mean money to enable them to pass through the forest, or wood for firing.

† *Conventus*, an agreed body of monks.

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their business and the cause of their coming, the abbot, having held a council with the brethren, granted to them that they should lead forth nine canons to Depedale, and establish the order in that place.

5. Amongst these were—Walter de Totenaye,* a man of the highest piety, who previously, proceeding to two other places, namely, to St. Agatha and the convent of Newhouse, had founded there the same order; also John of Byford, the son of Baldwin of Byford, who was the associate of Peter de Gausila, who also was one of the founders of Newhouse, and Hugh of Grymmesby, and Roger of Alesby; and William le Sores, men of virtuous lives and of great piety; together with other men of God.

6. These, O Dale, were thy living stones, thy chosen stones, the stones precious in the foundation of thy church; which stones are jointed with that mighty corner-stone, our Lord Jesus Christ.

On the ninth chapter of this Chronicle is founded the *Legend of Dale Abbey*, published in a volume of Poems, the compositions of William and Mary Howitt of Nottingham, whose writings are celebrated for their simple and yet brilliant powers of description. In this Legend there is much wildness and vivacity. The foundation of the story is laid as well in this Chronicle as abridged by Pilkington as on some information furnished by the Rev. Robert Wilmot, of Morley, to that historian, to the following effect. "One of the windows of the church at Morley consists of painted glass with inscriptions, which are plainly designed to record some remarkable event. The glass was brought from Dale abbey, when it was dissolved, and was intended to convey an idea of the following circumstances. According to tradition, the keepers of the park or forest, being disturbed by the encroachments of the monks, carried their complaints to the king. And with a view of representing this fact they are painted upon the glass in green habits, standing before him, with this inscription, 'whereof we complain unto the king;' when they received this answer, 'go and tell them come to me.' In another part of the window, the person, against whom the complaint is lodged, appears kneeling before the king. With a view of adjusting the matter in dispute, and giving satisfaction to both parties, the king, it is said, granted to the canons at Depedale, as much land as betwixt two suns could be encircled with a plough, drawn by deer, which were to be caught from the forest. This is expressed by two other inscriptions. 'Go, take them, and tame them.' 'Go home, take ground with the plough.' We find that this determination of the king was afterwards carried into execution. For upon the glass is painted a man with a plough drawn by deer, with these words underneath: 'Here St. Robert plougheth with them.' What extent of land was encompassed in this way cannot now be ascertained. But it is probable, that it comprehended the precincts of the abbey, or the whole liberty of Dale."

We have not room for the whole Legend, but the commencement affords, as the authors have themselves pointed out in their Notes, "a curious portraiture of eremitical and monkish life." This suits our purpose, and we doubt not that the extract will be highly gratifying to many of our readers. "This story," remark the authors of the Legend, "and the confirmation so ingeniously drawn from the painted glass by the Rev. R. Wilmot, sufficiently show what credence we may give to popular tradition, and the fondness of antiquarians for illustrating local history by old relics and remains in general. It so exactly resembles circumstances in the history of St. Robert of Knaresborough, of deer-taming renown, that we cannot avoid suspecting it to have originated in it. The tradition, however, is current, and as such we have used it.

"The cave, originally scooped by the hermit, is still entire. It is cut in a precipice which stands pleasantly elevated above the valley, and overhung with wood, in full prospect of the fine, lofty, remaining arch of the abbey. It is one of the most picturesque and perfect hermitages remaining in this country, though probably not less than seven hundred years old, the abbey itself being founded in 1204."

"The devil, one night, as he chanced to sail
In a stormy wind, by the Abbey of Dale,
Suddenly stopp'd, and look'd wild with surprise,
That a structure so fair in that valley should rise:
When last he was there it was lonely and still;
And the hermitage scoop'd in the side of the hill,
With its wretched old inmate his beads a-telling,
Were all could be found of life, dweller, and dwelling.
The hermit was seen in the rock no more;
The nettle and dock had sprung up at the door;
And each window the fern and the hart's-tongue
hung o'er.

* Walter de Steteneye is the first abbot named in Dugdale's Monasticon.

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Within, 'twas dampness and nakedness all:
The Virgin, as fair and holy a block
As ever yet stood in a niche of a rock,
Had fall'n to the earth, and was broke in the fall.
The holy cell's ceiling, in idle hour,
When haymakers sought it to 'scape from the shower,
Was scored by their forks in a thousand scars,
Wheels and ovals, circles and stars.
But, by the brook, in the valley below,
Saint Mary of Dale!—what a loudly show!
The abbey's proud arches and windows bright
Glitter'd and gleam'd in the full moonlight.
He perch'd on a finial to ponder the scene,
When he heard, loudly chanted, a chorus within:
The strain was so merry he could not help peeping
To see how their vigils the fathers were keeping
Wot ye they sung in the cold chapel's gloom?
Nay, they sate in the glow of the abbot's own room.
Saw he beads, and crosses, and visages pale?
I trow ye not, but full flagons of ale;
And the abbot himself, in his lordly chair,
Bore a hearty good part in this godly air."

CARMEN TRIUMPHALE.

"Old Father John was a holy man,
And he chanted a mass full well;
But his cheek was pale, his heart did fail,
The cause pray who can tell?
Oh! well might the heart of the father fail,
For it never was warm'd with a flagon of ale!

"Saint Benedict in his conscience was prick'd,
And full soundly he lash'd his skin;
But father Peter, he never would batter
A temple that God dwelt in:
Father Peter was right, quoth friar Paul,
For thus keeping up God's temple wall.

"Holy Saint Bevil, to quell the devil,
Did evermore fast and pray;
But Peter arose, with pond'rous blows,
And furiously drove him away.
Then here's to the arms that made Peter prevail,
A venison pasty and flagon of ale!

"The devil he heard, the devil he flew
Away in a whirlwind, that tore as it blew,
Rocks and houses, vast forests of oaks,
And buried some hundreds of cattle and folks.
Then chatter'd each pane in those windows high,
As the fiend arose in the act to fly;
Then a terrible gust did those towers assail,
As the fiend set off from the Abbey of Dale.
He summon'd his imps in the height of his spleen,
And question'd, how many at Dale had been;
And what were the doings might there be seen?
One had seen plenty of beef and beer;
One had been with the friars a-chasing the deer;
One had carried out venison to twenty good wives,
And had wonder'd to see the monks handle their knives,
O'er the smoking hot pasties and sparkling ale,
By the snug evening fires in the village of Dale.
Many had been at a maid's confessing,
And some, when St. Robert conferr'd his blessing
On pious old souls, that to heaven would sail
By giving their lands to the Abbey of Dale.
Some, of the shrine of our lady told,
Of the relics, and jewels, and coffers of gold;
But all of them dwelt on the bountiful cheer,
How jocundly flew the whole round of the year,
But chief when the monks were a-chasing the deer.

"The devil no longer such tidings could brook;
He started and stamp'd till his hot dwelling shook:
'O ho!' quoth he, to the demon powers,
'These knavish monks are no monks of ours;
They travel to heaven with feast and song,
And absolve each other while going along.
But troth! if I yet have a subject on earth,
I'll spoil their hunting!—I'll mar their mirth!'
He flew to the keepers—the keepers they pace
Away to Sir Gilbert, the lord of the chase;
Sir Gilbert de Grendon he sped to the king,
And with grievous complaints made his proud palace ring:
How the friars at Dale forsook missal and mass,
To chant o'er a bottle, or shrive a lass;
No matins bell call'd them up in the morn,
But the yell of the hounds, and the sound of the horn;
No penance the monk in his cell could stay,
But a broken leg, or a rainy day;
The pilgrim that came to the abbey door,
With the feet of the fallow deer found it nail'd o'er;
The pilgrim that into the kitchen was led,
On Sir Gilbert's venison there was fed,
And saw skins and antlers hang o'er his head.
The king was wroth, and with angry tone
He order'd St. Robert before his throne:
St. Robert appear'd in three weeks and a day,
For hot was the weather, and long was the way,
He spoke so wisely, he pleaded so well,
That the king, in sooth, had trouble to tell
Which of the two that before him came
To the forest and deer had the fairest claim:
But the devil, who sate behind the throne,
At that did inwardly writhe and groan;
And whisper'd into the royal ear,
'St. Robert is famous for taming of deer.'
Then sprang the king gaily up from his throne,
And spoke that fancy, and deem'd it his own;
'For taming of deer St. Robert is famed;
Go catch the wild stags, and get them tamed;
With wood, water, and game, as much forest ground
As with such brave steeds thou canst plough round
While two summer suns through the heavens do sail,
Shall for ever belong to the Abbey of Dale:
But if set those two suns ere thou circle the same,
They shall cancel for ever and ever thy claim.'
Sir Gilbert frown'd—St. Robert look'd gay;
But the envious devil went laughing away."

Deeds relative to the donations to Dale Abbey.

1. William, the son of Radulph, grants to Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, and to Matilda, the wife of Galfrid, his own daughter, and to their heirs, his domain of Stanley, in consideration of £100. sterling, paid to him by the said Galfrid and his wife.

2. William, the son of Radulph, grants to Serlo de Grendon and to his heirs, the wood of Okebroke, called the Small Haye, adjoining the park of Thomas Bardolf, in order to convert it into a park for himself, with all the royalties which it derived from a royal charter.

3. Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, grants and confirms, for the love of God, and for the salvation of his own soul, and of the souls of all his ancestors, and of all his posterity, to God and to the church of the blessed Mary, of Stanley park, and to the canons of the Premonstratensian order serving God in that place, the whole donation which Serlo de Grendon had made to the aforesaid canons of his land of Okebroke, as the deed which the said canons hold of the said Serlo testifies: forensic service being excepted.

4. William de Grendon, for the love of God, and for the salvation of his own soul, and of the souls of Serlo his father, and of Margaret his mother, and of Jordan and Fulcher, his brothers, and for the souls of his ancestry and posterity, gives, grants, and confirms to God, the church of the blessed Mary, of Stanley park, and the canons of the Premonstratensian order, the whole of his land of Okebroke, with all that appertains thereto, in pure and perpetual gift.

5. Then follows, the Deed of Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara, and of Matilda his wife, confirming the donation of

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William de Grendon, concerning the lordship of Depedale. It runs thus: "To all the faithful in Christ, now and evermore, health. You may understand that we, Galfrid de Salicosa-Mara and Matilda my wife, the daughter of William, son of Radulph, sometime seneschal of Normandy, have granted, and by this deed confirmed to God, to the church of the Blessed Mary, of Stanley park, and to the abbot and canons of the Præmonstratensian order serving God in that place, the whole donation which William de Grendon made to the said church by his deed, of free and perpetual gift: namely, the lordship of Depedale, with all its appurtenances and liberties; and six shillings of annual payment, which the said William was accustomed to demand by tributary right, for six bovates of land in Okebroke, in the possession of F. de Wybarville, as the deed of the said William testifies, &c."

6. Then follows the Charter of Henry III. confirming the donations of various pious persons to this religious house.

1. The whole domain of Stanlegh, with its park and appurtenances, the gift of William, the son of Radulph.
2. The whole territory of Bayhage, with the arable land between Bayhage and Tachemore, the gift of Serlo de Grendon.
3. The dwelling at Depedale, with its appurtenances, the gift of William, the son of the said Serlo.
4. By the gift of Galfrid de Sauzuchemare, the whole of the land which he possessed in Sandiacre, besides six bovates of land in Okebroke.
5. By the gift of Philip de Tuke, four bovates of land in Sandiacre.
6. By the gift of Richard de Stapelford, three bovates of land, with their appurtenances, in Sandiacre.
7. By the gift of Henry de Baletone, two bovates of land, with their appurtenances, in Alwasdestun and Baletone.
8. By the gift of Jordan de Tuke, the whole of the manor of Hilton, with the exception of three acres of land.
9. By the gift of Robert de Tuke, one bovate of land, with its appurtenances, in Hylton.
10. By the gift of Robert de Lexintone, the homage and servitude of his serfs dwelling in Esoure, and the eight acres of alders and berries lying below Paystanhurst, together with the right of common pasture which he has in the soke of Esoure.
11. By the gift of William de Saumara, four bovates of land with a messuage and its appurtenances in Knyvetone.
12. By the gift of William de Burguylun, forty acres of land, with its appurtenances, in Braecintune.
13. By the gift of Nicholas de Chavineurt, the whole of the land which he had in Hale, with his serfs and all their goods and other things appertaining to them.
14. By the gift of Hugh, the son of Radulph, one bovate of land, with its appurtenances, in Selestone and Wandesleye; and one bovate of land in Selestone. Also twenty-four *solidate** and eight *denariate* rents, with all belonging thereto, in Selestone and Wandesleye.
15. By the gift of the said Hugh, ten bovates of land with its appurtenances, in Wandesleye.
16. By the gift of Robert de Grendon, the whole of the territory, with its appurtenances, which he held in Broydestone.
17. By the gift of William, the son of Radulph de Balya, all the lands which he held in Muschampe, and Holme and Balya, with two pasture closes in Balya.
18. By the gift of Robert, the son of —— de Muschampe, the half of the mill of Backer, with its site, and furniture, and water, and the fishery of the whole stream, and the labour of the serfs, Thomas, the son, and Thomas, the father, with their heirs, together with three pasture closes, which extend from the aforesaid mill to the king's highway.
19. By the gift of the said Robert, the entire half of the fishery in the Trent, besides the island called .....†
20. By the gift of John, the son of Richard de Croxton, the whole of the territory which he held in Michelburg.
21. By the gift of Richard de Croxton, thirty-eight acres and three perches of land, with their appurtenances in Croxton.
22. By the gift of Galfrid de Sauzucesmare, one messuage and one bovate of land with their appurtenances in Steyntone.
23. By the gift of Roger de Sauzucesmare, two bovates of land with its appurtenances, in Steyntone.
24. By the gift of Robert Wurm, five messuages and nine acres and a half of land in Derby.
25. By the gift of Galfrid de Sauzucesmare and Matilda his wife, the whole of the land which they possessed in Nottingham.

This deed of confirmation is signed by the hand of the bishop of Chichester, the chancellor, at Burton, the 11th day of September.

* *Solidatæ terræ* in the old deeds were probably lands let out either on lease or at will at one shilling an acre: and *denariatæ terræ* were small patches of cottage land, let at a very low rate.

† The only part of this word which can be deciphered, and that doubtfully is .....ophil...

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The chapel, built by the godmother of Serlo de Grendon, is still devoted to divine service, although under the same roof, and communicating with it by a small door, is an old office, which, a few years ago, was used as a public house. Earl Stanhope appoints the minister of the chapel, and the Rev. —— Howard is the present incumbent.

In the chapel-yard is the tomb of Ralph Taylor, who died in 1790, aged 84; and Elizabeth, his wife, aged 96.

Dale Head, in the parish of Tideswell.

Dale Moor, in the extra parochial township of Dale Abbey.

DARLEY ABBEY, anciently celebrated as a religious house, has become a large manufacturing village. It is situate in a valley on the western bank of the Derwent, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, and in the parish of St. Alkmund, Derby. The distance from Derby is about a mile northward. In 1831, it contained 172 houses, occupied by 196 families, composed of 487 males and 683 females, making together 1170 inhabitants. Of these families, 192 were employed in trade, manufacture and handicraft, and 4 in agriculture. Of the 220 males exceeding twenty-one years of age, 130 were employed in the manufacture of cotton and paper, 27 in agriculture, 27 in retail trades, and 29 retired tradesmen, superannuated labourers, &c. There are six stocking-frames in the village. The whole township contains 324 *a.* 2 *r.* 28 *p.* of very good land, consisting of loam and marl, watered by the Derwent, and divided into small farms at an average rental of 50*s.* per acre. There are twenty-six acres of wood and ornamental plantations, and twelve acres of arable land: the remainder consists of pasture and meadow. The soil is excellent. It is bounded by Breadsall and Little Chester E.; Allestree N.; and St. Alkmund's S. and W. There are five resident and 13 non-resident freeholders. The principal proprietors are Walter Evans, Robert Holden, Francis Mundy, William Newton, Edward Strutt, Richard Leaper, Henry Cox, and Thomas Bridget, esqrs. Right Hon. Lord Scarsdale, Rev. Joseph Sykes, the Misses Mainwairing, Miss Cockayne, Mr. Moses Harvey, Henry Welch, Mrs. Palmer, John Walters, and Nathaniel Horsley. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £1934. 11*s.* 4*d.* The average of seven years parochial expenses is £80. It is a chapelry and constabulary, and finds its own surveyor of the highways. There is no workhouse, and the pauper children as soon as they are able to work are chiefly employed at the cotton mills without being apprenticed. There are two friendly societies, viz. one male, consisting of 155 and one female of 80 members. Before the passing of the beer bill there was no public house in the township.

Derley,

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During several years past the village has been gradually enlarged, and its appearance greatly improved, by the Messrs. Evans, whose extensive mills are situate on the Derwent.

This village originated in the establishment of a priory of Austin canons, translated to this place from St. Helen's, at Derby. The land had previously belonged to Hugh, Dean of Derby, who gave it to Albinus, abbot of St. Helen's, for the erection of a church and habitation for himself and his canons. He also endowed this establishment with his patrimonial estate in Derby, together with the patronage of the church of St. Peter, and all its appurtenances. This grant was subsequently confirmed by charters of the burgesses of Derby and of Henry II. Among its valuable endowments were the churches of St. Michael and St. Werburgh, the school at Derby and the churches of Crich, Pentrich, Ashover, Winfield, Bolsover and Scarcliffe, in the county of Derby, and Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford, with all their emoluments and privileges. The manors bestowed upon this religious house were very numerous, and many parcels of land in different parishes were given by pious persons at various periods. The abbot enjoyed some peculiar privileges: all his lands in tillage, and, indeed, his other property, were exempted from paying tithe: he was dean of all the churches in this county that had been bestowed upon his monastery, but more especially of those in the town of Derby. He was empowered to hold a chapter of the secular clergy.

The entire manors seem to have been Ripley, Pentrich, Oakerthorpe, Dethicke, Ible, Tansley, Wessington, Crich, Lea, Hognaston, Souchthorn, Aldwark and Smalldale. The parcel-lands were in Chilwell, Annesley, Blackwell, Kildulvescot, Newton, Hardwick, Burley, Horsley, Ockbrook, besides a manse in Nottingham and two mills in Derby. This religious house also held by patents, sundry tenements in Derby, Alvaston, Normanton, Wessington, Crich, Haslewood, Duffield, Litchurch, Weston, Mugginton, Spondon, Chaddesden, Little Chester, Thurleston, Ambaston, Ripley, Waring-green and Codnor.*

In 1271, Robert de Sacheverell passed a fine before John de Rygate, the king's justiciary, for the settling of the church of Boulton upon the Abbey of Darley and his successors, reserving to himself the presentation of a fit chaplain, who was to receive the small tithes of Boulton for his remuneration. Ralph de Freschevile confirmed to the abbey of Derby the gift of his ancestors, Fitz-Ralph, and Robert his son, of the advowsons of St. Michael, in Derby, and of the chapel of Alvaston: of Hubert Fitz Ralph, of the advowson of the churches of Crich and Scarcliffe, and of the chapelry of Palterton; and of some other things which he gave for the souls of Edelina and Sarah his wives. The said Hubert Fitz Ralph, in the year 1175, con-

* At Darley belonged to the abbey four plough-gates of land, six acres of meadow, and two corn-mills; at Allestree, one messuage, two cottages, three ox-gangs of land, and eighteen-pence annual rent; at Mackworth and Markeaton, three shillings rent, and a meadow; at Osmaston, one messuage, sixty acres of land, and ten acres of meadow; at Litchurch, one messuage, and twenty-three acres of land; at Alvaston, one messuage, two cottages, six tofts, thirty acres of land, and thirteen of meadow: at Aldwark, five ox-gangs of land, three acres of meadow, and a rent of three shillings; at Wigwall, one messuage, and eighty acres of land; at Alport, three messuages; at Yolgrave, one ox-gang of land; at Wirksworth, one messuage, and one ox-gang of land; at Butterley, one messuage and five parks, forty acres of wood, and two woods called Harthay and Lea; at Ripley, twenty-four messuages, eight cottages, forty ox-gangs of land, and Waingriffe-field; at Pentrich, fourteen messuages, six cottages, forty-two ox-gangs of land, and six shillings and eight-pence rent; at Crich, two messuages, four cottages, and five ox-gangs of land; at Horsley, one corn-mill, one toft, four cottages and one croft; at Wessington, one capital messuage, and eight other messuages, seventeen ox-gangs of land, and six acres of meadow land, twenty-six acres of wood, and ten shillings rent; at Glapwell, two messuages, one cottage, eight ox-gangs of land, four acres of meadow land, and seven shillings rent; at Ogston, rent of ten shillings and seven-pence; at Scarcliffe, one capital messuage, two cottages, and four acres of land; at Palterton, one pasture, and fifteen acres of land; at Bolsover, one messuage, one toft, and four acres of land; at Ulgarthorpe, rent of twelve shillings and four-pence, and Long-croft close; at Normanton, one capital messuage, a toft of land, a small close, three ox-gangs of land, six acres of meadow land, and three shillings rent; at Thurlston, Elvaston, and Ambaston, fifteen messuages, twenty-four acres of land, four acres of meadow land, and a rent of twenty shillings and ten pence: at Spondon, two messuages, forty-two acres of land, a meadow, and a rent of four shillings; at Sandiacre, rent of five shillings; at Smalley, rent of five shillings; at Mapperley, rent of three shillings and one penny; at Locko, one messuage and ten acres of land; at Stainsby, rent of four shillings and eleven-pence; at Duffield and Haslewood, sixty acres of land, six acres of meadow, and a rent of three shillings; at Burley, one messuage, twenty-eight acres of land, and eight acres of meadow; at Little Chester, one messuage, one cottage, an hundred acres of land, and four acres of meadow; at Newland, near Derby, nine granges with a garden, nine crofts, sixteen tofts, one hundred and ninety-six acres of land, and sixteen acres of meadow; at Chaddesden, two messuages, two cottages, an hundred and four acres of land, and six acres of meadow; and at Keyworth, in Nottinghamshire, two tofts, and three ox-gangs of land.

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firmed to these canons the land of Pentrich, of Ripley, of Ulkerthorpe (Oakerthorpe) and that land of Chilwell which belonged to the said manor of Pentrice (Pentrich) which land his father gave, and Robert Fitz Stephen afterwards granted: divers other things this Hubert gave them, as also did this Ralph de Frescheville, who made agreement with Ralph, the abbot, the Saturday next before the feast of St. Gregory the pope, at Wynefield, in the year 1243, that the canons should have their *estovers* out of the wood, and hay of Crich, and confirmed the gift of his mother Julian of a bovate of land in Scardecliffe.

Among other benefactors to this house we find Robert Fitz Stephen, the king's chamberlain, William Peverel, lord of Nottingham, and Robert, Earl Ferrers. Walter, bishop of Coventry, confirmed the several donations and committed to the superintendence of the abbot, the nunnery near the town of Derby.

In the 4th of the reign of Edward I. Robert de Derley held of Henry de Derley and others, a messuage and garden in Derley; and we find that in the preceding reign, Andreas de Derley held the manors of Derley, Burley and Bankevell (Bakewell.)

At the suppression of the monasteries, the clear value of Darley abbey was estimated at £251. 13*s.* 5*d.* It was surrendered to the king's commissioners on the 22nd October, 1539, by the abbot and thirteen monks. Robert Sacheverell, esq. who took possession of the site as keeper of the abbey estates for the crown, purchased the materials. The church with its aisles, the Lady's chapel, St. Sythe's chapel, and the altars, candlesticks, organ, timbers, paving and gravestones with the metal in them, the roofs, &c. were valued to him at £26. The site was granted to Sir William West, in 32 Henry VIII. Pilkington, in his History, is somewhat at variance with Dugdale, states that in 1540, the tombs and the whole church were sold for £20.; the cloister for £10.; and the chapter house for 20*s.*: and that at the same time £45. 1*s.* 10*d.* were received for six bells. The whole of the plate weighed 131 ounces.

Darley abbey is mentioned in the Herald's Visitation for 1569 as one of the seats of Sir William West. It was afterwards purchased by John Bullock, and the abbey-house was repaired. Thomas Goodbehere purchased it about the middle of the seventeenth century. In 1709, William Wolley purchased the manor, and built the hall on the bank of the Derwent. Subsequently the estate became the property of Mr. Heath, a banker, in Derby, on the sale of whose estates, the hall and surrounding land were purchased by Robert Holden, esq. who devised it to his relation, the present Robert Holden, of Nuttall Temple, county of Nottingham, esq.

The site of the monastic buildings is now occupied by the extensive cotton, paper and lead mills, belonging to Messrs. Evans. These manufacturies are conducted on an extensive scale, and have converted a small village into a rising town, in which improvements are almost daily perceptible.

The residence of Walter Evans, esq. is an elegant brick mansion, on an elevation north of the village, and surrounded with plantations and tasteful pleasure grounds.

The new church, recently erected here at the sole expense of Walter Evans, esq. is a handsome gothic structure, with a tower and pinnacles, built on an elevation which commands a very extensive view over Derby to the south, as far as Charnwood forest hills, Leicestershire. The church was designed and built under the direction of Mr. Moses Wood, of Nottingham. The living is vested in Walter Evans, esq. and the present incumbent is the Rev. John Wakefield.

A handsome school room, with a house at each end for the teachers, has also been erected at the sole expense of Walter Evans, esq. in this village.

Inscription in the Church.

Arthur Evans, sole issue of Walter Evans and Elizabeth his wife, born June 9th, 1800, died January 20th, 1821. He was lovely in his person. Sweetness, modesty, dignity and refinement were inherent in his disposition. Devoted to learning from his earliest years, eminent for the rare virtues of purity, humility and self-denial; and the most scrupulous adherence to truth. Deeply embued with the religion of Jesus, he followed him in patience, sweet meekness and resigned will, through a life of various sicknesses, trials and troubles, and having come out of great tribulation, he washed his robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

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Pedigree of the family of HOLDEN, *of Darley Abbey, co. Derby, and Nuttall Temple, co. Nottingham.*

ARMS of Holden—*Sable*, a fesse engrailed, *Ermine*, between two chevrons, *Ermine*.
CREST—On a mount, *Vert*, a heath cock, *Proper*, winged, *Or*.
ARMS of Lowe and Drury—1 and 4, *Azure*, a Hart trippant, *Argent*, Lowe, 2 and 3, *Argent*, on a chief, *Vert*; two mullets, *Or*, each charged with an annulet, *Azure*.

Edward Holden, of Wilne, esq.=

Robert Holden, of Aston, esq. died 4th January, 1659, aged 64.

Edward Holden, died 17th June, 1653, aged 49.

Robert.

Robert Holden, died 4th November, 1654, aged 25.

Mary, dau. of Edmund Lathwell, citizen of London, died August, 1688, aged 23.

Samuel Holden, of Aston, esq. died August, 1692, and was buried at Aston.

....., dau. of .....

John.

Edward.=

Samuel.

Robert Holden, of Aston, esq. Barrister at Law, only son and heir of 1st wife, died June 17, 1746, aged 70.=

The Hon. Elizabeth, dau. of William, Viscount Tracy, and widow of Sir Robert Burdett, bart.

Mary, wife of the Rev. Sam. Pole, rector of Radbourn and Mugginton.

Rev. Thos. Holden, rector of Aston, died June 26, 1726, aged 48.=

Elizabeth, eldest dau. and co-heir of Gilbert Millington, of Felly Priory, co. Nott. esq. died Nov. 18, 1711.

Alexander Holden, of Newark, esq. died in 1769.=

Mary, only child of Robert and Mary Atkinson, mar. April 13, 1721, died Nov. 12, 1745.

Hannah, wife of Christopher Rolleston, of Watnall, co. Nott. esq.

Millington Holden, of Felly Priory, esq. born July 10, 1707.=

....., dau. of .....

Sarah, wife of Henry Thornhill, of Chesterfield and Mansfield Woodhouse, esq. died S. P.

Robert Holden, esq. married in 1763, died at Darley Abbey in 1789, and was buried at Aston.=

Catherine, dau. of the Rev. Francis Bentnisse, vicar of Skidbrook, co. Lincoln.

Robert Holden, of Darley Abbey, esq. which he devised to his relation, the present Robert Holden, of Nuttall Temple, esq. born 25th July, 1722, bur. at Hanton.

Atkinson Holden, born 18th December, 1725, died 6th January, 1724.

Alexander Atkinson Holden, born Nov. 4, 1726, died in 1769, at Darley Abbey, bur. at Hanton.

Mary, born 16th Dec. 1724, died ....., aged 21, unmarried.

Robert Holden, of Darley Abbey, co. Derby, and Nuttall Temple, co. Nottingham, esq. a Justice of the Peace for co. Nottingham and Derby, living in 1831.=

Mary-Anne, only child and heiress of William Drury Lowe, of Locko Park, co. Derby, esq. mar. in 1800, living in 1831.

William Drury Holden, of Aston Lodge, esq. born 5th October, 1802, mar. February 13, 1827.=

Caroline-Esther, youngest dau. of Nathaniel Curzon, Lord Scarsdale.

Mary-Anne, born July 10, 1801, mar. December 18, 1823, Francis Bradshaw, jun. of Barton Park, esq.

Sophia, born 13th December, 1803, married July 14, 1825, the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale.

Robert, born July 24, 1805.

Catherine, born August 13, 1806, mar. 20th October, 1829, John Sherwin Sherwin, of Brameote Hills, co. Nottingham, esq. High Sheriff in 1829.

A son.

Atkinson-Alexander, born March 29, 1808.

Charles, born Apr. 10, 1810.

Frances-Maria, born April 19, 1812.

Augusta, born Jan. 22, 1814.

Millington Warren, born May 31, 1816, died 20th September, 1829.

Caroline, born July 12, 1819.

Emily, born June 26, 1821.

Henry, born Aug. 26, 1823.

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DARLEY IN THE DALE, 5 m. N. from Matlock Bath, and 5 m. S. from Bakewell, on the road from London to Manchester, is a delightful rural village, seated on the east bank of the Derwent, in a rich and fruitful valley. It is a township and constabulary, in the hundred and deanery of High Peak.
Dereleie,

The parish is extensive, containing the township of Darley including the hamlets or villages of Farley, Hackney Lane, Over Hackney, Little Rowsley, and Toadhole, in the hundred of High Peak; the township of Wensley and Snitterton, and the hamlets or villages of Oakerside and Oaker-end in the wapentake of Wirksworth, and Bridge-town, on the Derwent, which is partly in both.

The following is the enumeration, with the return of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 11, 21 and 31, with the acreage and estimated annual rental of all the buildings and land.

DARLEY PARISH.	POPULATION.						Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821. Persons.	1831. Houses.	1831. Families.	1831. Persons.		
Darley township.....	1077	990	1175	250	257	1266	4000	5312 7 6
Wensley & Snitterton ditto...	620	617	655	134	142	671	2000	2694 10 0
	1697	1607	1830	384	399	1937	6000	8006 17 6

Of the 257 families in the township of Darley, 96 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 93 in trade or handicraft, and 68 variously: of the 302 males above 21 years of age, 123 are employed in agriculture, 91 in manufacture and retail trades, 30 labourers or gentlemen's servants, 17 gentlemen or professions, and 14 superannuated or retired persons. The chief manufacture is flax spinning, paper making and framework-knitting, and a few young females run lace.

There are two annual fairs held on the moors, at a place called Darley Flash, in this parish, on the 13th of May, and the 27th of October, for cattle and sheep.

The township of Darley contains about 4000 acres of hill and dale, about equally divided between old and new enclosed limestone and gritstone land, watered by the Derwent and Wood brook. The land west of the Derwent is limestone, and east of the river gritstone, about one-eighth being arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture. It is bounded by Ashover E.; Great Rowsley and Beeley N.; Stanton, Wensley and Snitterton W.; and Matlock S. The waste lands were enclosed in 1766, when the estimated quantity in the parish to be enclosed was stated at 4000 acres. The principal proprietors of the township of Darley are, the Duke of Rutland, who owns Little Rowsley; Sir Francis Darwin, M. D. who owns Sydnope; Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, Christopher Bower Potter, Peter Walthall, John Gisborne, Thomas Knowlton, Benjamin Broomhead, and William Melland, esqrs.; the Rector, glebe land, 130 acres; Messrs. James Dakeyne, Abel Holmes, Samuel Cowley, James Fielding, John Bentley, George Derbyshire, John Parkyn, &c. The farms are from 200 acres downwards, at an average rental of 35*s.* an acre. The hay is exempt from tithe, the corn tithe averages from 10 to 12*s.* per acre, amounting to about £450. yearly, and the small tithe to £100. The estimated annual value of the land and buildings is £5312. 7*s.* 6*d.* The average of seven years' parochial expenses, except highways, is £486. 16*s.* 6*d.* yearly. The highways extend twelve miles. The inhabitants contribute to Ashover house of industry, where the paupers are sent. The pauper children are apprenticed to farmers and tradesmen. There are three sick clubs or friendly societies, consisting of nearly 200 members, one Lancastrian and one Sunday school, supported by voluntary subscriptions, one Methodist chapel, eight public houses, and three county bridges (viz. Darley, Rowsley and Alport) in the parish.

In Derelie, king Edward had two carucates of land to be taxed. These five manors, Dereleie, Mestesforde, Werchesworde, Esseburne and Peurewic, with their berewicks,

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paid in king Edward's time thirty-two pounds and six sectaries and a half of honey, now forty pounds of pure silver. D. B. 290—292.

The manor of Darley, at the Doomsday Survey, was parcel of the ancient demesnes of the crown. It was held under the crown by the families of Kendall and Darley in the reign of Edward I. In 1309, William Kendall died and left his moiety to his daughter and heir, the wife of Laurence Cotterill. This moiety was held under the crown, by the tender of 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, towards the keeping of Peake Castle. It is probable, Lysons says, that Cotterill died without issue, and that his widow married Herberjour; for it appears, in 1392, William Roper conveyed a moiety of the manor of Darley to Nicholas Attewelle, rector of Darley, which had been the inheritance of Margaret, his mother, daughter and co-heir of Sir William le Herberjour, of Chaddesden, by Alice, daughter and heir of William Kendall. The Foljambes afterwards possessed the manor. Sir Thomas Foljambe, father of Sir Godfrey, who died in 1376, resided at Darley. From the arms of Avena, wife of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, it appears she was a Darley, and probably an heiress, though Thoroton, in Kinolton, Nottinghamshire, fancies she was a Villiers; and St. George's Visitation, in 1634, makes her an Ireland, of Hartshorn, county of Derby. The heiress of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in ——, married Sir Robert Plumpton, of Plumpton, in Yorkshire, and brought a moiety of the Old hall manor in Darley to that family. The co-heiresses of William Plumpton, the grandson of the said Sir Robert, married Sotehill and Rocliff. Sotehill's moiety of the Old hall manor descended to two granddaughters, married to Sir John Constable and Sir William Drury. The latter, in 1547, was possessed of the whole of the moiety and sold the same to William Needham, gent. From the Needhams it passed by sale to Senior, of Bridge Town. In 1631, the ancestor of the Duke of Rutland purchased three parts of this moiety from the Oldfields. This moiety is now vested in the Duke of Rutland and Sir John Henry Hunloke. On this moiety of the estate stood the ancient manor house of Old hall, a little to the north of Darley church, which, upon the enclosure of Darley commons, was allotted to the Duke of Rutland. In 1771, some considerable remains of the old mansion were taken down.

The great granddaughter of Rocliff, who married one of the co-heiresses of William Plumpton, brought the other moiety to Sir Ingram Clifford, whom she married; she having no issue by him, it became vested, pursuant to settlement, in Sir Ingram and his heirs, and was sold to Roger Columbell, of Nether hall, about 1587; it is now vested in the devisees of the late Herbert Greensmith, esq.

The other moiety of Darley manor, called the manor of Nether hall, or Whitwell hall manor, on the death of Ralph de Darley, in 1370, passed to his sister Agnes, the wife of Thomas Columbell, of Sandiacre, esq. In consequence of this match, this place became the chief seat of the Columbell* family till the death of John Columbell, esq. in 1673. The sister and sole heiress of the latter married William Marbury, of Marbury, in Cheshire, esq. who died without issue in 1697, and bequeathed her estate in Darley to Gilbert Thacker, esq. who had married her late husband's sister. In 1701, the estate was purchased of Mr. Thacker by Messrs. Andrew and Robert Greensmith, of Wirksworth. In 1789, Herbert, grandson of Robert Greensmith, esq. died seised of this manor, and bequeathed it to Mr. Herbert Greensmith Beard, of Lincoln, and his brothers and sisters, by whom the whole of their landed property in Darley has been sold in parcels, but they retained the manorial rights.

In 1790, Richard Arkwright, esq. purchased the site of the old mansion, called Nether hall, with an adjoining farm. In 1796, Mr. Arkwright took down the old

* A curious proviso in a Will, expressive of hatred of tobacco. Peter Columbell, of Darley, in his will, 20th October, 1616, has the following extraordinary clause: "Now for all such household goods at Darley, whereof John Howson hath an inventory, my will is, that my son Roger shall have them all towards housekeepinge upon this condition. If at any time hereafter any of his brothers or sisters† shall fynd him takeing of tobacco, that then he or she so fyndinge him, and makeing just proffe to my executors, shall have the said goods or the full valewe thereof, according as they shall be praysed, which said goods shall presently after my death be valewed and praysed by my executors for that purpose." *Gents. Magazine, April*, 1769.

† There were five brothers and three sisters, so that he must have had many eyes upon him.

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mansion, which, by agreement (still existing among the late Adam Wolley's valuable collections) between John de Derlegh and his mason, appears to have been erected about the year 1321 ; and built a new house at a short distance, now called Darley hall. It is now the property and residence of Christopher Bower Potter, esq.

Stancliff hall, held by a younger branch of the Columbell family, under the manor of Old hall, passed by successive female heirs to the families of Newsam and Pott. It afterwards belonged to Sir John Digby, of Mansfield Woodhouse, who, in 1655, sold it to Robert Steere, of Bridgetown, gent. In 1715, Sir Paul Jenkinson gave this estate to his daughter Lettice, who, in 1718, sold the hall and estate to Robert Greensmith, esq. for £1750. In 1799, the devisees of Herbert Greensmith, esq. sold the hall and estate for £10,500. to William Heathcote, of Batavia, in the colony of Demarara. It is now the property, and the hall is the residence of his brother and devisee, Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, esq.

The manor of Little Rowsley belonged to the ancient family of Rollesley or Rowsley, who took their name from this place in the reign of Richard I. The heiress of this family brought the manor to Sir William Kniveton, of Mercaston, who was created a baronet in 1611. His son, Sir Gilbert, sold it to Sir John Manners, ancestor of the Duke of Rutland, who is the present proprietor.

The fine level of Darley dale, extending from Matlock village to the gates of Chatsworth, a distance of four or five miles ; the excellent road, the richness of the soil, and the beauty of the scenery, have induced many respectable families to take up their abode in it.

In Darley Dale, on the east of the Derwent, is a beautiful vale, called Sydnope, through which runs a stream of water, called Sydnope brook, on which are situate the manufactories of Messrs. Dakeyne, for spinning of flax. Seventy-five feet vertical fall on this stream, supported by four reservoirs, is applied to these works by means of three overshot water wheels, the water descending from one to the other.

Messrs. Edward and James Dakeyne have invented an hydraulic machine or engine for applying the power or pressure of water, steam, or other fluids, to the purpose of working machinery, and other uses requiring power, and applicable to that of raising or forcing of fluids. For which his majesty's royal letters patent have recently been granted for England, and also for Scotland. And on the construction of which they have recently erected a machine to work with ninety-six feet additional fall of water on Sydnope brook, equal to thirty-five horse power, to drive the machinery of a large flax manufactory now erecting, and is occasionally put in action to drive the machinery of the old established works, instead of the water wheels.

This original machine exhibits more than ordinary mechanical combination in principle and construction, whereby the power of confined fluids in continuous motion is rendered subservient to the purpose of giving rotary motion to machinery, without the necessity of the retarding incumbrance and friction of valves or other kind of charging or discharging apparatus, and without the use of fly-wheels and other auxiliaries to regulate the motion which are well known to be heavy drawbacks on the power of first moving machines. In this machine the water descends in a continuous stream from the reservoir, confined by means of pipes, and conducted to revolve in a channel round the equatorial circumference of a globe, and the circumition gives ecliptic circumvolving motion by its force or pressure from the head to a circular plate fixed round the equator of the globe, extending across the channel, denominated the ecliptic ring, from its exact resemblance to the ecliptic line, delineated on a map of the terrestrial globe. And the ecliptic circumvolution gives conical motion to the poles of the globe, causing them to revolve in orbs or circles, the centre of the globe being the vortex. And rotary motion is given to machinery with regular impetus and force, continuate with the continuous stream, by means of a taper rod fixed in one, or both occasionally, of the circularly revolving poles of the globe, its termination connected turnable to a radial arm, which revolves on an axis placed in the centre of the motion ; this revolving axis may communicate rotary motion to any kind of machinery that may be attached by connecting wheels or coupling joints.

This engine is of great utility in the application of water or steam power to the

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purpose of working machinery of almost every description, and can in most cases be applied to the power of descending water with more advantage than water wheels, particularly in cases of high falls, which generally require two or three water wheels, one above the other, connected with complex expensive machinery, subject to wear and tear, or hung round with enormous segments, dragged round with lumbering motion and friction. Whereas, on the contrary, this engine is simple, and may consist of only one machine for almost any extension of fall, being in strength proportionate, and having length of pipes to the reservoir, and the speed for most kind of machinery is obtained by one pair of wheels immediately attached to the machine, which is of the greatest advantage in saving of power and also expense. By the use of this engine a small stream of water, having great descent or fall, becomes a powerful agent, equal to work corn-mills or even manufactories, where considerable power is required: in such situations the engine would be of small dimensions and not expensive.

In mining operations also, this machine is of the first importance, to be fixed in deep confined excavations to drive machinery for raising water, worked by a descending column of water down the mine, to go off at soughs or levels where situations will admit of such a process. The inventors are at this time erecting a machine for this purpose, on an extensive scale, for Thomas Bateman, of Middleton, and John Alsop, of Lea, esqrs. to be put down at their mine near Alport, in this county. The globe of this engine is six, and the outer case in which it is enclosed ten feet diameter, to work with sixty-six feet vertical fall of water, and estimated at one hundred and forty horse power.

This engine is equally efficient in the various purposes of raising and forcing of fluids. Apply an actuating power of any description to its revolving axis, beforementioned, and the fluid is propelled continuate. And in most cases this machine can be used with more advantage than the common alternating pump, not only for simplicity but in having the effect of propelling the fluid in a continuous stream, and opposing uniform resistance to the actuating force applied. From low situations, where waterfalls are generally found, or from situations convenient to erect steam engines, or other description of power, by the use of this machine water may be raised with facility from deep valleys up the ascent of hills, in a continuous stream, for the use of towns, hamlets, or for the accommodation of gentlemen's seats, lands or gardens, or conveyed to descend down shafts to drain mines, by the process beforementioned. And in blast furnaces also, this machine may be used with advantage for supplying the fires with a continuous stream of air. It can be constructed in so small a compass, as to be used for culinary purposes, and also for effectuating the action of bellows for blowing organs, either for church or house, particularly from its peculiar silence in its action. A house organ is now erecting under the direction of Mr. John Dakeyne, of Darley, the bellows whereof is intended to be put into action by the said patent machine.

The machine, denominated the Equalinum, now in general use in the process of spinning of flax, was also invented in Darley Dale, by the beforementioned Edward and James Dakeyne, in their minority, for which, in 1794, or the following year, a patent was granted to their father, "Daniel Dakeyne, sen. of Darley Dale, in co. Derby, esq. for a machine for the purpose of preparing and spinning of flax, denominated the Equalinum." This original and much admired machine, the sole and effective principle of rendering the fibre of flax clear and even in the process of preparing flax for spinning, is now become prevalent in most of the flax manufacturing districts throughout the kingdom, and vulgarly called the Gill machinery.

The manufactories in Darley Dale were commenced about the year 1780, by the beforementioned Daniel Dakeyne, esq. of this parish, descended of an ancient family in this county.

No lead mines have been wrought in this parish on the east of the Derwent, with the exception of one lately discovered near Matlock, called Moat Hall. The stratum on this side being the great limestone shale, incumbent on the limestone, which, rising from beneath, becomes the uppermost stratum in the adjacent mineral field, on the south-west of the Derwent. This great limestone shale or schistus has been

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proved not to be rich in mineral productions or curiosities; but a large petrified sea fish, in a solid stone, was lately found by Mr. Edward and James Dakeyne, on their sinking a shaft in pursuit of a mine near their works; it was found in the vein forty yards below the level of Sydnope brook, and is in length about twenty inches and ten in breadth, much flattened, and adhering to both faces of the stone when divided, and appeared of its natural colour, but partially very brilliant and beautifully variegated with pyrites, as if gilt with gold leaf, which faded on long exposure to the air.

There can be no doubt but Sydnope had its name from a hill called the Knabb, by the south side of which the brook runs.

There is a small village a little below the works of Messrs. Dakeyne, called Toadhole; this appellation was supposed by Mr. Blore and Mr. Wolley to be a vulgar deviation from the old hall, the ancient residence of the family of Columbell and Darley, in the centre of the village; the moat round which is plain to be seen, at the present time, in a field opposite the residence of Messrs. Dakeyne.

Dr. Aikin gives the following description of Darley: "Darley church," says he, "lies on the east side of the Derwent, close to it in the dale leading from Matlock to Bakewell, which is one of the most beautiful rides in the kingdom. The church is ancient, and in the church-yard is one of the oldest and largest yew trees in the kingdom. No traveller can pass without noticing its appearance, which gives solemnity to the lonely church-yard: there is no building but the parsonage near it, which probably is as ancient as the church; adjoining it are pleasant grounds and gardens, much improved and beautified by the present incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Wray, who has had the pleasure of seeing trees planted with his own hands towering as high as the steeple of the church, and shading a considerable space of ground. He remembers in his early youth the branches of the yew tree extending to a length, and covering a space of ground, that would appear almost incredible. Some of its noble branches have been broken off of late years."

A modern author thus describes Darley: "Darley dale, like that of Hope, is in beautiful contrast to many of those wilder ones in Derbyshire, that mark the course of its mountain rivers. The village church, reposing on the sylvan banks of the Derwent, shaded by a venerable yew, appears as the sacred guardian of the scene, holding out the blessed promise, that to those who fear God and keep his commandments, brighter waters and never fading verdure shall be theirs."

The improvements that have recently taken place is the straightening the line of road from Matlock to Bakewell, and the erection of a capital inn on the new line by A. H. Heathcote, esq. called the Grouse Inn.

The church-yard is ornamented with one of the largest and most ancient yew trees in the kingdom. It measures 33 feet in girth, and though robbed of many of its branches, still exhibits a singular specimen of luxuriant vegetation.

The church is an ancient gothic structure with a square embattled and pinnacled tower, dedicated to St. Helen. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £57. 14*s*. 10½*d*. and yearly tenths 19*s*. 3½*d*. This valuable living, now producing with the glebe of 188 acres, tithes and surplice fees, nearly £900. a year, is in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln, and the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, of Gloucester Place, New Road, London, is the present rector, and the Rev. S. Saxton, is his curate.

Against a window in the south transept of the church is a recumbent figure of a crusader, with his legs crossed, curled hair and beard, a sword by his side, holding in his hands a heart, and a rose at his feet carved in stone. Tradition says his name was John, of Darley, and that he lived at a place in the neighbourhood, called Darley hall. Beneath this is an alabaster slab with an inscription in Old English, now defaced.

The stone font is very ancient, inscribed with letters and coats of arms.

A stone coffin was found many years ago, of ancient date, which probably contained the remains of some distinguished individual in the neighbourhood.

In the porch of the church is an ancient gravestone, with a rich cross floree, bugle horn, and sword engraved thereon.

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Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the south wall of the chancel is a black marble monument and gold letters, to the memory of Thomas Garratt, citizen of London, having with integrity and reputation acquired an ample fortune, and purchased estates within his native county, and declined in his 70th year the office of high sheriff, departed this life, March 22 1792, aged 72 years. He patronized many from this neighbourhood, gave to this church its communion plate, bequeathed to the poor of Darley and Matlock two hundred pounds, and forty pounds to their Sunday schools.

On the same wall is a beautiful white marble tablet, in memory of the Rev. Sir William Ulithorn Wray, bart. forty-four years rector of this parish; a man, no less revered for his virtues than beloved for his amiable qualities. In natural and acquired endowments had few superiors, in their application none, for every faculty of his soul was uniformly subservient to the interests of religion and virtue, which appeared strongly in his zeal for the true welfare of his parishioners: on the ninth day of August, 1808, he terminated his exemplary life, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, retaining in an unusual degree, nearly to the last, the vivacity and energy of youth, a blessing for which he was less indebted to a vigorous constitution than early temperance and a well regulated mind: his family will long lament the loss of an indulgent husband and parent.

Next to this, on a pillar, is a black marble monument, to Thomas Savage, twenty-six years rector of this parish, who died April 26, 1764, aged 49 years. And to his son, Thomas Cheyney Savage, who died February 12, 1758, aged 6 years. Elizabeth Savage erected this monument in grateful and dear remembrance of a beloved husband and child, MDCCLXV.

On the north wall of the chancel is a large monument of alabaster with kneeling figures of a male and female, and underneath three male and one female infants, and seven grown female children, with two tablets at the bottom, the one being black, the other inscribed To the pious memory of Anne Millward, daughter of James Whitehalgh, of Whitehalgh, in the county of Stafford, gent. and wife of John Millward, of Snitterton, esq. who had issue by her three sons and eight daughters: she departed this life the 20th of June, in the year of our Lord 1638, in the 49th year of her age.

ARMS—Milward, *Ermine*, on a fesse, *Gules*, three plates impaling Whitehalgh, *Argent*, a fesse checquy, *Gules* and *Sable*, between three helmets, *Proper*.

A little below, on the same wall, is a small brass, inscribed in Hebrew characters, and underneath is the word Kapua.

Maria uxor Johan. Pott gen. cujas piam memoriam maritus et lebert celebrare discunt cujus, obiit Jan. 12mo, 1654, et filius natu maxi. pie conseravit.

A white marble monument—In the vault underneath are deposited the remains of John, the son of the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, rector of this parish, who died XX July, MDCCCXXI. In the XXI. year of his age. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

On the wall of the chancel is a blue tablet, inscribed —Near this place lie the remains of Mary Laukford, daughter of Henry Laukford and Eliza his wife, late of Leek, in Staffordshire, who died March 8, 1757, aged 56.

Another—Near this place lie the remains of Anne, wife of John Wall, of Wensley, gent. who died September the 8th, 1747. aged 30. Also George Wall, son of the above George and Anne Wall, who died January the 20th, 1753, aged 29. Also Mary Gregson, widow of George Gregson, late of Darley, gent. who died April the 8th, 1753, aged 89. Also Anna-Maria, daughter of George Wall and Mary his wife, who died May the 1st, 1762, aged 12 years.

On a pillar in the body of the church is a monument of white marble, inscribed—Herbert Greensmith, esq. died 20th July, 1750, aged 29 years. Ann, his wife, died 17th October, 1750, aged 30 years.

ARMS—Greensmith, *Vert*, on a fesse,

Another—Near this place are deposited the remains of Ann Greensmith, who died the 30th of June, 1767, aged 18. Also of Samuel Beard, gent. he died the 9th of June, 1775, aged 49.

Another—Herbert Greensmith, esq. died the 8th of of January, 1789, aged 41 years.

In the south cross aisle is a white marble monument with the following inscription—The remains of Christopher Bower, during the greater part of a life of nearly 83 years inhabitant of Darley hall, were deposited in the aisle adjoining, near the remains of his wife, parents, and sister, in December, 1790. To his memory, dear to his children, filial piety erects this monument.

An upright gravestone in the middle aisle records the deaths of several of the family of Beard.

Several brass plates in the east cross aisle to the Dakeynes of Darley and Toadhole.

In the north transept is an alabaster gravestone, placed against the wall, with the effigies of John Rollesley, esq. who died in 1514, and Elizabeth, his wife, and eight sons and four daughters, engraved thereon, and a coat of arms—Rollesley, a fesse and bordure, *Ermine*, impaling frettee barry paly a fesse.

Another for John Rollesley, who died 27th day of ....., 1535, with himself and wife, eight sons and two daughters, engraved thereon, and a coat of arms at bottom— two lions rampant, impaling ..... three leopards' faces—and shield—Rollesley, 1st and 4th, and 2nd and 3rd, checquy a fesse frettee.

Charities.—Parish of Darley-in-the-Dale.

School.

Bromley Rebecca.....	£10	0	0	Schoolmaster.....	1778.
Churchwardens	£5	0	0	Schoolmaster.....	1778.
Donations	£92	2	0	Schoolmaster.	
Garratt Thomas	£20	0	0	Sunday school	23rd June, 1791.
Lawrence Rev. Benjamin ...	£500	0	0	Schoolmaster.....	1st February, 1827.
Taylor Anthony	£60	0	0	Schoolmaster.....	1703.
Ditto	£40	0	0	To build a school room	
Phiney Ann	£60	0	0	Schoolmaster	

The school room being too small and inconvenient for the number of children in the parish, a subscription has lately been raised, to which an addition has been made by the National School Society, and new school buildings, consisting of two school

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rooms, with apartments erected for the residence of a master and mistress have been built.

Garratt Thomas, of Hornsey, co. Middlesex, esq.	£100....	4	0	0	Poor	23rd June, 1791.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7	5	0	Poor	Will, 1818.

Pedigree of BOWER *and* POTTER, *of Darley Hall.*

Francis Bower, of Darley Hall, gent. previously of Ashover and Winster, = Elizabeth, dau. of ..... had an estate at Shottersley and Hodge Lane, Ashover, died and buried at Darley. He was the son of Francis, the son of Francis.

- Rev. Francis Bower, M. A. thirty years rector of Barlborough, co. of Derby, eldest son, bapt. at Winster, March 12, 1704–5, died in 1763 and hath a monument in Barlborough church. = ...; dau. of Lord, and widow of Mr. ..... Tennet.
- Christopher Bower, of Darley hall, gent. bapt. at Winster, 7th March, 1707, died December, 1790, aged 82 years, buried at Darley, near his wife, parents and sister. = Dorothy, dau. of Francis Bunting, of Yolgrave, gent. (of the Buntings of Buntingfield) by ....., his wife, dau. of Mr. Calvert, of Yeaveley, gent. she died .....
- William, died young.
- Jane, bapt. at Winster, 9th March, 1702, married John Ashe, of Darley. Mary, died unmarried.
- James Potter, of Manchester, formerly of Wigan, co. Lancaster, Merchant, son of Wm. of Wigan, son of John. = Mary, dau. of ..... Lee, of Wigan.

  - Frances, mar. Joseph Bagaley Bradshaw, of Holbrook, esq. Elizabeth, died unmar.
  - Elizabeth, died unmar. 1st June, 1809, bur. at Darley, aged 69 years.
  - Amelia, mar. Avery Jebb, of Chesterfield, and afterwards of Tapton Grove, co. of Derby, esq. she died at Chesterfield, 18th April, 1821. Had issue Richard Jebb, LL. D. died S. P. and Mary-Anne, 1st wife of Godfrey Meynell, of Langley, esq.
  - Jane, 3rd dau. = Richard Potter, and co-heiress, died May 4, 1814, bur. at Manchester, aged 55 years. = of Manchester, co. Lancaster, merchant, 3rd son, died 21st Sept. 1810, at Darley, bur. in Cross Street Chapel, Manchester, aged 65 years.
  - John Potter, eldest son.* James Potter, 2nd son.† Thomas Potter, 4th son.‡ Benjamin Potter, 5th son, died unmarried.

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* John Potter, of Manchester, merchant, married 1st, Catherine Eccles, of Macclesfield; and 2ndly, Elizabeth Withington, of Manchester: by his first wife he had issue,

John, of Manchester, merchant, who, by Sarah, daughter of James Greenway, of Darwin, co. Lancaster, had issue, Sarah-Jane, married to the Honourable Anthony Oliver Molesworth, Captain in the artillery, and died S. P.; Charles, of Dinting Vale, co. Derby, and Darwin, cotton printer, married in 1825, Grace, daughter of David Gordon, of London, esq. son of Sir Alexander Gordon, by whom he has four sons, David, Alfred, Harold, Edwin, and a daughter, Juliet.

Benjamin, 2nd son, of Manchester, merchant, married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of James Potter, of Manchester, by whom he has issue Emma, Frederick, Francis, Edward, besides Elizabeth, Caroline and Ann, who died unmarried.

James, of Manchester, 3rd son, married Mary, daughter of Captain George Moore, of Lancaster, and had issue, Edmund, of Manchester, who, in 1829, married Jesse, daughter of Abraham Crompton, of Lune Villa, near Lancaster, esq: Sydney, who married Eliza, daughter of Samuel Kaye, of Manchester, solicitor; Mary, Ann and Constantia.

† James Potter, of Manchester, merchant, married Mary, daughter of John Robinson, of Manchester, by whom he had issue,

James, Mary, Robert, Benjamin, James, George, Samuel, Mary, Sarah, Charlotte, and Euphemia, all died young or unmarried.

John, of Manchester, merchant, died in 1792, married Ann, daughter of John Phillips, of Bank Hall, near Stockport, and had issue an only son, the Rev. John Phillips Potter, of Kensington, born about four months after the death of his father, and has issue by his wife Anne, a son, John, and four daughters.

Thomas, of Manchester, merchant, died in 1825, married Ellen, daughter of Samuel Taylor, of Morton, Lancashire, by whom he had issue, Ellen, Thomas, Henry, William, died at sea unmarried, Sarah, Ann, wife of Joseph Railton, of Manchester, Vincent, Charlotte, died aged 8, Allen, Owen, James, Mary, Robert and Frances

James, of Manchester.

Frances, married Mr. Machonchy; and

Elizabeth, married her cousin, Mr. James Potter, as above stated.

‡ Thomas Potter, of Manchester, married Ann, daughter of Edward Smalley, of Stormerhill, near Bury, Lancashire, and had issue,

Harriett, married Robert Ellis Cunliffe, of Manchester, solicitor.

Nancy, married William Laef, of Manchester.

Ellen, died young.

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Richard Potter, eldest son.
Francis Bower Potter, 3rd son, and
William, 4th son. all died under age and S. P. and all buried at Manchester.

Christopher Bower Potter, of Darley hall, esq. eldest surviving son, a bachelor, and relater of this pedigree, succeeded to the Darley hall estate on the death of his brother George, living in 1832.

George Potter, of Manchester, esq. purchased Darley hall in the year 1822, of Richard Arkwright, esq. died at Manchester, the 28th day of February, 1827, aged 40 years, a bachelor, bur. at Manchester.

Jane, eldest dau. died aged 20.
Amelia, living at Darley hall in 1851, unmarried.
Elizabeth, youngest dau. died 8th Sept. 1825, unmar. buried at Manchester.

Darley hall is a good modern brick mansion, built on a pleasant site which commands a view of the whole vale and the hills that surround it.

Pedigree of the family of GISBORNE, *of Darley-in-the-Dale.*

ARMS—granted in 1741, *Erminois*, a Lion rampant, *Sable*, collared, *Argent*, on a canton, *Vert*, a garb, *Or*, impaling the wife's Arms—Pole, of Radbourn.

CREST—A demi-Lion rampant, *Ermines*, collared dovetail, *Or*, issuing out of a mural coronet, *Argent*.

John Gisborne, of Hackney Lane House, esq. Justice of the Peace for the county of Stafford, 2nd son of John Gisborne, of Yoxall, esq. only son of Thomas Gisborne, of Derby, esq. son of John Gisborne, who was son of John Gisborne, both of Derby, gent. = Millicent, dau. of Edward Sacheverel Pole, of Radbourn, co. Derby, esq.

John Gisborne, jun. esq.

Harriet-Millicent, mar. at Darley, 22nd July, 1828, the Rev. Richd. Burton Pidcock, B. A. perpetual curate of ..... co. Stafford.

Frederick, died April 9, 1818, aged 21, buried at St. Alkmund's, Derby.
Caroline-Anne, married the Rev. T. A. Rickards, of ....., county of Leicester.
Hartley Packer Gisborne, of Manchester, mar. Miss A. Pratt; she died 15th January, 1831, aged 30.

Anne, mar. at Darley, 11th August, 1827, Bernard Michaelis, of Manchester, esq.
Charlotte-Millicent, mar. at Darley, 20th November, 1827, the Rev. Edward George Simcox, M. A. 2nd son of George Simcox, of Harborne, co. Stafford, esq.

Henry-Francis Gisborne.
Charles Gisborne, died at Acton, 13th Nov. 1831, unmarried.
Emma.
Edward Sacheverel.

Pedigree of FOLJAMBE, PLUMPTON, SOTEHILL *and* ROCLIFFE, *of Darley-in-the-Dale.*

ARMS of Foljambe—*Sable*, a bend between six escallop shells, *Or*.
ARMS of Plumpton—*Argent*, five fusils in fesse, *Sable*, each charged with an escallop of the field.

Sir Thomas Foljambe, of Darley, son of Sir Thomas = Foljambe and Alice his wife.

a

Edward, of Manchester, married Sarah, daughter of Alexander Paterson, of Manchester, and died S. P.
Arthur, died unmarried, aged about 40.
Louisa, married James Hutchinson, of Woodhill, near Bury.
Thomas Smalley Potter, of Manchester, esq. married, in 1829, Eliza, daughter of ..... Greenhow, of Wilderspool, near Warrington, Lancashire; and
Sophia, died young.

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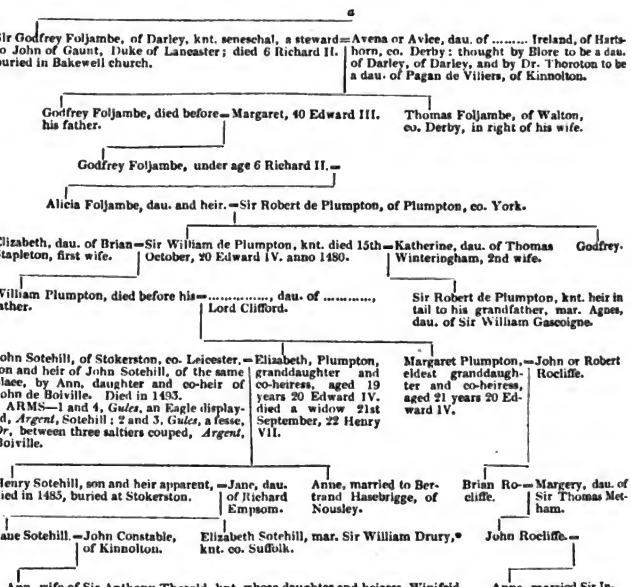
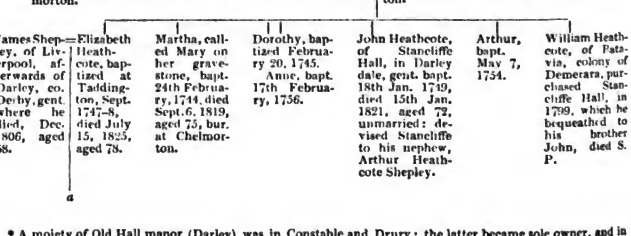


Pedigree of HEATHCOTE, *of Stancliffe Hall, in Darley Dale.*



* A moiety of Old Hall manor (Darley) was in Constable and Drury; the latter became sole owner, and in 1547, sold the whole of the moiety to William Needham. *Lysons.*

† Clifford's moiety of Darley Old Hall manor was sold about 1587, to Roger Columbell, esq. of Nether Hall manor.

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Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, of Stancliffe Hall, Darley, and Blackwall in Taddington, gent.: took the name of Heathcote by royal sign manual, under the will of his maternal uncle, John; living 1832. — Hannah, dau. of ..... Farmer, of Bakewell and Ashford, co. Derby.

John Shepley, died April 9, 1820, aged 40, buried in Darley churchyard.

Anne, married Thos. Brailsford, of East Barkwith, co. Lincoln, surgeon.

Elizabeth, married John Lingard, of Blackwall in Taddington, died June, 1829. Had issue three sons and two daughters.

....., son, died on his passage from Demerara.

William Heathcote Heathcote, died 5th September, 1822, aged 7, buried in Darley church-yard.
Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, died 24th July, 1823, aged 4, buried in Darley church-yard.
Emily-Harriet Heathcote Heathcote, died 15th Nov. 1828, aged 3 months, buried in Darley churchyard.

Elizabeth.
Anne.
Hannah.

John.
Thomas.

Jane.
Mary.
Dorothy.

Stancliffe hall is erected on a gritstone rock at the north end of Darley Dale, and from its elevated situation commands a view of the whole dale.

Pedigree of the family of DAKEYNE, *of Darley-in-the-Dale.*

ARMS of Dakeyne, of Stubbing Edge, &c.—*Gules*, a Lion passant gardant between two mullets in pale, *Or*, all between two flanches, *Argent*, each charged with a Griffin segreant, *Sable*.

CREST—A dexter arm embowed, *Proper*, issuing out of a naval crown, *Or*, holding a battle axe of the second, on the wrist a riband, *Azure*.

MOTTO—"Stryke, Dakyns, the Devil's in the hempe."

Robert Dawkin, of Chelmorton and Biggin Grange, in the county of Derby, had also lands in Fairfield, Wollow, Pigtor, Staden, &c. in the same county, in 10 Edward IV. (See Deeds in the possession of the late Daniel Dakeyne, jun.)

John Dalkin, of Biggin Grange, prepositas of Hartington, 7 Henry VII. (See Records in the Duchy Office of Lancaster.) — Alicia, dau. of John de la Pole, of Hartington, esq. son of Sir John de la Pole, knt. of the same place, county of Derby.

George Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, co. Derby, esq. 1st husband, died in 1535, ancestor of the present Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, bart. and Lord St. Helens. — Agnes, dau. and co-heir of John, son of Humphrey Beresford, of Newton Grange, co. Derby, esq. (In the Beresford Pedigree, she is called daughter of Humphrey Beresford, esq. 7th son of Thos. B. of Bentley, & Agnes Hassall.) — Robert Dakyns, of Biggingе Grange, living in 1543.

Robert Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, esq. overseer of the Will of his brother, John Dakyn, 1574.

John Dakyn, of Biggin Grange, and of Snitterton, gent. Will proved in Doctors' Commons, dated March 3, 1574; in which he appoints his brother, Robert Fitz Herbert, of Tissington, esq. and his brother, Richard Wendesley, of Wendesley, esq. overseers of his Will. (See also the Pedigree in the College of Arms.) Died 24th April, 1575, aged 58. — Dorothy, dau. of Otwell Needham, of Snitterton, Cowley, and Thornsett, in the co. of Derby, esq. dead in 1574, bur. at Darley-in-the-Dale, mar. at the same place, 1541.

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Richard Dakeyne, of Biggin, and of Stubbing Edge, in the parish of Ashover, county of Derby, gent. 1588. Will dated 25th August, 8 Jac. I. In his Will, at Lichfield, his name is spelt Richard Dakin, but his signature thereto is "Richard Dakeyne." His second wife was Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Hunlocke, of Wingerworth, widow of William Crich, of Ashover, and formerly of Stubbing Edge, gent.

Katherine, dau. of Patrick Shang, of Edinburgh, in Scotland, gent. Maid of Honour to Mary, Queen of the Scots. (See the late Mr. Wolley's Manuscripts.) In the original manuscripts of Thos. Brailsford, penes, late D. Dakeyne, jun. she is said to be sister to the Earl of Rothes, in Scotland.

Robert Dakyn, 2nd son, married Ellen, dau. and heir of Simon Doules, of Duffield, in the county of Derby, died S. P.

Clemence, 1st, wife of Dionesius Woodward, 2ndly, of Nicholas Brown, of Matlock, in the county of Derby.

Bridget, wife of William Middleton, of Wansley, county of Nottingham, esq. died S. P.

Clara, married ..... Bryan.

Jane, wife of ..... Turner.

John Dakeyne, of Ashover and Bonsall, eldest son and heir, but disinherited by his father. (See Inquis. post Mortem, Riel Daken, 11 Jac. I.)

Arthur Dakeyne, of Stubbing Edge, esq. adopted heir of Richard, (see Escheat or Inquisition 11 Jac. I.) died in 1642, aged 59.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Lacy, of Brierly, co. of York, esq. 1611, descended from the Barons of Halton.

Henry Dakeyne, of Stubbing, esq. aged 48 in 1662, died in 1671, aged 57.

Elizabeth, dau. of Gregory Walker, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham.

Richard Dakyn, of Ashover, aged 43 in 1662.

Elizabeth, dau. of John Wolley, of Matlock, co. of Derby. (In the Wolley Pedigree she is called dau. of Anthony Wolley, of Allen Hill, and sister of John Wolley.)

Richard. Arthur. Dorothy.

Arthur Dakeyne, of Stubbing Edge, died in 1720, aged 77.

Frances, dau. of Anthony Wolley, of Riber, gent. and sister and co-heir of Anthony Wolley, jun.

John, died infans.

Henry, died in London, S. P.

Triggott, killed at sea, S. P.

Gregory, killed at sea, S. P.

John, died S. P.

Capt. Chas. D. mar. Frances Sharpe, died S. P.

Elizabeth, died S. P.

Lucy, died S. P.

Mary, died S. P.

Digby Dakeyne, of Dalbury, co. Derby, agent.

Dorothy Sherratt.

Frances, only dau. and heir wife of Capt. Wm. Hopkinson, of Wirksworth and Bonsall, co. Derby, whose posterity sold Stubbing Edge.

Henry, died S. P.

John Dakeyne, of Mansfield, Notts. an eminent attorney at law, died 7th May, 1781, S. P.

Sarah, his wife, bur. at Mansfield, Oct. 16, 1756.

Elizabeth, died S. P.

Henry Gladwin, of Stubbing hall, Wingerworth, esq.

Mary, sister and heir of John Dakeyne.

John Dakeyne, of Bonsall, bur. in 1681, had issue.

Richard Dakeyne, of Ashover, bur. in 1653.

Thomas Dakeyne, of Bonsall, bur. in 1639.

Arthur Dakeyne, of Common Edge, parish of Ashover, bur. in 1655.

Daniel. Robert. Katharine.

Daniel Dakeyne, of Bonsall, born in 1652, bur. in 1700.

Sarah Woodiwis, mar. 8th April, 1687, died in 1712.

Elizabeth.

Thomas Dakeyne, of London, eldest son, died S. P.

George, died infans.

Sarah.

John Dakeyne, of Darley Dale, bapt. 1698, settled at Darley in 1716, died 25th February, 1777, aged 80, bur. at Darley.

Frances Watson, of Darley, died 24th August, 1756, aged 57, buried at Darley.

a

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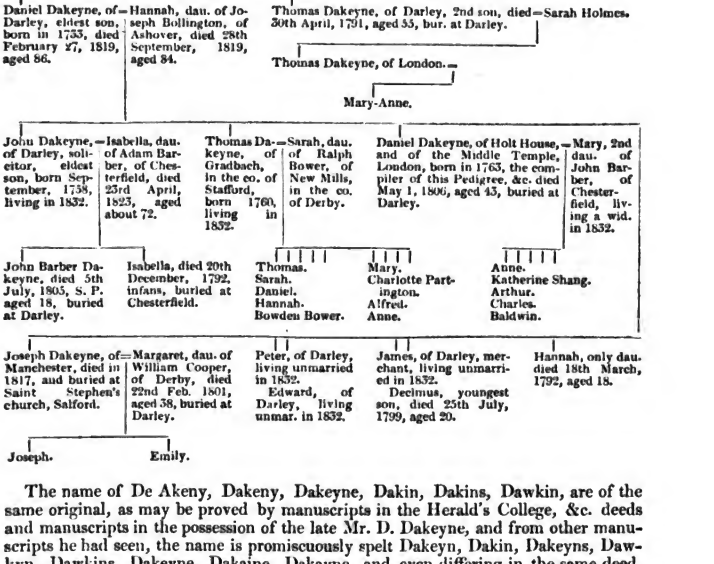

The name of De Akeny, Dakeny, Dakeyne, Dakin, Dakins, Dawkin, are of the same original, as may be proved by manuscripts in the Herald's College, &c. deeds and manuscripts in the possession of the late Mr. D. Dakeyne, and from other manuscripts he had seen, the name is promiscuously spelt Dakeyn, Dakin, Dakeyns, Dawkyn, Dawkins, Dakeyne, Dakaine, Dakayne, and even differing in the same deed, will, or parish register. Mr. Dakeyne doubted not but Daking was a different spelling of the same name.

The name of De Akeny, or Dakeny followed William the Conqueror into England. A knightly family of Dakeny were settled in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk, in the time of Henry III. and Edward I. About the same period Baldwin de Akeney was Lord of Holkham, in the latter county. Several generations of Dakeny, from Edward I. to 1390, were Lords of a sixth part of the barony of Kainho, in the county of Bedford. Several generations of Dakin are recorded in Chauncey's Hertfordshire. Many respectable families of the name of Dakins were seated at Brandesburton, Cottingham, Linton, Hackness, and other places, county of York. Arthur Dakins, of Linton and Hackness, esq. M. P. for Scarborough, 7 Edward VI. was second son of Robert Dakins, of Chelmorton, county of Derby, 3 Henry VIII. who was son of Thomas Dakyn, of the same place. This Arthur, in 1563, had a confirmation of Arms, with the Motto—"Stryke, Dakyns, the devil's in the hempe:" he died in 1592, and was buried at Hackness, where are his monument and arms. Arthur, his only son, died S. P. and Margaret, his daughter and heir, was thrice married, but died S. P. Humphry Dakyns, of Chelmorton, eldest brother and devisee, in remainder of the above Arthur, married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Sheldon, of Sheldon, county of Derby, and died in 1600, leaving issue Amy, wife of William Constable, of Sherburne, county of York, esq.; Katherine, wife of Edward Brereton, of Hurdlow, county of Derby, gent. and Robert Dakyns, of Linton, esq. son and heir, living in 1612, having issue Robert, eldest son (who had issue George, Arthur, Philip and Margaret) Arthur, second son, and Margaret, wife of Ralph Luton, esq. son and heir of Sir Philip Luton, of Knapton, knt.

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The Dakeynes of Stubbing Edge were of the same blood as the above Arthur Dakeyne, of Hackness, and adopted the same Arms, with the difference of Griffins instead of Lions in the flaunches.

The late Mr. Daniel Dakeyne, of Holt House, was a poet and an eminent antiquary. He was a contemporary with Blore, and collected considerable materials for the compilation of a Topographical and Genealogical History of his native County, which are contained in seven folio manuscript volumes, now in the possession of his widow, to whom we acknowledge ourselves indebted for some of the pedigrees contained in these volumes. Messrs. Edward and James Dakeyne, his younger brothers, are eminent mechanics, and have obtained patents for their inventions and improvements of flax and spinning machinery and steam engines.

Pedigree of the family of WALTHALL, *of Darley-in-the-Dale.*

The early part of the Pedigree of the family of Walthall, originally descended from Walthall, county of Westmoreland, is given in Ormrod's History of Cheshire, vol. 3, page 178, under Wistaston, where the family was seated as early as the sixteenth century, and their descendant, James Walthall Hammond, esq. still enjoys the estate at that place.

ARMS—*Or*, a chevron, *Vert*, between three Hawks, close, *Sable*.

CREST—On a wreath an Arm embowed vested, *Gules*, cuffed, *Ermine*, the hand clenched, thereon a Falcon close, *Proper*, beaked, *Or*.

Richard Walthall, of Westaston, co. Chester.=

Thomas Walthall, of Bakewell, attorney.=

Peter Walthall, minister of Ashford and Longstone. = Ruth, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Grove, vicar of Bakewell.

Peter Walthall, formerly of Newcastle, now of Hackney Lane, in Darley, esq. Deputy Lieutenant for co. Derby, living in 1832. = Mary, dau. of ..... Swinnerton, co. Stafford.

Richard, of Bakewell, living 1832.

Thomas, of Bakewell, living 1832.

Peter Walthall, rector of Wistaston, co. Chester, died there 17th Jan. 1825, aged 29, unmarried.

Thomas.

Anne. = James Milnes, of Woodend, solicitor.

James-Walthall Milnes, born 18th August, 1828; died 22nd April, 1829.

Henry-Walthall Milnes, born 26th September, 1829.

The principal residences in the beautiful vale of Darley belong to Sir Francis Darwin, Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, Christopher Bower Potter, John Gisborne, James Dakeyne, Benjamin Broomhead, and Thomas Knowlton, esqrs. the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence and Mrs. Slater.

Since the last sheet went to press, a survey of the township of Darley has fallen into the hands of the Publisher, and he finds it comprised of 1600 acres of old enclosed, and 2417 *a.* 3 *r.* 2 *p.* of new enclosed common land in Darley, and 111 acres in Little Rowsley. The principal landed proprietors are Arthur Heathcote Heathcote, of Stancliffe hall, esq. the lord of the manor, who owns upwards of 550 acres of land; Christopher Bower Potter, of Darley hall, esq. who owns upwards of 400 acres; Sir Francis Darwin, of Sydnope, who owns upwards of 200 acres; Peter Walthall, of Hackney Lane, esq. 180 acres; John Gisborne, esq. 48 *a.* 1 *r.* 20 *p.*; Thomas Knowlton, esq. 17 acres; the Rev. Benjamin Lawrence, rector, 188 *a.* 2 *r.* 20 *p.*; James Dakeyne, esq. upwards of 150 acres, and extensive flax mills; Mr. John

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JOHN FLAMSTEAD.

FIRST ASTRONOMER ROYAL, BORN AT DENBY Co DERBY

Pubd for S Glover's History of Derbyshire

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Wildgoose, 150 acres; Benjamin Broomhead, esq. 58 acres; the Duke of Rutland, 184 *a.* 2 *r.* 35 *p.* in Little Rowsley; Rev. John Wood, of Swanwick hall, 177 *a.* 1 *r.* 10 *p.*; Charles Clarke, of Matlock Bath, esq. 123 *a.* 1 *r.* 22 *p.*; Robert Barker, of Bubnell, esq. 213 *a.* 3 *r.* 23 *p.*; Joshua Jebb, of Walton hall, esq. 331 *a.* 2 *r.* 3 *p.*; Major Shaw, 209 acres; H. H. Williamson, esq. 80 acres of plantations; Mr. Josiah Allsop, a water corn-mill and 20 acres; Dr. Manson, of Nottingham, 40 acres; Mr. David Wall, 46 *a.* 0 *r.* 36 *p.*; Mr. Abel Holmes, and several smaller proprietors. The vale through which the Derwent flows is chiefly rich meadow land, and the hills are crested with extensive plantations.

Sydnope house is built on the north bank of the romantic little brook Sydnope, on which there is a beautiful waterfall. The country around Sydnope has a wild and sterile appearance. In front, to the south, Farley hill and part of the East Moor towers above it, and on the north is a high hill called Darley Flash. In 1826, Sir Francis Darwin began to enlarge and much improve the house, and has since made it his residence. The grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with fountains, grottos, harbours, &c. Above the house there is a lake covering 16 acres, which is ornamented with a small vessel. The interior of the house is stored with a small but rare collection of Greek coins, foreign and native fossils, antique urns, lamps and other curious reliques from the ancient tombs of Greece, collected by Sir Francis during his travels in that country. A copy of the Portland vase, by Wedgewood, beautiful ancient sculpture, bronzes, paintings, and a rich store of ancient and modern literature.

Darley Moor, in the parish of Norbury.

DENBY is a scattered village 7 m. N. of Derby, and 3 m. S. of Ripley, on the Denebi. right of the Derby and Alfreton turnpike road. It is a township, a constabulary, and a parochial chapelry, in the parish of Horsley, in the deanery of Castillar, and hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. In 1831, it contained 240 houses, 243 families, and 1272 inhabitants. Of the families, 50 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 30 in trade and handicraft, and the 163 not included in the two preceding classes are chiefly employed in working the extensive collieries and ironstone pits which abound in the parish. Of the 300 males above 21 years of age, 92 are employed in agriculture, 51 as framework-knitters or retail traders, 150 as labourers in the collieries, &c. and 7 variously.

This village seems to have been of some importance early in the fourteenth century. In 8 Edward III. Richard, Lord Grey, of Codnor, obtained a charter for a market, and also a fair on the eve and nativity of the Blessed Virgin.

At one period four respectable families resided here, viz. two of the name of Lowe, Roby, and Smith. This place also gave birth to the celebrated astronomer royal, the Rev. John Flamsteed, who was born at Denby old hall.

The Denby Colliery Company have the minerals for two miles east by west, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. Mrs. Lowe has also valuable coal mines on her estate here and elsewhere in the great coal field. The soft coals procured from the pits here are considered superior to most others in the county for smiths' use, and there is a great demand for them. The Denby hard coal is much consumed in the borough of Derby, and large quantities are sent by canal into the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, Leicester and Northampton.

The township, containing about 2200 acres of coal and ironstone land, the surface of which is stiff clay, is watered by Bottle brook, and bounded by Ripley and Codnor N.; Loscoe and Heanor E.; Horsley Woodhouse S.; Kilbourn and Heage W.; and Smalley S. E. The great tithes belong to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. as trustee for the Widows' Almshouses at Derby, who receives about 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre composition, and the small tithes belong to the Rev. Joseph Miller, incumbent of Horsley and Denby. The principal proprietors are Mrs. Lowe, of Locko hall, the lady of the manor, who owns about 1400 acres; John Wright, esq. 120 acres; Mrs. Strelley 310 acres; John Barber, esq.; John Moore 48 acres; George Eley 32 acres; John, Benjamin and Joseph Barber 85 acres; Edward Smith 8 acres; George Wilson, of Alfreton; and ——— Marriott. The average rental is about 26*s.* an

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acre. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3897. 11*s.* 3*d.* The parochial expenses are about £598. 5*s.* and highways £200. per annum.

In Denebi Osmund had two carucates of land to be taxed, and four ploughs. Seven villanes and one bordar have now there three ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow and the site of a mill. Wood-pasture one mile long and one broad. Value in king Edward's time 100*s. now* 20*s. A knight of Ralph's holds it.* D. B. 321.

The Ralph here mentioned was Ralph de Burun, under whose family, in the time of Henry I. it was held by Patrick de Rossel. By the *Test. de Neville* we are informed that in the time of king John, his favourite, William Briwere, held lands in Denby, for which he paid by the hands of Hugo de Makeny, 24*s.* 8*d.* The chief part of the manor remained in the possession of the family of de Rossel, until the reign of Henry VI. when, as the property of the heiress, it became vested in Lawrence Lowe, sergeant at law, the ancestor of the family of Lowe, of Locko. The Rossels had a park at Denby in the reign of Henry III. In the reign of Edward II. Richard de Grey, of Codnor, held a part of the manor in right of a gift from William Rossel and William Bernack, who are styled kinsmen and co-heirs of John de Denby. In the 8th of the succeeding reign Richard de Grey obtained a charter for a market at Denby on Thursdays, and a fair for two days at the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. He left to his son, John de Grey, an estate at Denby, which was called the manor of Park Hall. The family of De Frescheville held the hall and lands under the De Greys, of Codnor, from the 14th of Richard II. until the reign of Henry VI. and on the 21st year of the last mentioned reign, Richard de Grey, of Codnor, died and left it to his son Henry.

John Lowe, esq. the son of John, was living in 1712, and had a very good house at Denby. Richard Lowe, esq. the last heir-male of that family, died, without lawful issue, in 1785; and bequeathed the estates of Denby and Locko to William Drury, who, in 1791, took the name and arms of Lowe by royal sign manual.

Matthew Smith, esq. who was high sheriff for the county in 1685, held a part of this manor, and erected a handsome residence near the town, at a place called White Moor.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a gothic structure, with a tower terminated by a handsome spire. It stands in the centre of the village, embosomed amongst elm and lime trees. The living is a perpetual curacy, valued in the king's books at £9. It has been augmented with £400. subscribed, £200. royal bounty, and a parliamentary grant of £1200. It is now about £250. a year. Mrs. Lowe, of Locko hall, is the patroness, and the Rev. Joseph Miller is the present incumbent.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the north side of the chancel is a mural monument, consisting of two figures, a man and his wife, kneeling on cushions, and their children, two sons and two daughters, beneath them all in a praying posture. At the top of the monument are two shields or coats of arms, one of eight quarters and another of four. There are also many monuments for the family of Lowe, viz.:

In memory of William Drury Lowe, esq. of Locko Park, who died 11th July, 1827, in the 74th year of his age.

In memory of Richard Lowe, esq. of Locko, the youngest son of Vincent Lowe, esq. of this place, who died 28th May, 1785, aged 69. In grateful remembrance of whom this monument is erected by his kinsman, William Drury Lowe, esq.

In memory of John Lowe, of Locko, esq. who died 6th December, 1771 (being his birthday) aged 67. The respect which his rank in life demanded—his uprightness, benevolence and piety deserved and enlarged. He married Sydney, only daughter and heiress to Richard Marriott, of Alscot, in the county of Gloucester, esq. who erected this monument as a token of affection. Also are deposited the remains of Sydney Lowe, relict of the above John Lowe, esq.; she died July 28, 1789, aged 80.

Charities.

Gisborne Rev. Francis...	Funds.....	5 10 0	Clothing to the poor...	Deed 1817, Will 1818.
Lowe Mary.....	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor.	
Massie Jane	£400.*	Interest	Church and school	Will, 29th April, 1728.

School.—The premises purchased for the support of the school, consist of a farmhouse with outbuildings, and several closes of land, containing in the whole 38 *a.* 0 *r.*

* £200. for Queen Anne's Bounty.

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18 *p.* The land lies partly intermixed with those which were purchased for the benefit of the incumbent, as recited in the indenture of release bearing date 27th May, 1738, and the whole together form one farm, which is let to John Haynes, as tenant from year to year, at a good yearly rent, of which the share applicable to the school is £47. 10*s.* per annum. Under this land there is coal, and it is the wish of the trustees of the school as well as of the incumbent that it should be worked. Out of the farm the schoolmaster receives £35. 14*s.* per annum. On account of this income he instructs twenty-five children of the parish of Denby, in reading and writing, without any charge, and the girls in knitting and sewing. Books are provided for the scholars, and on leaving school, if they have behaved well, they are furnished with a Bible and Prayer-Book.

Pedigree of the family of LOWE, *of Denby, from the sixth volume of Dakeyne's Manuscripts, with additions and corrections, by the Publisher.*

ARMS, quarterly—1 and 4, *Azure*, a Hart trippant, *Argent*, Lowe.
2 and 3, *Argent*, on a chief, *Vert*; two mullets, *Or*, each charged with an annulet, *Azure*, Drury.

CREST of Lowe—a Wolf passant.
of Drury—a Greyhound courant, *Sable*, collared, *Or*, and charged with two mullets of the last.

Thomas Lowe, died 10th January, 1415.—

Geoffery Lowe, of Macclesfield, co. Chester, died in 1451.—Margaret, dau. of ..... Leigh, of Lyme.

Thomas Lowe, of Alderwasley. (See his descendants there.)

Lawrence Lowe, of Denby, esq. 11 Edward IV.—....., heiress of ..... a retainer to William, Lord Hastings, 14 Edward IV. | Rossel, of Denby. *(Lysons.)*

Humphry Lowe, of Denby, esq.—Margaret, dau. of Thomas Cokaine, of Ashbourn, esq.

Clement Lowe, esq. eld. est son.—Isabel, dau. of John Strelley, esq and sister and co-heiress of John.

Vincent Lowe, of Denby, esq.—Jane, dau. of Sir brother and heir male, died 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. | Thomas Cokaine, of Ashbourn, knt.

Mary, dau. and heiress, married William Sacheverell, of Stanton, esq.

Francis Lowe, of Denby, esq. son and heir, died 6 Eliz.

Jasper Lowe, of Park Hall, and afterwards of Denby, esq. brother and heir, died 25 Elizabeth.—Dorothy, dau. of William Sacheverell, of Stanton, esq.

Anthony. George. Jane. Anne.

Patrick Lowe, of Denby, esq. aged 21 years 25 Elizabeth.

Jane, dau. of Sir John Harpur, of Swarkstone, knt.

Jasper. Nicholas.

Robert.

Emma, wife of John Dethick, of Broadsall, co. Derby, esq.

Mary.

Vincent Lowe, of Denby, esq. aged 18 years anno 1611, living in 1634.—Anne, natural dau. of William Cavendish.

Isabel, married Sir John Zouch, of Codnor, knt.

John Lowe, of Denby, esq. eldest son and heir, aged 18 years in 1634.—Katherine, dau. of Sir Arthur Pilkington, of Stanley, co. of York, bart.

Grace. Anne, mar. George Cokain, of Baldon, gent.

Elizabeth. Dorothy. Jane. Mary.

Nicholas. Vincent.

Henry Lowe, of Park Hall, in Denby, gent. bur. in 1700.—Prudence, dau. of John Lowe, of Owlgreaves, gent. bur. in 1690.

John Lowe, of Denby, esq.—aged 21 years in 1663. J. P. for co. Derby, living in 1699.

Jasper. Nicholas. Henry.

Elizabeth. Jane. Dorothy.

a *b*

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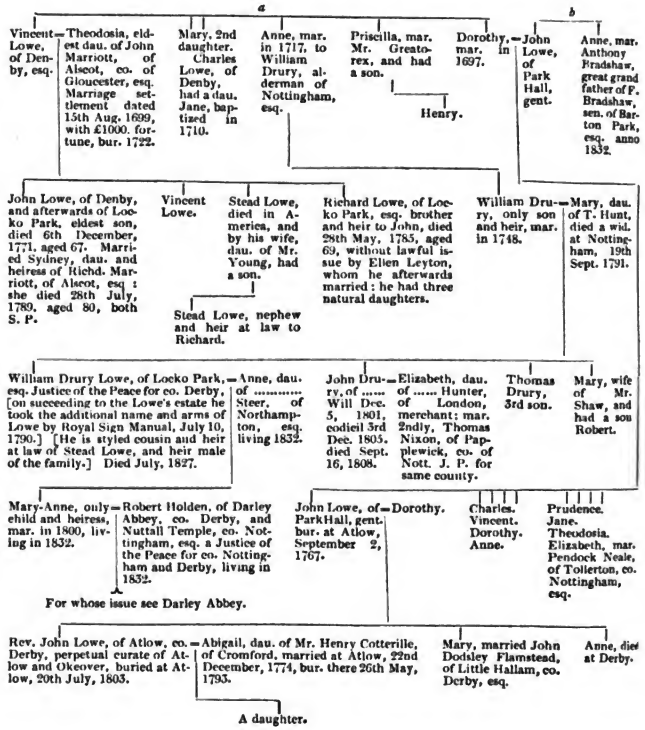

The family of Lowe are of long standing in the county of Derby; they became possessed of a considerable estate here as early as Henry VI. which has continued in the family to the present time.

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DERBY, the capital of the county, is a corporate and borough town, sending two representatives to parliament, and consisting of five parishes with their dependent chapelries and townships, in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch. It is situate upon the banks of the Derwent, upon ground of different heights, and is surrounded with gentle and pleasant eminences, from which flow the Markeaton and other brooks. It is in longitude 1° 25′ W. latitude 52° 58′ N. 126 m. N. N. W. from London, 178 m. from Brighton, 28 m. from Leicester, 17 m. from Loughborough; 16 m. W. from Nottingham, 54 m. from Lincoln and Gainsborough, 66 m. from Boston, 103 m. from Hull; 264 m. S. from Edinburgh, 90 m. from York, 36 m. from Sheffield, 24 m. from Chesterfield, 23 m. from Mansfield, 13 m. from Alfreton; 91 m. S. E. from Liverpool, 109 m. from Lancaster, 73 m. from Chester, 62 m. from Manchester, 38 m. from Buxton, 27 m. from Bakewell, 17 m. from Matlock Bath, 16 m. from Cromford, 13 m. from Wirksworth, 8 m. from Belper; 128 m. N. E. from Bath and Bristol, 40 m. from Birmingham, 23 m. from Lichfield, 11 m. from Burton, 42 m. from Coventry, 14 m. from Ashby-de-la-Zouch; 19 m. S. E. from Uttoxeter, and 13 m. from Ashbourn.

Deorby, Darbie,

The town of Derby is situate on the western bank of the Derwent, about forty-five miles from the source of that river, and nearly ten from its junction with the Trent. As the river approaches the town from Darley it is less confined by the great ridge of limestone and granite hills that embank its eastern side until it has passed the village of Duffield. The valley then opening to a considerable extent in that direction, the waters expand and frequently overflow the more level ground, and consequently the stream rolls on, with a wider and less rapid course. Opposite to the town of Derby, it embraces several insulated knowls or holmes, and the land stretches in meadows and marshes. The western bank, on which the town is built, rises with a bold but not abrupt sweep, in several undulated heights from the water's edge. These heights are indented by a valley through which flows a strong brook from Markeaton. This brook is known by various names: it was anciently called the Odde-brook. The part of it without the town and, until it becomes united with a small stream named the Foulbrook drainage from Littleover, is called the Markeaton brook, and the remainder, to its junction with the Derwent, is denominated the Morledge creek.

If we, in imagination, divest of the houses, manufactories, churches and other buildings with which it is covered, the whole of the site of Derby, we shall be struck with the beauty and convenience, which undoubtedly tempted its earliest founders to select it as a place of residence. Records of its state during the time of the Britons are not to be expected, but we may easily suppose that its central situation, its hills and valleys of fertile marl, and the groves of oaks which, on such a soil, must have grown very luxuriantly, would tempt the Druids and their dependants to make it one of their principal abodes, as a priesthood, not less observant of the eligibility of their locations, did at a subsequent era. There is reason to believe that the northern slope, descending below St. Alkmund's church to the water's edge, where the remains of St. Mary's church and monastery are still visible, is the most ancient part of the town. The Roman station at Little Chester occupied the pasture lands, at a very short distance up the river, on its eastern bank. A bridge, of which, it is said, some vestiges are still discernible in the bed of the stream, afforded an easy communication with the inhabitants, composed undoubtedly of natives intermixed with Roman colonists and traders. The Derwent, also, was fordable in former times, at the spot where St. Mary's bridge now stands, previously to the construction of the artificial wears below it. The bank that stretches itself southwards from St. Mary's chapel, in slopes of unequal declivity to the Morledge creek was, according to tradition and records, for several centuries an open space, containing fullers' and dyers' grounds, with separate dwellings that stood without any regular order upon the declivity. It is impossible to trace the sites of the habitations contained within the limits of the town, but we are able to assert, that in the days of the Saxons and early Normans, the western elevations, which must have been pleasant and inviting, with the Odde-brook flowing through coppices intermingled with willows and alders, and its gentle eminences on the north and the south covered with oaks and beech, were occupied by

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clusters of regular ecclesiastics. From Darley, through St. Helen's, Nun's Green, Friar Gate, to St. James's, these monastics swarmed like bees on a bank of thyme, and in that direction there was scarcely an inch of land unappropriated by monasteries with their pleasure grounds, gardens and orchards.

Were we to venture, with materials sufficient scarcely to supply suggestions, to sketch an imaginary outline of Derby, in those ancient times of which we have been speaking, we should first place groups of habitations in the part of St. Alkmund's parish which lies nearest the river, and these we should connect by some isolated dwellings with that part of the parish of St. Werburgh which, lying on the Odde-brook, would be likely to attract the millers and the bleachers by the conveniences which that stream must have afforded them. St. Alkmund and St. Werburgh are both Saxon saints, of whom mention has been made in our General History. On the most elevated spot between the Derwent and the Odde-brook, we would fix the site of the old church of All-hallows or All Saints, with the residences of its secular priesthood, in an open space of ground. The Iron-gate* and Sadler-gate with their artizans in iron, armoury, harness and various implements serviceable in battle or field labour, should gradually appear with workshops and houses scattered down the side of the hill and along the bank of the Odde-brook. Behind these, we would endeavour to trace a highway from the hamlet of Werburgh, just where the brook dividing its course flows in two or three streams, and intersects the land into holmes or islands. This road would pass a little to the north of All Saints' church, and taking the top of the hill to the north-east, would enter Bridge-gate and terminate at St. Mary's church and monastery. Of this supposed road, the first part alone, near the Odde-brook remains, and is still called St. Mary's-gate,† puzzling topographers to account for its existence with such a name, in a part of the town so remote from the edifice that seems to have given it its appellation. Having ventured thus to trace St. Mary's-gate from the brook to the ford or bridge over the Derwent, we may boldly assert that it was the main road through the town at the time of the Saxons, and that, crossing the Odde-brook at St. Werburgh's, it was carried on between the possessions of the monks of St. James and the Dominicans of Friar-gate, and so on over the hill at Littleover until it arrived at the ferry opposite Repton or Repandun,‡ then the capital of Mercia, and the residence of her monarchs. On the fall of the Mercian kingdom the intercourse with Repton would necessarily cease, and a road to Leicester, where kings of a later date have held their court and summoned their parliament, would consequently be opened, and speedily become the great road to London.

The site of the market-place appears not to have been changed: it must have been convenient to the dyers, bleachers, woolstaplers and millers, in whose hands lay the chief business of the town. The holy rood or wooden cross may be presumed to have stood where Rooden or Rotten-row has been subsequently erected. St. James's monastery with its offices occupied a large part of the western side of the present corn-market.

To the south of the Odde-brook or Markeaton brook, the land rises more gradually, but attains a superior elevation. Green-lane and Abbot's-hill with the adjoining declivities constituted a ridge of land of considerable height, commanding a prospect of wide extent and overlooking the whole of the town. On a projecting part of this eminence stood the castle, with walls and towers extending down to the bank of the river. Of this fortress, of which there remain only nominal vestiges, we may ven-

* *Gate* formerly signified *road* or *footpath*, and in the Cambridge Latin Dictionary, we find *gate* or *way*, rendered by *semita* and *via*.

† It may indeed be objected, that if ever a road to the east of St. Alkmund's church, leading to St. Mary's bridge had existed, it would not have been destroyed and built over. The communication which has constantly been carried on between this town and Nottingham, particularly when the two adjoining counties were under the same Lord Lieutenant, and the assizes were held alternately in the county town in each, would certainly have rendered the preservation of such a road desirable. It must however be recollected that all the old *gates* or roads in this and other ancient towns are narrow and crooked; besides St. Alkmund's church-yard has been enlarged eastward, by taking in part of an old passage that entered Bridge-gate opposite to Darley lane. King-street and the western side of Queen-street have been built upon what was formerly monastic property, and the broader road through these streets, although it diverges somewhat to the west, may have been preferred to the old narrow *gate*.

‡ *Repandun* is a contraction for *Repandunum*, but the former name is used by various old monkish writers as the nominative or appellative case, although in the other cases it takes the regular form of the second declension.

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ture to assert that it was of great antiquity, and that it was occupied and probably rebuilt by the Danes during the early part of the tenth century. This castle may again have gone to decay, and have been repaired by Peverel, the natural son of William the Conqueror, by whom that venerable antiquarian, Hutton, supposes it to have been built; but there are reasons to believe that the Danes were masters chiefly of this southern portion of the town, and we are informed by writers of authenticity that they never neglected to raise fortifications or to improve those which they found in the places where they settled for any time. Besides the road from this elevated part of the town to Repton or Repandun, which was long in the hands of the Danes, crosses a high land which commands a view of that ancient capital of Mercia, and on that ridge the hamlet of Normanton still exists and proves that these North-men, or Norsemen, as they were called by the Saxons, had there fixed an important station.

The walls of the castle extended to the river's edge, and one of the principal fortresses stood upon the eminence now called Cock-pit-hill. We may conclude that the part of Derby south of Markeaton brook was, for some centuries, but thinly inhabited.

Having taken this imaginary survey of the situation of the town, and of the gradual occupation by the Britons, Saxons and Normans until about a century or two after the Conquest, we will proceed to such matters of record as have descended to the present period. There have been various conjectures concerning the name of the town; but the most probable is its derivation from the British appellation of the river on which it is situate. *Derwent* is the name applied to swift streams in different parts of England. The Roman station called *Castrum Parvum* or Little Chester, took the name of *Derventio* from its proximity to the British town. In the chronicle of the princely Ethelward, the learned son of Alfred, we are told that the Saxon name of this town was *Northworthige*, and that the Danes called it *Deorahy*. We may suppose that the casual appellation of *Northworthige*, or the northern-market, had reference to its position with respect to *Repton* or *Repandun*, the capital of Mercia, situate at about the distance of eight miles on the southern bank of the Trent. That it was known to the Saxons as well as the Danes by the appellation of *Deorahy*, appears from the general Saxon Chronicles, where it is mentioned by no other name, and from coins struck in this town, during the reigns of Athelstan and Edgar. The word *Deorahy* is a corruption of the old British name, or perhaps an adaptation of it to the Saxon idiom; the syllable *ahy* being the origin of our word *abode*. From *Deorahy* the more modern appellation *Derby* is easily deduced. Some persons have imagined that the name is compounded of *Deer*, a wild or swift animal, and *by* or *ahy*, an abode; and they point to the arms of the town as authority for their supposition. Mr. Pilkington thinks this conjecture is rendered probable by two circumstances. "One is," says that ingenious topographer, "that the arms of the town are, a buck couchant in a park; and the other, that one of the lanes adjoining the town is still called Lodge lane." To this it has been replied that the arms are derived from the name, for the name was used long before the introduction of armorial bearings into England. They are allusive or hieroglyphic arms, the *buck* expressing the syllable *Deer* or *Der*, and the *park*, the syllable *by* or *abode*. As to Lodge lane, it was probably the approach to a monastic lodge belonging to St. Helen's. There are others (as the Rev. Robert Simpson remarks) among whom are Bishop Gibson, who have supposed that the name *Derby* is derived from *Bi*, by, and *Dur*, water; but this differs little from the derivation already given.

The first historical mention of the place is found in the writings of the venerable Bede, who relates that Edwin, after he had been restored by the aid of Rodowald, king of the East Angles, to the kingdom of Northumberland, met at this place,* which was a royal town, the bishop Paulinus, who had accompanied his second wife, the princess Ethelburga of Kent, from her father's court. In the presence of this holy man, a ruffian in the pay of Quicelm, king of the West Saxons, assailed Edwin

* It may be doubted, however, whether this incident did not happen at *Derventio*, now called *Aukby*, about six miles from York, and the usual residence of Edwin and other Northumbrian sovereigns.

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with an envenomed weapon, and would have assassinated him, had not a thane, named Lilla, thrown himself before the king, received the blow through his body, and fallen dead at the feet of the prince, to the safety of whom he had devoted his life. Edwin himself was slightly wounded, and vowed by his Saxon gods, that he would be avenged on the treacherous enemy. Paulinus told him that vengeance was in the hands of the Christian God alone, and promised him victory if he would become a christian. The king promised to do so, and his pious queen being that same night delivered of a daughter, Edwin, at the persuasion of the bishop, united with the entreaties of his royal consort, consented that his infant daughter should receive the rites of baptism with twelve of the most distinguished of his attendants. He shortly afterwards obtained a complete victory over the West Saxons. Edwin, who combined great political prudence with his valour, hesitated to embrace publicly the christian faith, notwithstanding the earnest prayers of the queen, but endeavoured first to secure the approbation of the Grand Council, and to overcome the prejudices of his Saxon subjects, by inducing Coifi, the high priest, in whose appeals to their divinities both the populace and the army had been accustomed to confide, to profess himself a convert to christianity. Having accomplished these two important points, he was baptized, together with his niece Hilda, on Easter-day, 627.

A period ensues of more than two hundred and forty years without the mention of any historical circumstance relative to the town of Derby. In 874, the Danish chieftain, Halfdene, established his head quarters in this town, and nominated the abject Saxon prince, Ceonwulf, to the throne of Mercia, which he held as tributary to the Danes until 877. He was then dispossessed and slain by his ferocious masters, who placed Danish garrisons in five of the principal towns of Mercia—Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Stamford. Having despoiled Repandun, where were situate the residence and the burial place of the Mercian monarchs, the Danish chief made Derby his capital, and by the sufferance of the great Alfred, who, having caused his paramount authority to be acknowledged, was desirous that his subjects, whether Saxons or Danes, should live in peace. This part of Mercia had suffered greatly during the Danish wars, and therefore after the submission of the Danes, Alfred settled a colony of these subdued and newly baptized marauders in Derby. The whole of Mercia, he bestowed upon Æthelred, with the title of *Subregalus*, or Duke of Mercia; but this prince, who had espoused Æthelfleda, the daughter of Alfred, never carried his power into those parts of the province possessed by the Danes: it was left for his heroic widow to rescue Derby and the rest of Mercia from Danish tyranny.

In 912 the government of Mercia was administered by Æthelfleda with wisdom and heroic courage. Her brother, Edward the Elder, was then on the throne of England; and was engaged in warfare with the turbulent Danes. As the particulars of these wars are narrated in our General History of the County, it will be sufficient to repeat, that in 918, this heroic princess surprised the Danish commander in Derby and gained possession of the town. In this conflict, which, if we may judge from the bodies, bones and arms discovered in cutting down the hill on the western side of the Osmaston road, was fought on that spot, four of her most esteemed leaders were slain. The Rev. Robert Simpson is of opinion that upon this occasion, the castle was demolished.

The princess Æthelfleda died shortly after this event, leaving an only daughter, who, on account of her supposed attachment to a youthful Danish prince, named Reginald, was deprived of her hereditary possessions by the king, her uncle, and sent to a nunnery. In the ensuing reign, the Danes again made themselves masters of Derby, from whence, in 942, they were finally driven by Edmund, the brother of Athelstan.

Notwithstanding the troubles of this period, Derby was a place of importance. A coin of the reign of Athelstan, has on the reverse this legend, "HEGEMEDES MO ON DEORABY;" and the name DEORABY also occurs on a coin of the reign of Edgar. These are proofs that money was coined here at that period.

During the succession of the Dukes of Mercia, we have no mention of Derby, but

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we find from the Doomsday Book two important circumstances relative to its condition, before and after the Norman conquest.

"In the time of king Edward (the Confessor) there were in the borough of Derby, two hundred and forty-three resident burgesses, and adjoining the borough there were twelve carucates of taxed land: eight suitable for ploughing. This land was divided among forty-one burgesses, who had twelve carucates besides. Two thirds of the taxes, tolls, forfeitures and of all custom rates belonged to the King, and one third to the Earl. In the same borough there was in the demesne of the king, one church with seven clerks, who held two carucates in Cestre (Little Chester) free. There was also another church belonging in like manner to the king, in which six clerks held nine bovates of land in Cernun and Detton; also free. In the town itself there were fourteen mills."

This description exhibits a very favourable idea of the condition of the place. Two hundred and forty-three burgesses with their families and attendants must have constituted a population of above a thousand persons, and the existence of fourteen mills shows that there was much activity and even capital in the place. This was previous to the conquest in 1066. Our General History points out the causes which in less than fifty years* depopulated the town of half its principal inhabitants, laid waste their habitations, and transferred the fixed property from its legitimate owners into the possession of some of the ferocious soldiers of the invader. Observe the contrast as it stands in the same ancient document.

"There are now there," says the Doomsday Survey, "one hundred burgesses, and forty others of minor (or reduced) condition. There are one hundred and three desolated dwellings which formerly paid rates."—It is remarkable that these burgesses, reduced persons and desolate dwellings, make up together two hundred and forty-three, the number of householders or burgesses in the reign of Edward the Confessor. We conclude from this that every householder, in the Saxon times, was esteemed a burgess; and probably the forty *minores* were actually minors, who had lost their fathers in the recent wars.—"There are now," continues the Survey, "ten mills and sixteen acres of meadow. The coppice wood is three quarentens in length and two in breadth. In the time of king Edward, it paid in all twenty-four pounds; now, with the mills and the town of Ludecerce (Litchurch) it pays thirty pounds." Thus it seems that the rates were raised, although the means of paying them were diminished. It is probable that by *Ludecerce* is meant the whole of St. Peter's, or the town on the south side of Markeaton brook. But to proceed—"And nine villanes have two carucates and twelve acres of meadow. In Derbii the abbot of Bertone hath one mill and one masure (equal to four bovates) of land, with soc and sac, besides two masures of which the king has the soc, and twelve acres. Goisfrid Alselin has one church which belonged to Tochi. Radulf, the son of Hubert, has one church which belonged to Leuric, with one carucate of meadow. Norman of Lincoln has one church which belonged to Brun. Edric has one church there, which belonged to Coln his father. Count Hugh has two masures and one fishery with soc and sac. Henry de Ferrariis, three masures, with soc and sac, in like manner. Osmer, the priest, has one bovate of land with soc and sac. Godwin, the priest, has one bovate of land with the like. At the feast of St. Martin, the burgesses pay to the king twelve thraves of corn, of which the abbot of Bertone has forty sheaves. There are, moreover, in the said borough, eight masures with soc and sac. These were Ælgar's, they now are the king's. The King's two-thirds of levied money, and the Earl's third,† came out of the Apletreu wapentake in Dereberie (Derbyshire) are together in one rate in the hands of the vice Earl (or high sheriff) according to the testimony of the two shires. They say, with respect to Stori, the predecessor of Walter of Aincurt, that without the permission of any one, he might build himself a church on his own land, and in his own soc, and send his tithe wherever he would."

* The Doomsday Book was begun in 1081, and completed in about six years.

† This is the same as the *tertium denarium* or third penny, frequently mentioned as the due of the ancient Earls, and appears to have been fixed in the times of the Saxons.

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The sufferings of a town delivered over to the exactions of the Norman soldiers of fortune, must have been very great. The revenue of the inhabitants in the time of Edward the Confessor was undoubtedly considerable, for if we take the value of money to be forty-five times the present value, the £24. then levied will amount to £1080.* The number of houses in ruins and of the mills that had fallen into disuse, with the expulsion of Saxon proprietors of churches and lands in favour of the invaders, are recorded testimonials of the magnitude of the calamity with which Derby was then visited.

When William the Conqueror enriched his natural son, William de Peverel, with numerous manors in this and the neighbouring counties, he retained Derby as a royal demesne, nor is there any just ground for asserting, as we find in Lysons, Simpson and other writers, that the fee-farm of Derby was granted by Henry II. while he was yet Earl of Normandy, to the Earl of Chester, among the other extensive grants bestowed by the young prince on that powerful nobleman on account of his services against king Stephen, in favour of the claims advanced by the empress Maud. The Derby mentioned in the grant is expressly stated by Dugdale to be West Derby, in Lancashire. No incident connected with this borough occurs until the reign of John, when the crown claimed its usual dues, and allowed the third penny to the Earl, who was then William de Ferrers. In the year 1199, which was the first of that sovereign's reign, Ysolt, widow of Philip de Dereby, is stated to have paid twenty marks to the king for an acquittance of all debts due to the crown, for the wardship of her own children, and for administering to the effects of her deceased husband. And in Rymer's Fœdera, there appears a deed, dated at Northampton, June 7th, in the first year of John, granting to William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, the third penny on all pleas determined in the sheriff's court in the whole county of Derby, and as well within as without the borough.

About this time, the burgesses of Derby began to be desirous of being allowed to take the government of the town into their own hands. Hitherto, the chief magistrate, who was called *prepositus* or provost, had been appointed by the Earl, and all fines and imposts were levied by him. In 1202, the burgesses paid into the king's exchequer a fine of sixty-six marks for a confirmation of the free customs that had been enjoyed by them in the time of Henry I. and Henry II. and for the privilege of collecting by an officer chosen by themselves, the fee-farm rent and other dues payable to the King and Earl. It is very probable that the provost had frequently laid the assessments in a partial manner. Two years afterwards they obtained a charter similar to that granted to the town of Nottingham, but for this testimony of royal favour they were returned debtors to the exchequer in sixty marks and two palfreys, and the fee-farm rent was raised from £30. to £40.

This charter confirms the rights of Thol, Theam, Infongethef and Theolonia; appoints the weekly markets; grants a monopoly of dyeing cloth to the borough; provides that if any serf or villane, whencesoever he might come in the time of peace, should continue to reside in the borough for a year and a day, unclaimed of his liege lord, no one should afterwards have lawful claim of him, except the king himself. The undisturbed possession of land for a year and a day after purchase, was to be a legal title against all claimants provided such claimants were in England during that period. Residents in the borough, belonging to other demesnes, to contribute to the rates. Traders coming to the market to be free from all arrest except for the king's dues. The burgesses to have a merchant-guild with all privileges and free customs, incident and appertaining thereto: freedom from toll throughout the kingdom: power to appoint a bailiff or borough-reeve, who should be answerable for the king's due; and should such borough-reeve be displeasing to the crown, the burgesses were to appoint another: the borough-reeve to pay the dues of the crown at two terms, name-

* We have no correct means of estimating the value of property in Derby at that period. Two centuries afterwards, three water-mills upon the Markeaton brook were let for six marks per annum; and land varied from 6*d.* to 24*d.* rent according to its quality.

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ly, one half at the close of Easter, the other at the octave of Michaelmas. Any one violating this charter to be fined £10.

During the ensuing reign of Henry III. in the year 1256, the burgesses obtained the additional right of issuing writs for the recovery of debts, with the power to choose a coroner. For these immunities they paid seventy marks, and in the year following they paid ten more, for the liberty of expelling Jews from the borough. We have shown in our General History that Jews, as brokers and money lenders, took advantage of the troubles during those unsettled times when Henry III. and the barons were carrying on a desolating contest. Large possessions were mortgaged to them at an exorbitant rate of interest, which the owners of manors could not discharge without increasing their demands upon their tenantry. At a period of internal commotions, when every class of society suffered with severity, these dealers in money appeared alone to thrive; and believing themselves to have become necessary to both parties, and having made it the interest of some of the most powerful of the barons and princes to protect them, they forgot the fatal consequences of displaying their wealth, and began to live ostentatiously. The superstitious hatred, which in that age, was easily excited against that unhappy race, seemed to sanction all that envy, avarice and ignorance dictated. The Jews were expelled from every town in the kingdom: in some they were massacred, and in others they were executed under extravagant accusations which the barbarity of the courts legalized. On those who escaped this heavy persecution, a tax was laid in the third year of the reign of Edward I. Joseph de Chauncey, a monk, and Pain de Chaworth were appointed to assess the amount to be levied, and William de Derby was joined in commission with Nicholas Kyngeston to collect it. These collectors were paid out of the exchequer the sum of four pounds, nineteen shillings, for their services performed between Michaelmas and the Sunday next after the following Ascension-day.

Notwithstanding the losses that must have been sustained by the borough and the surrounding country when Robert de Ferrers, the last Earl of Derby belonging to that family, by his ill-timed rebellion, brought down the vengeance of prince Edmund, and of his brother Edward (afterwards Edward I.) upon the whole neighbourhood, it may be affirmed, that Derby had increased both in population and wealth, towards the close of the thirteenth century. A rate for paving, granted in 1290, may be considered a proof of the improving state of the town, and there exists a memorial, drawn up in the 4th of Edward I. probably by a Commission of Enquiry, which, although it is full of complaints, seems to contain the rude outline of an improvement act. After stating that the manorial rights of the borough, formerly vested in the crown, had been in the burgesses since the time that king John had granted them their charter, the commissioner complains that the traders from Meleburn had for three years refused to pay toll at Swarkeston bridge, and that Robert de Esseburn had appropriated to his own use the tolls of a bridge called Donnebrugge.—As others from the king, had claimed the right of the return of writs, the burgesses state that they have held that right for forty years by the grant of Henry III.; that they have the right of gallows from the grants of the two last sovereigns; that they have the right of the assize of bread and beer through the liberties of the borough by ancient custom. The burgesses also complain that the bailiffs of the abbey of Leicester distrain the traders of the borough on passing the boundary of the counties near Meleburn, in their way to the fair at Bredon, under pretence of a debt, which they never incurred or were sureties for; which distraint is contrary to the charter of Henry III. They also complain that the bailiffs of Thomas Touchet in the same manner distrain upon those who trade to the fair at Esseburn. The remainder of the memorial relates to certain encroachments upon the highway through the borough. Some one, not named, had built a hog-sty* twelve feet by six, upon the high road, now seven years past. Jordan the fuller had made a sewer across the road, to the

* The original word is *porchiam*, which Mr. Simpson translates *porch*. He may be right, but we consider the word to be a contraction of *porcarium*, and we think that hog-sties were more common than porches in those days.

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great annoyance of passengers, now five years passed. Radulph, the son of Radulph, had raised a wall near the road thirty feet by two. Thomas Rennaway had built a gable upon the high road, to the great injury of passengers. Hugh de Morleye had built a house too near the high road, one hundred feet in length and two feet in width.* The abbot of Derleye had made a ditch sixty feet by two, encroaching upon the highway. William Juvenis has extended the gable end of his upper room† over the high road, to the great inconvenience of passengers, now thirty years passed. Thomas de Tomeworthe had also built the gable end of his upper room in the same manner. Geoffry Nicholas, the harness maker, had built a house too near the road, twenty feet in length and one foot in width. The abbot of Derleye had for eight years passed, made a marl-pit upon the high road, to the great injury of passengers. The bishop of Chester and the abbot of Dale had injured the stream of the Derwent by their dams or wears.

From this memorial we glean but few facts concerning the actual state of the town. The anxiety to clear the high road from obstructions is a proof of the increasing traffic of the inhabitants, but when we find a marl-pit and a sewer open upon that road for many years, we must confess that the general intercourse could not have been very great. If we enquire the value of property at that time, there are documents extant to inform us, that the Grange-house in Derby, belonging to the abbot of Derley, with a paddock, garden and court-yard, let for 4*s*. a year, which can hardly be estimated at more than £8. of our present money. Probably a similar house and grounds would now not let under £30. or £40. Land, however, seems to have let tolerably high. From 6*d*. to 24*d*. per acre for land, must be estimated at from 18*s*. to 70*s*. of our present money, and a mill, rented at £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. must be regarded as producing an income equivalent at least to £120. of modern currency. The outlay for labour and materials in the construction of such a building with its machinery would now be somewhat greater, and the rent would also be greater, but there is reason to assert that wages were higher in proportion to articles of subsistence than they now are, and that the inferiority in the first cost of a mill in the 13th century would consist in the lower price of the material and the rudeness of the workmanship.

Of the prices of goods in Derby at that period we have little means of forming a correct judgment, but we are warranted in saying that as far as labour and ingenuity entered into the production, they bore a very high price with reference to the common articles of sustenance. In 1307, the goods of Walter de London, chaplain of Derby, were seized in consequence of an exchequer-writ, and the value of some of the articles are stated in the sheriff's return.‡ Under such circumstances the prices named must be considered as much below the original cost. The corn is valued at £7. and the hay at 20*s*. but as the quantity is not mentioned, we are unbenefited by this information. Among the household articles, we find a mazer or maple bowl, valued at 20*s*.; six brazen jars, 18*s*.; three plates, 6*d*.; a basin with a wash stand or table, 4*s*. 6*d*.; an iron stove, 2*s*.; two pair of irons for a small cart (carriage), 18*d*.; two pair of irons called handirons, 4*s*.; and an iron chain, 4*s*. Most of these articles would be scarcely at the present day more than twice the nominal prices here assigned them, and consequently in proportion to the different value of money, they were at least sixty times dearer then than now. Hence we may conclude that none but the houses of the wealthy were tolerably furnished, and that many of the most common articles of convenience were then unknown even to some of the respectable burgesses of Derby, particularly when we find that a couple of sets of handirons were equal to the rent of a decent house.

The town was at that early period represented in parliament by one of the burgesses, who was at the same time a trader in the town. Nicholas, the harness maker, whose encroachment on the public road is complained of, in the above memorial,

* This must mean that the encroachment was two feet, and extended in front to one hundred feet.

† *Gablum solarii*: in the old Cambridge Dictionary we find *a sollar* or *solar*, explained to be *a room at the top of the house*, and the Latin word is *solarium*. There are still to be seen many houses in old towns with the upper rooms in the gable projecting considerably forwards.

‡ The high sheriff was William of Chelaston.

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served in the 26th and 28th parliaments of Edward I. and John de la Cornere, who is stated to have held twelve shops in Derby, served in the 23rd and 33rd parliaments of the same reign. He gave to the prior of Derby one acre and a half of land in Derby.

That the town continued to improve during the 14th century may easily be conjectured. The roads and bridges were repaired, as we learn from the grants made for that purpose, while, in 1330, the third of Edward III. who was still in his minority, the rising condition of the town did not escape the greedy vigilance of Mortimer, Earl of Marche, who, with queen Isabella, held the reins of government. The burgesses were summoned to show on what ground they claimed their privileges. Among these were the holding a fair on the Tuesday and Wednesday in Easter week, and another fair for seventeen days at the feast of St. James, and a borough market for four days every week, viz. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and from Thursday evening to Friday evening. In proof of these and other important privileges, they produced the charter of king John, and the charters of additional rights granted them by Henry III. They were ordered to pay a fine of forty marks, and their liberties were restored to them.

In the first year of the reign of Richard II. (1377) lay persons were assessed to a poll-tax, from which none but mendicants, and children under fourteen years of age were exempted: the return made for Derby was 1076 lay persons; and if to these we add the clergy, secular and monastic, the children under fourteen, and the paupers, we may estimate the population at 2500.—John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, who then governed the kingdom, showed much favour to the burgesses of Derby, and obtained them a confirmation of their charter with additional privileges. For some portion of the 14th century Thomas Touchett, of Markeaton, farmed the king's dues in Derby, and afterwards Henry, Earl of Lancaster, who so successfully invaded Guienne and otherwise distinguished himself in the wars of Edward III. was allowed an annual rent issuing out of the fee-farm of Derby.

From the beginning of the reign of Richard II. until the first of Henry VI. we meet with no reference to the affairs of Derby. The regency with which the latter reign opened, following the example of those who acted in the preceding minority, called upon the burgesses of the town to produce their charters, and, of course, levied a fine on restoring to the inhabitants their rights. This has induced some writers to assert that the burgesses obtained additional privileges at that period. During the wars of the Roses, by which the reign of this unhappy sovereign was distracted, the taxes were irregularly paid, and were sometimes altogether neglected through the changes of the paramount authorities. A heavy tax, levied in the decline of the Duke of Somerset's administration, and on the eve of the rise of the York party into power, was granted by the parliament of 1453. As, in addition to tonnage and poundage, it gave to the crown the high sum of 23*s.* 4*d.* per sack, on wool for home consumption, and £5. per sack on wool for exportation, this impost must have fallen with great severity on Derby, which was then a staple town for that important article. If this exorbitant duty was not directly resisted, it was not very resolutely enforced by the bailiffs of the borough, whose names were Richard Wryghte and Richard Ffox, and who were, at that period, accountable to the exchequer not only for the fee-farm-rent of the town but for all other duties in their own persons, lands and chattels. The tax was imposed by parliament in February, and on the 14th of October, in the same year, these two magistrates were summoned, and the liberties of the town were seized, until the amount that was due had been paid. The bailiffs were also fined twenty shillings for their neglect. It appears by this incident that the borough was ruled by two bailiffs at that time, but we are unable to state when this alteration in the charter occurred.

The charter of the town was again renewed at the commencement of the reigns of Edward IV. and Richard III.; and during a great part of the former reign, the celebrated Lord Hastings was steward of the Corporation of Derby.

We have seen that in the reign of Edward III. an annuity of £40. per annum was granted to Henry of Lancaster, out of the fee-farm rent of the town; a fact sufficient

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to disprove the assertion of those who contend that the fee-farm rent of the town was a heirloom of the house of Lancaster, until it merged into the possession of the crown on the accession of Henry IV. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted for a short time to the Dean and Chapter of Burton-upon-Trent, but at the Reformation it was resumed by the crown, and in the reign of Edward VI. an annuity of £16. per annum was granted to Sir Richard Morrison out of the fee-farm rent of Derby. The granddaughter and heiress of this Sir Richard having married Arthur, Lord Capel, the fee-farm is now payable to his descendant, George, Earl of Essex. The following is a copy of the form of the receipt for this rent to the burgesses of Derby:

"I George, Earl of Essex, son and heir of William-Anne-Holles, late Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of William, Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Algernon, Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of Arthur, Earl of Essex, deceased, who was son and heir of the Right Honourable Elizabeth, dowager Lady Capel, deceased, who was sole heiress of Sir Charles Morrison, knight and baronet, deceased, who was son and heir of Sir Richard Morrison, knight, deceased: do hereby acknowledge to have received on the day of the date of these presents, of the men of the town of Derby, by the hands of Edward Wood, gent. the sum of £16. due to me for one whole year, ending on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen. It being the sum of £16. per annum granted to the said Richard Morrison, deceased, and his heirs, by king Edward VI. by his Highness's letters patent, appointed to be had and taken of the men of the town of Derby, out of the rents of the said town yearly. Witness my hand,

ESSEX.

There are no accounts respecting any territorial possessions held by the corporation in the name of the burgesses until the reign of queen Mary. It is probable that the expenses of the government of the town were disbursed from the tolls, dues and fees which the charter gave the bailiffs authority to demand. In the second year of the reign of that unhappy and misguided sovereign the sum of £266. 13*s*. 4*d*. was paid into the hands of the high chancellor, Peckhorn, with other considerations not specified, in consequence of which certain grants were made to the bailiffs and burgesses of Derby, out of the lands and other possessions previously belonging to the neighbouring religious houses. The clear yearly value of these lands, messuages, tenements and tithes, was estimated at £77. 2*s*. 7*d*. for which the bailiffs and burgesses were to pay the yearly rent to the crown of £41. 14*s*. 11*d*.—Out of the balance it was ordered by the same deed, that 1*s*. should be paid annually to Thomas Ward; 10*d*. to the chamberlains; 12*d*. to the churchwardens of All Saints; £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. to the priests and ministers of All Saints; £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. to a priest for St. Alkmund's; £1. 13*s*. 4*d*. to the bailiffs and collectors, and £13. 16*s*. 8*d*. to the master and usher of the free school.

The year before this grant is said to have been made, an act had been passed confirming the right of possession to those who then held the alienated lands and goods of the church, but there existed in the mind of the queen great reluctance to execute grants of that portion of the church property which remained in the hands of the crown. Her bigotry induced her to look forward to a period when even monasteries might be restored, and she regarded herself as their steward until that event should take place. To this we attribute the circumstances that the grant was not enrolled at that time, and consequently could not be legally acted upon. It was not until the last year of the reign of Elizabeth, when some parliamentary enquiries took place concerning grants of lands by the crown, that this grant of her predecessor was allowed to be enrolled, but she seems to have died before it was completed, as it did not issue from the privy seal until the first year of James I.

It is probable that the burgesses considered themselves entitled to pasture their cattle on lands, the perpetual lease of which had been purchased with their money, for in the very year, 1603, that this grant received the royal signature, we find that they began breaking open the common grounds, about seven weeks before Michaelmas. The riot continued or recommenced the succeeding year, when three or four

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persons were thrown into gaol and an indictment preferred against them at the assizes. This did not lessen the determination of the burgesses to insist upon their supposed rights, for the next year, 1605, they drove the cattle of Mr. John Needham, who seems to have rented the Siddals, of the corporation, from the ground, and impounded them. How the affair terminated we have no means of knowing.

At the latter end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth century, the buildings of the town had greatly increased. The map published by Speed in 1610, exhibits all the old *gates* with their buildings. In Friar-gate, on the north side, the buildings do not appear to extend so far as the street now called Ford-street, and on the opposite side they reach something further. The land of the Friary with its enclosure is of the same compass as at present, but the old building is much farther removed from the road. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the site of this convent of Black Friars was granted to John Hinde, but it rapidly passed into other hands. Westward beyond the Friar-gate, and northward to St. Helen's, was an extent of fields, in the midst of which, to the south of the brook, stood the pinfold. On the north of Willow-row there were a few houses, and Lodge-lane is delineated with hedges on each side, and some buildings at the corner where it comes into the Duffield road. Some houses in the Wardwick stand near the brook out of the regular line, and probably had gardens to the street in the front. In St. Peter's parish there appear to have been but few houses on the west side of the street; Bag-lane, the Morledge and the east side of the main street constituting the principal part of that division of the borough. Near the bottom of St. Michael's lane, the Derwent was crossed by a causeway a short distance below the bridge. Houses seem partially to stand in what are now called King and Queen street, but there is no name assigned to those avenues on the map. St. Alkmund's church appears to be accessible only on the northern side.

In comparing this old map with a plan made a few years ago, we may estimate that although with respect to the actual site of the houses, the modern town is not more in proportion to Derby in the year 1610, than as five is to two; or that it has about once and a half doubled its extent, yet we may estimate the number of habitations to be five or six times as many as they were at that period. The extensive spaces behind the houses, then used as gardens or open places for recreation, are now, for the most part, converted into throngly inhabited courts, inn yards, and back offices, and all the new buildings, with respect to the ground occupied, are raised so as to economise the land. The population at the opening of the seventeenth century may be estimated somewhere between 5 and 6000. The rent of land averaged about 6*s.* 8*d.* per acre, but some land was let at 10*s.* and some as low as 2*s.* 4*d.* A house on the south side of St. Mary's-gate, was let by the churchwardens of All Saints to the Widow Willowes for 8*s.* per annum. A butcher's shop in the Rotten-row, was let for 16*s.* 8*d.*

This is a slight sketch of the state of the town when king James, in 1611, confirmed the privileges which the burgesses had enjoyed under his predecessors, and renewed their charter: a favour for which the full value was undoubtedly paid. We have already seen, that in the reign of Henry VI. the burgesses had two bailiffs, though Mr. Lysons, by an oversight, has stated that queen Elizabeth bestowed on the burgesses this privilege.* The corporation, according to the charter of king James, was made to consist of two bailiffs and twenty-four burgesses, with a recorder, chamberlain and other officers. The Corporation was empowered to hold a Court of Record every second Tuesday; to have the sole return of writs; to keep a quarterly session, two court leets and six annual fairs: to be toll free throughout the kingdom; to receive toll from all but the Duchy of Lancaster, which was to pay only half the sums charged on the inhabitants of other places. It was declared also, that the bailiffs should be justices of the peace for the year of their service and for the year next en-

* There exists a catalogue of the two bailiffs appointed annually from the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII. to the thirteenth of Charles I. See Appendix to Vol. I.

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suing: and that no stranger should carry on a trade in the town except at markets and fairs.

Twenty-six years afterwards, namely, in the year 1637, Charles I. granted the burgesses a new charter, under which the Body Corporate was to consist of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren and fourteen capital burgesses. Henry Mellor* was appointed the first mayor.

Shortly after the grant of this charter to the town of Derby, the long parliament was chosen, and the fatal contest began, which subjected the nation to a series of severe troubles, and cost the monarch his life. The members for this borough in that parliament were Mr. William Allestrye, the recorder, and Mr. Nathaniel Hallowes, and in the parliament summoned by Cromwell, were Gervase Bennet, an alderman of Derby, and John Dalton, whose place was subsequently supplied by Mr. Robert Baynbrigge. Of such particulars of the civil war between Charles I. and his parliament, as had any relation to this town or county, mention is made in our General History, and we shall therefore confine ourselves in this place to a few local circumstances.

At the termination of the Scottish war, the king, about the beginning of August, 1641, visited that part of his dominions. In passing through Derby, on the 11th of that month, he made Sir John Curzon of Kedleston a baronet of Nova Scotia, and likewise created Sir Francis Rodes, of Barlborough, a baronet. In the next year, on the 22nd of August, the king set up the royal standard at Nottingham, on which occasion about twenty Derby men marched there and entered his service. On the 13th of September, Charles, with his army passed through Derby in his way to Shrewsbury: he borrowed of the Corporation the sum of £300. and all the small arms they could furnish, both of which he promised to return at the end of the war.

Very shortly after this visit of the King to this town, Sir John Gell was commissioned by the Earl of Essex, who commanded the parliamentary forces, to raise a regiment, of which Sir John was to be colonel, and his brother, Mr. Thomas Gell, lieutenant-colonel. On the 31st of October, 1642, Sir John arrived at Derby with between three and four hundred men, and there appointed officers and gave them commissions. He was joined by Captain White, from Nottinghamshire, with twenty-seven dragoons, which were increased to one hundred and forty by recruits raised in this town and its neighbourhood. The principal officers of Sir John Gell, were Major Mollanus, and Captains White, Saunders, Mellor and Swetnam; he was also joined by Sir George Gresley with a troop of horse. The nobility and gentry of the county were mostly royalists, but the vigilance and activity of Sir John and the soldiers under his command prevented the town of Derby from falling into their hands. The various expeditions which this spirited commander conducted belong to the General History of the County. In the summer of 1643, General Sir Thomas Fairfax, one of the principal leaders of the parliamentary forces, repaired to Derby with all his horse, and continued there two or three days. He desired that Sir John Gell would let him have four or five hundred musketeers to march with him towards Chesterfield and onward into Yorkshire. Sir John replied that he had not above five hundred men in Derby to defend the town, and that Hastings had at that time at least two thousand at Lichfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Tutbury, still looking for an opportunity to surprise Derby, if his horses had marched out of it; because it was well known, that if Derby were taken, Nottingham could not long hold out, and then all the north side of Trent was lost. Nevertheless Colonel Gell told him that he had one hundred men at Winfield manor, of which number he should have sixty, besides some from the companies stationed at Wingerworth and Chatsworth, making alto-

* Bancroft, a poet of no inferior talents, and a native of Derbyshire, complimented the new Mayor in an Epigram.

"To Mr. Henry Mellor, the first Mayor of Derby.

You seeme the prime bough of an ample tree,
Whereon if fair expected fruits we see,
Whilst others' fames with rank reproaches meete,
As *Mel or* manna shall your name be sweete."

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gether the number he required. Sir Thomas Fairfax was satisfied with this arrangement, and immediately marched to Chesterfield, where he was accompanied by the Lieut.-colonel Thomas Gell and Mr. Hallowes, who were two of the parliamentary Committee.

About this time the successes of the royalists were very considerable in various parts of the kingdom. The Earl of Newcastle invaded Derbyshire, and crossed the county in his way to Cheshire, encouraging the loyalists to attempt the seizure of Derby. In consequence of this, many of the surrounding gentry armed their tenants, and conflicts took place close to the town, until Major Mollanus, who had been harassing the army of Newcastle in its march, suddenly returned. The troops of the Derbyshire loyalists were completely defeated at Tissington, after having for some weeks overawed the peasantry, and completely prevented them from attending the Derby market with supplies of provisions. This was early in the spring of 1644. In the next year, on the 14th of June, the battle so fatal to the royal cause, that the king's affairs never afterwards exhibited any symptoms of success, was fought at Naseby in Northamptonshire. Sir John Gell had been previously commanded to draw his troops out of Derby and to harass the march of the king, who had taken Leicester by storm on the 31st of May, but the battle was fought while he was waiting at Nottingham to be joined by some companies of dragoons from other counties. The Derby troop served under General Pointz at the storming of Belvoir Castle, where eleven were slain and twenty-seven were wounded. On account of their service and valour on this occasion, the parliament voted that £40. should be bestowed upon the Derby soldiers as drink-money. At a sharp skermish at Stoke, on the 1st of January, 1646, the loss of the Derby troop was four slain and thirty wounded. The horse fled at the beginning of the engagement, but the firm conduct of the foot, induced Pointz to thank them in the open field for their valiant behaviour.

Soon after this, the troop was disbanded; on which occasion the horse-soldiers received £4. 6*s*. each, and the foot-soldiers £1. 6*s*. The officers had no pecuniary remuneration. This negligence was attributed to the commissioners who superintended the administration of this district. The majority of them were suspected to be royalists, and until the battle of Marston Moor on the 3rd of July, 1644, had given the parliament a strong prospect of ultimate success, the exertions of the officers met with little encouragement. The dismantling of the garrisons of Derby and Winfield manor was placed under the management of the Committee for the affairs of Ireland, who were empowered to grant such officers who were willing to engage in the Irish expedition a month's pay in advance, and to allow the soldiers their quarters with other good encouragement. Colonel Roper, a person of great worth in Derbyshire, was to command the horse, and Colonel Ireland, the foot. Respecting the arrears, every reasonable satisfaction was to be made; those who were willing to enlist themselves for Ireland being considered as deserving particular encouragement.

Derby remained tolerably tranquil during the protectorate, but on the death of Cromwell, the hopes of the royalists revived, and they being now supported by the presbyterians, whom the puritans had by their open enmity estranged from their cause, a general insurrection was meditated. The kingdom was in general discontented with the existing government. Richard Cromwell had neither the ambition or the talents of his father: the long parliament resumed its sitting, and the protector resigned his authority. The moment was favourable for any design either in behalf of Charles II. or for the presbyterians to seize from the independents the powers which they had themselves enabled them to maintain, but the friends and enemies of episcopacy were not to be confided in by each other. The plot was discovered, and many of those who had engaged in it were imprisoned. Still with the belief that as soon as the insurrection should be begun, and a declaration of their purpose should be issued, their enterprise would be supported by similar demonstrations of the inclinations of the people throughout the country, Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Middleton issued a memorial, which had been widely though privately circulated, and at the head of about three thousand men took possession of Chester. Lambert, the parliamentary general, hastened to meet this force, and engaging them near Nant-

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wich, totally dispersed them, on the 19th of August, 1659. Sir George was taken prisoner, disguised in a female habit, four days after at Newport Pagnel.

Some days previous to the defeat of Sir George Booth, his declaration had been brought into Derby by Colonel Charles White. The high sheriff (John Mundy, of Markeaton, esq.) and the magistrates, who, it is probable, were already engaged in the plot, caused it to be publicly proclaimed in the market-place, upon Friday, the 12th of August. This day was, for some time afterwards, remembered by the name of White's Friday. An insurrection was the consequence of this step, with which General Lambert, who was then at Stafford on his march to Chester, being made acquainted, he instantly despatched two hundred and fifty cavalry, under the command of Major Grove, to suppress the rising at Derby. The disturbance was, however, at an end before the troops had proceeded further than Uttoxeter. It appears that on the market day, on which Sir George Booth's declaration was read, the militia was in the town, with the commissioners appointed to raise and superintend that force. The insurrection was tolerably general: the shops were shut up, and many of the horses of the militia were seized. Captain Doughty, of the militia, shook hands with Colonel White, and said to him "we are agreed." He then called upon the people to arm, induced his own company to join them, pointed out the magazine of powder, nominated officers and gave orders for the town bells to be rung backward. In the meantime Colonel Sanders, Colonel Mitchell, Major Burton, and Captain Hope, parliamentary officers resident in the town, came up, and Doughty would have arrested Captain Hope, but he was prevented by Colonel Mitchell. The people were after a short time persuaded by Colonel Sanders to withdraw to Nun's-green; and there they professed their attachment to him, and begged of him to be their leader. On his refusing to do so, the crowd gradually dispersed. On the next day one troop of horse from Uttoxeter having entered the town, the high sheriff and the magistrates were compelled to read, in the market-place, the parliamentary proclamation, wherein Sir George and his adherents were declared traitors. Many of the noblemen and gentlemen were instantly arrested.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Charles II. the nation was much agitated concerning the succession to the crown, as the Duke of York, the King's brother, was a professed papist. In two houses of commons, which were hastily dissolved, a bill had been brought in for the purpose of setting aside his royal highness's claims. Frustrated in this mode of proceeding, the protestant party formed an association, to effect that design which they had now no hopes of accomplishing by legal means. The articles of this association were powerfully drawn up by the celebrated Earl of Shaftesbury, but the bill of indictment preferred against him in November, 1681, before the grand jury of Middlesex, was thrown out. In order to counteract the impression which this decision was calculated to make, the grand juries, at the ensuing assizes throughout the kingdom, were called upon to display their loyalty in addresses declarative of their detestation of such association. The following is the address of the grand jury of Derbyshire, held at Derby on the 20th of March, 1682.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majestie.

"Wee, your Majesties most dutifull and loyall subjects, the Grand-Jury sworne as the representative body of your Majesties County of Derby, at the Assizes held at Derby, for the saide County, the twentieth day of March, in the four and thirtyeth yeare of your Majestie's most happy raigne, being filled with amazement as well as detestation at the restless attempts of that hellish faction, who, haveing made the murder of your royall Father the glory (tho' it was the infamie) of their actions, and would crowne them with the destruction of your royall Majestie, your lawfull successors, and the very monarchy of the nation, by an ASSOCIATION, which could have no less intendment or construction, canot withoute stupidety and ingratitude (in this surprisinge circumstance) omitt the repeating of our loyaltie to your Majestie in our just abhorrence of this wicked confederacy and all the abettors of it; resolving and

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humbly declaring to your Majestie and the whole world, that wee will alwayes at the expense of our lives and fortunes endeavour to support, preserve, and defend your royall p'son, your heirs and successors in the rite line, and the government as now by lawe established against all associations, consperracyes, attempts and pretensions whatsoever, and that no p'son who shall not have the same loyall sense with us shall have no sufferage, or voate from us for any office, employment, or trust whatsoever.

"Signed by the Grand-Jury, whose names are subscribed with the concurrence, with the Justices then and there present, and others freeholders of the saide County.

Godfrey Meynell, *High Sheriff.*

John Every, Henry Gilbert, Thomas Gladwin, } *Justices.*		Robert Harding, Abel Lichford, James Dalton, } *Gents.*	
Robert Cooke,	Sim. Ffanshawe,	William Batch,	William Boothby,
William Fitzherbert,	Henrie Every,	Edward Bradbury,	Gilbert Clarke,
John Allevne,	Henrie Balguy,	Benjamin Edbury,	Joseph Harpur,
Matthew Smith,	Thomas Allestry,	William Lee,	William Shaleross.

The association was publicly burnt in the market-place.

As Charles II. in the year 1682, ruled the nation without a parliament, he was dependant upon the liberality of his subjects for the supplies of his exchequer, and one of the expedients which loyal corporations had recourse to in order to manifest their attachment to the court was the surrender of their charters, under the pretence of obtaining some new immunities, for which a handsome gratuity was paid to the crown. Numerous charters were surrendered in that year. This business was managed, in Derby, by Mr. Bagnold, the town clerk, during the mayoralty of Mr. Edward Walker. The charges amounted to £400. The charter thus obtained is that on which the Corporation is at present constituted. A copy of it will be found in the Appendix.

In the year 1685, when James II. contrary to the Act of Parliament then extant, required the test to be taken by every one possessed of a public office, and told the commons that instead of the militia he should employ a standing army, in which, it was well known he had appointed a great many Catholic officers, the house of commons voted an address to his Majesty, remonstrating against the illegality of his purpose. This address was very ill received by that despotic prince, and his own determination was re-asserted, in violent expressions. "The commons," says Hume, "were so daunted with this reply, that they kept silence a long time; and when Coke, member for Derby, rose up and said, 'I hope we are all Englishmen, and not to be frightened with a few hard words;' so little spirit appeared in that assembly, often so refractory and mutinous, that they sent him to the Tower for bluntly expressing a free and generous spirit."

In 1688, subsequent to the landing of the Prince of Orange at Exeter, the Earl of Devonshire entered Derby, at the head of a small retinue, consisting, according to some accounts, of about five hundred men. He invited several gentlemen to dinner, and openly declared his sentiments in favour of the Prince. He read to the mayor (Mr. Cheshire) and to the inhabitants of the town, the Prince's declaration, and delivered the following, drawn up by himself and others of the nobility and gentry.

"The true copy of a paper delivered by the Lord Devonshire to the Mayor of Derby, where he quartered the one and twentieth of November, 1688.

"We, the nobility and gentry of the northern parts of England, being deeply sensible of the calamities that threaten these kingdoms, do think it our duty, as Christians and good subjects, to endeavour, what in us lies, the healing of our present distractions and preventing greater. And as with grief we apprehend the sad consequences that may arise from the landing of an army in this kingdom from foreign parts; so we cannot but deplore the occasion given for it by so many invasions made of late years on our religion and laws. And whereas we cannot think of any other expe-

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dient to compose our differences, and prevent effusion of blood, than that which procured a settlement in these kingdoms, after the late civil wars, the meeting and sitting of a parliament freely and duly chosen, we think ourselves obliged (as far as in us lies) to promote it; and the rather because the Prince of Orange (as appears by his Declaration) is willing to submit his own pretensions, and all other matters to their determination: We heartily wish, and humbly pray, that his majesty would consent to this expedient, in order to a future settlement; and hope that such a temperament may be thought of, as that the army now on foot may not give any interruption to the proceeding of a parliament. But if to the great misfortune and ruin of these kingdoms, it should prove otherwise, we farther declare, that we will to our utmost defend the protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the people."

It is not stated with what tone this address was received; but it appears that the inhabitants of Derby were tardy in declaring their sentiments. On the arrival of some troops bearing the standard of the Prince of Orange, the mayor was afraid to billet them; but a spirited constable, named Cooke, sent them into quarters.

We have a very particular and interesting account of the population of Derby, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Mr. William Woolley, who resided here in the reign of queen Anne, and wrote his manuscript (preserved in the College of Arms) about the year 1712. He describes it to be in his time, a very large, populous, rich and well frequented borough-town, few inland towns in the kingdom equalling it. It had above seven hundred free burgesses, and the number of inhabitants were estimated at four thousand. Though not very regularly built, yet it had a great many very good houses, especially on all parts of the outside of the town, mostly of brick, of which there are (he says) as good made in this town, and as cheap as almost in any part of England. Many of the residents were persons of quality, and many coaches were kept in it. The religious house called St. Hellen's had been converted into dwelling houses with good orchards, and there was an alley or footway in the middle of the street called St. Hellen's. Mr. Woolley was decidedly of opinion that the tower of All Saints' church was built in the time of Henry VII. He describes the market-place as a square with good buildings about it: on the *east* side is a handsome large pile of building called the court, which helps to grace it much, as does the cross, under which there is a conduit of good water brought (he says) out of the Newlands. There is also the guild-hall of the south-west corner of the place, where the Corporation meets, under which is the town gaol, but it is at present a very tattered, ill-contrived, ill-looking building. Over against it stands a good handsome hall, erected by Mr. Crompton, part on the butchery on the *west* side of the place, and part on pillars, where the market people that sell butter, eggs and poultry stand; and behind it is part of the Rotten-row. It is said (adds Mr. Woolley) he built this hall with a design to make an exchange with the corporation for theirs; at present it is only used by some button makers, that work in it. The mill beside the Markeaton brook, at the bottom of St. Mary's-gate, belonged to Mr. Osborne, and over the pool stood the Ducking-stool. The site of the old nunnery, with some adjacent meadows were in the possession of Simon Degge, esq. (Sir Simon Degge, recorder of the borough) but the green belonged to the free burgesses, and was made use of by bakers to lay stacks of gorse, carpenters to lay their timber, and brickmakers. In the middle of it stood the kennel for the town-hounds; for the site of which the gentlemen of the hunt used to present to the mayor a brace of hares, dressed, towards his dinner, on Michaelmas day. The town-pinfold also stood upon Nun's-green. Below the Morledge creek, over against the lower wear that turned the stream of the Derwent down to the Holme's mills, stood the residence of Mrs. Musters, an heiress of the Mundy family: the mills belonged to her husband. The Holmes was planted round with trees, and was the pleasantest walk about the town. It was a common pasture belonging to the burgesses, and used by them for bleaching cloth. To the westward of the mill stood a good house, on the side of Cockpit-hill, built by Mr. Beardsley, which was pulled down so lately as 1819. On the south side of the Osmaston road, where it branches off from the London road, stood a few poor

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houses, called Knock-a-down. On the hill westward were the remains of St. Leonard's, a religious lazar-house. The gallows stood till within a few years past, a small distance farther to the west, on the Normanton road. The house near Babington lane (now belonging to the Sitwell family) was then in the possession of Sir Simon Degge. It was built by the Mellors. At the bridge over the brook at the bottom of the corn-market, stood the county jail, described by Mr. Woolley as a convenient brick and stone building, with an entrance to the corn-market under a large handsome stone arch. The Thorn Tree alehouse, on the south side of the brook, is said to have been, at that time, long famous for the best ale in the town. A good house adjoined it, built by Mr. Burton, but then recently purchased by Mr. Wagstaffe. This house has been enlarged, modernized and almost re-built, by Joseph Strutt, esq. the present possessor. On the brook side stood a good house, built by Mr. Green: in 1712 it belonged to Mr. Barnes; it was probably that next the Independent chapel, recently occupied by Mr. Charles Callow, and now a flour warehouse. In the Wardwick stood several good houses belonging to Mr. Mundy, Mr. Gisborne and Mr. Roberts. The Friary, in the Friar-gate, had been converted into a good house, belonging to Mr. Dalton. This house was re-built by ———— Crompton, esq. and is now the property of Henry Mozley, esq. The Presbyterian meeting-house, in the Friar-gate, was then the only dissenting place of worship in the town. The cattle and horse fairs were kept at the upper end of the Friar-gate, as they continue to be. Large's hospital for clergymen's widows was then designed but not completed.—It may be surmised from this account of Mr. Woolley's, that the town had not increased in extent as in density of population and in the building of some of the principal inhabitants, during the preceding century.

Party feeling ran high in Derby, as indeed it did throughout the kingdom, between the adherents of the high and low church. Most of the leading men of the town and the county were Tories, and not a few were even jacobites. In the year 1709, the high sheriff, George Sacheverell, esq. of Callow, in the hundred of Wirksworth, was attended by his chaplain, Dr. Henry Sacheverell, who, at the summer assizes, preached a violent sermon, replete with high church principles, at All Saints' church, on the 15th of August. It was approved of by the majority of his hearers, and he was requested, by the grand jury, to print it. He did so, under the title of the "Communication of Sin." A similar sermon was preached by the reverend Doctor before the Lord-Mayor and Corporation of London, on the 5th of November, in the same year, and the latter seems to have contained several passages previously preached in the Derby assize sermon. On the 13th of December a complaint was made in the House of Commons relative to these publications, and a resolution was carried, condemning them as "malicious, scandalous and seditious libels, highly reflecting on the queen, the late revolution, and the protestant succession: tending to alienate the affections of her majesty's subjects, and create jealousies and divisions among them." In consequence of this resolution, it was resolved that he should be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours at the bar of the House of Lords. The trial produced long and vehement debates among the peers, and the public mind was so excited in his favour, that multitudes attended him to the House of Lords and strove to kiss his hand. Great disturbances took place in London, and the mob threatened to pull down the houses of those members of either house of parliament who favoured his prosecution. Meeting-houses and the private dwellings of eminent dissenters were destroyed. These riots continued until the beginning of March, and some of the queen's servants were discovered to be concerned in them. There existed strong suspicions that the queen favoured the high church party. On the 20th of March, the House of Lords came to a decision, and the Doctor was found guilty, by a majority of sixty-nine to fifty-two. He was suspended for three years, and the sermons were ordered to be burnt. On account of this mild sentence, the Tories considered that they had obtained a triumph, and bonfires with other rejoicings took place in Derby as well as in London. Sir Thomas Parker, who had some time previously been recorder of the borough of Derby, was one of the parliamentary managers of this trial, but during the progress of it he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

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The high church party continued very prevalent in Derby, and on the accession of George I. it was frequently displayed. On the landing of the Pretender in Scotland, tumults became frequent. "There were," says Mr. Hutton, "several persons in the town who wished for the re-establishment of the Pretender on the throne of England. Among the jacobites, three of the established clergymen of the town ranked themselves. Sturges,* of All Saints', prayed publicly for king James, but after a moment's reflection said, 'I mean king George.' The congregation became tumultuous: the military gentlemen drew their swords, and ordered him out of the pulpit, into which he never returned." But whatever were the predominant politics of the borough, at that period, there can be no doubt that it continued to increase in population and commercial activity. In the year 1717, Mr. John Lombe began to construct his silk mill on one of the islands or heights in the channel of the Derwent, and erected temporary machines in the town hall and various other places. On the 7th of April, 1720, the act for making the river Derwent navigable, received the royal assent. Various manufactures were either improving or commencing, and the town was manifestly rising to that station in the general trade and interest of the kingdom which it has since attained. By an estimate from the parish registers, upon the admitted ratio of one death annually among forty persons, the population of the town, in 1732, was about 6960. On the 20th of September, 1733, a new fair was opened, at which cheese sold from 16*s.* to 20*s.* per hundred.

A proposition to add the laws of excise to the laws of the customs, was introduced into the House of Commons, by Sir Robert Walpole, on the 14th of March, 1733. This occasioned a violent sensation throughout the country. The House of Commons was daily beset with crowds, not of rabble, but of tradesmen, warehouse-men and general dealers, who, as they expressed their wishes with earnestness and insulted the friends of the minister as they entered the house, were designated by the chancellor as 'sturdy beggars;' an appellation that was never forgotten during Walpole's administration. The debates were warm, but the resolutions, after two days' discussion, were carried, and a bill was brought in for an inland excise duty on tobacco, on the 4th of April. A deep sense of the consequence of extending the most degrading mode of levying taxes occasioned public meetings in London, Nottingham, Coventry and various other places. The ministers were terrified at this display of public opposition, and dropped their intended measure. The members of parliament who had resisted this unpopular attempt of the government were received by their constituents with demonstrations of satisfaction, and at the summer assizes in Derby, the high sheriff and grand jury presented an address to the county and town members (Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. and Godfrey Clarke, esq. for the county; Lord James Cavendish and Charles Stanhope, for the borough)—returning them most sincere and hearty thanks for their unwearied and steady application, when the liberties and properties of themselves and fellow-subjects were "of late so remarkably attacked."

This parliament was dissolved on the 16th of April, 1734, after having shown symptoms of disaffection to the administration of Sir Robert Walpole, and even discussed an unsuccessful motion for repealing the Septennial act. At the general election which ensued, the candidates for the borough were Lord James Cavendish, uncle to the Duke of Devonshire, the Honourable Charles Stanhope, brother to the Earl of Chesterfield, William Curzon and Richard Harpur, esqrs. The two first were chosen. The contest for the county was carried on with considerable ardour. The candidates were Lord Charles Cavendish, Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. and Henry Harpur. The object of the Tories was to throw out Lord Charles. The election lasted from the 16th to the 23rd of May, and the numbers at the close were for Lord Charles Cavendish, 2081; Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. 2043; Henry Harpur, esq. 1796. The mob became outrageous at the success of his Lordship; the people assembled before the county hall and opposed his being chaired. A conflict ensued between his adherents and those of the other party. A great deal of mischief ensued: windows were broken, and several persons were severely wounded: a man had a sharp stick thrust

* We doubt whether Mr. Hutton is correct in this name.

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into his eye, as he endeavoured to prevent the crowd from entering the gates of the county hall yard, and the injury occasioned his death.

At the next general election Lord James Cavendish was again returned for the borough, but on his accepting a place under government he resigned, and Lord Duncannon, son-in-law to the Duke of Devonshire, was nominated by the Whig interest. His Lordship had for his competitor, German Pole, esq. of Radbourn, who was strongly supported by the Tories. The poll was opened at ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday, May 11, 1741, and continued until six in the evening. On the following Monday, the polling began at nine o'clock and continued until about two in the afternoon. Upon closing the poll-books, the numbers were, for Lord Duncannon, 346; for German Pole, esq. 300. This election gives us the number of freemen who then voted, and since, in a subsequent election, the same number (646) is stated to have come to the poll, we may estimate this to be the number of freemen at that period.

Towards the close of the year 1745, the town of Derby was distinguished by a great political event deeply connected with the protestant succession to the crown of these realms. It was the goal or boundary of a bold and desperate invasion of Prince Charles Edward, the son of the Pretender, for the recovery of a throne which his ancestors had twice lost by their bigotry and their mistaken notions of hereditary authority.

Charles Edward was about five-and-twenty years of age: in person he was tall and handsome, and he possessed intrepidity and an ardent love of enterprize: his manners were however reserved, and his intellect neither strong nor comprehensive. His youth, his hereditary claims, and the misfortunes of his family procured him adherents and even personal admirers, but both he and his counsellors seem to have wanted talent to seize the advantages which the circumstances of the period offered them. The whole nation was in a state of suffering and discontent. Many of the best constitutional securities of the people's property and liberty had been made to give way to measures for securing the stability of the throne. Taxes, in that worst form of imposts, the excise duties, had been greatly extended, with other vexatious modes of maintaining an expensive court, and providing for the cost of continental wars for the preservation principally of the king's hereditary foreign dominions. But neither the young Pretender nor any of his friends had any notion of the interests and rights of the people: all he could ask them was to undergo a fresh series of calamities in order to place his father on a throne which had been possessed by his ancestors. The people of England, and even the majority of the people of Scotland, were not inclined to believe that fifty-seven years of exile had rendered the Stuarts of that day less bigoted or less despotic in principle than their forefathers.

The Chevalier de St. George, the son of James II. and the father of Charles Edward, had in his youth displayed great courage. He had the command of the household troops in the French service, and at the battle of Malplaquet, he led his regiment twelve times to the charge. In the last charge he received a severe wound in the right arm. During the spring of the preceding year, when he had scarcely attained the twentieth year of his age, he attempted the invasion of Scotland, but, through the vigilance of the British fleet, was compelled to return to Dunkirk without having effected a landing. On the accession of George I. he published a manifesto asserting his claims to the British crown, which was extensively circulated in private among his adherents, who were then numerous in consequence of the strong and irritating measures of the triumphant Whigs. His standard was raised in Scotland by the Earl of Mar, and on the 22nd of December, 1715, he landed at Peterhead near Aberdeen, but the strength of his partisans was broken before his arrival, and he was compelled to make his escape in a small French vessel, which lay in the harbour of Montrose. Thus discomfitted, he retired to Lorraine, and afterwards to Rome, where he resided until the spring of 1719, when Cardinal Alberoni, then prime minister to the king of Spain, invited him to Madrid, where he was received with royal honours. A fleet, with a considerable body of troops, was equipped and placed under the command of the Duke of Ormond, in order to effect a descent upon the coast of Scotland. The

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ships were dispersed by a storm, and two only arrived at their destination. The Marquess of Tullibardine with three hundred Spaniards and a large quantity of arms, landed on the 4th of April, at Kintale in Ross-shire, and seized the castle of Donan. A few Highlanders joined them, but at the approach of the king's troops, the Spaniards laid down their arms, and the commotion their arrival had excited was suppressed. Peace being concluded shortly afterwards with Spain, the Chevalier de St. George retired to the Papal States, where he lived in retirement upon a pension allowed him by the Holy See.

The spring of 1744 opened fresh prospects to the exiled Stuarts of immediate support and eventual success. The Cardinal de Tencin, an intimate friend of the Pretender, had gained considerable influence in directing the councils of the French ministry, whom he encouraged to believe that the people of Great Britain were ready to throw off the authority of the Brunswick family and restore the line of their ancient sovereigns. An expedition under the command of Count Saxe was prepared, and vessels were assembled at Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne. Prince Charles Edward, on account of the increasing years and infirmities of his father, was invited from Rome by the French government in order to be placed at the head of the enterprize. The British dominions were in a state of great agitation and alarm, and the country was occupied in the means of defence, when the gratifying intelligence arrived, that the principal part of the French fleet had been driven back to their ports with great loss, by stormy and contrary winds. The vigilance of the British navy was awakened, and admiral Sir John Norris so unremittingly watched the French ports, that the court of Versailles, perceiving their design to be frustrated, began to treat the young adventurer with neglect, and to discourage his ambitious views.

Charles Edward was however in that period of life when hope is seldom relinquished while any probable means of attaining the object aimed at present themselves, and his partisans, who were certainly numerous both in England and Scotland, encouraged him to indulge the expectation, that as soon as he should set his feet on British territory, there would be a general insurrection in his favour. He therefore resolved to watch for an opportunity of presenting himself to his friends in Britain, even without the aid of French arms, should they continue to be refused him.

A year elapsed before he was master of sufficient resources to carry his design into execution upon the most limited scale. By the summer of 1745, he found himself able by the contributions of his adherents to purchase a quantity of arms, with which he embarked in a small frigate, and sailed from an obscure port in the west of France. A vessel of war which accompanied him with a larger supply of arms, and nearly a hundred French officers, was encountered by a British cruiser, and compelled, in a crippled condition, to seek safety in Brest harbour. In eighteen days he arrived at one of the little desert islands of the Hebrides, and shortly afterwards his standard was raised at Glen-Sinnan, where he was joined by several clans of hardy Highlanders. He marched at the head of about twelve hundred men across the country, and at Perth caused his father to be proclaimed king of Great Britain. His progress was unimpeded. The royal troops in Scotland were few. George II. was visiting his continental dominions, and his son, the Duke of Cumberland, was engaged in unsuccessful hostilities in the Netherlands. The rebel army, increasing daily in numbers, entered Edinburgh, and the prince made the palace of Holyrood house his residence. He caused his father to be proclaimed at the market-place, and seized upon the public money. In the meantime Sir John Cope had drawn together about three thousand troops, and encamped at Preston-Pans, where he was attacked by the young adventurer at the head of two thousand four hundred Highlanders, who completely defeated him, and became masters of his tents, baggage and military chest. The prince was now in possession of all Scotland except the fortresses, which he wanted artillery to make his own. His forces were augmented. He levied taxes, and compelled the merchants of Glasgow to accommodate him with a considerable loan.

But while he was so far successful, he could not but perceive that he was far from being secure. The Duke of Argyle and several other Scottish lords, in the interest of the court, were arming their vassals, and large bodies of troops, hastily brought from

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Holland and Flanders, were on their march to the north, under the command of Marshal Wade. The young Pretender accordingly resolved to try the fidelity of his English adherents, who by their letters had encouraged him to show himself among them. At the head of little more than five thousand men he resolved to make an irruption into England, and at the beginning of November he invested Carlisle, which immediately surrendered. He then advanced to Penrith, Preston and Manchester, where he was joined by two hundred English catholics under Colonel Towuley. At Manchester he was received with illuminations and other public testimonies of congratulation, but the English were cautious in joining his standard, and he began to be aware that his situation was become extremely critical. Marshal Wade was marching on his left towards Northumberland, and the Duke of Cumberland, who had landed from Flanders, was advancing from London with a large body of troops to intercept his progress. Still he was encouraged by the promises of his adherents in various parts of the kingdom to persevere, and finding the bridge over the Mersey at Warrington broken down, he crossed that river at Stockport. He then passed through Macclesfield and Congleton, and would probably have proceeded onward by Birmingham and Oxford towards London had he not been informed that the Duke of Cumberland was awaiting him in that direction, ready to give him battle. He therefore turned off suddenly to the left and entered Ashbourn, where, during his short stay, he took up his abode at Ashbourn hall.

Preparations had been making during the autumn for arming the people throughout the country, but it was apparent that the government was mistrustful of the spirit of the nation. In September an order in council was addressed through the Lord Lieutenants of counties, calling upon the Justices of the Peace to put in force with severity the laws for disarming papists or persons suspected of being papists, for preventing persons of that description from keeping a horse of above £5. in value, and for restraining them from going more than five miles from their dwellings. In consequence of instructions from London, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire called a meeting at the George Inn, Derby, on the 28th of September, "to consider of such measures as are fit to be taken for the support of the royal person and government of his majesty king George, and our happy constitution in church and state, at a time when rebellion is carrying on in favour of a popish Pretender." The clerk of the peace announced this meeting in a circular letter addressed to the clergy and gentry of the county individually, and the appointed assembly is stated in the Derby Mercury of that period to have been "the greatest appearance of gentlemen ever seen here." An association was entered into and subscribed; and a grand entertainment was provided at the inn, for the whole of the company, at the expense of the Lord Lieutenant, who, with his eldest son, the Marquess of Hartington, attended on this important occasion. After dinner, a considerable sum was subscribed for the purposes of the association, and other persons who did not attend sent subsequently very liberal donations. On the Thursday following, another meeting was held at the King's Head, at which the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquess of Hartington were present. At this it was proposed to raise two companies of volunteers. This was opposed by several gentlemen present, who insisted that it would be more constitutional to call out the militia, a species of force in which was placed the legitimate defence of the country, and on which the government ought to rely. This proposition was heard with much dissatisfaction and speedily overruled. It was determined to raise the volunteers: the Marquess of Hartington and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, the representatives of the county in parliament, were appointed colonels.

The Association* was signed by one hundred and seventy-two of the wealthiest and most influential gentlemen in the county, and was submitted to the king for his approbation. On the 28th of October, another meeting, attended by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of the County, was held at the Talbot Inn. At this meeting an estimate was put in and agreed to, that the expenses of each of the two regiments,

* The copy of the Association with the names affixed to it will be found in the Appendix to volume II. with other documents relative to the raising of these regiments.

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consisting of six hundred men, would amount to £1205. 9*s.* a month, and the officers were appointed to raise the men. In order that the county magistrates might the better employ their influence in encouraging their tenants to enlist and be vigilant in their several districts, the session for the county was adjourned from time to time at the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

While these means for the defence of the town and county were in agitation, the alarm of the inhabitants increased. From the middle until the close of November expresses were sent to the Duke of Devonshire respecting the movements of the enemy, which his Grace instantly communicated through the mayor to the people of Derby. From some copies of these expresses still extant, it appears that the royal armies were little acquainted with the movements of each other or of the enemy, and that the young Pretender, by turning his march towards Derby, baffled both the Marshal and the Duke of Cumberland, who might have compelled him to a general engagement long before he could have advanced into the very centre of England. Marshal Wade, at the head of sixteen thousand men, was at Newcastle-upon-Tyne when the city of Carlisle was taken by the enemy, whom he might have intercepted in their further progress towards the south had he used the requisite despatch, but we find him, three days after that occurrence, no farther from Newcastle than Hexham. The very day previous to the entrance of the rebels into Ashbourn, the royal Duke was no further off than Lichfield.

The particulars of the entrance of the rebels into Derby will be best detailed in the following extracts from the Derby Mercury at that period, and Hutton's History of Derby.

Nov. 28. "At a Common Hall held on Tuesday last by the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of this Borough, it was agreed (in order to procure the most certain and speedy intelligence of the progress of the rebels) to fix upon proper persons to bring despatches from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, immediately after his Grace receives them, to the Mayor of this Borough; one of which came yesterday, and brought an account that seven or eight of the rebels came to Preston in Lancashire, on Tuesday morning about eleven o'clock, the rest, about one thousand, were expected there in the afternoon."

The following is a general account of the conduct and proceedings of the rebels during their stay at Derby, which may be depended upon for fact.

"Derby, Dec. 12th. The chief business of late, amongst all ranks of people here, and in our neighbourhood, has been concerning the progress the rebels have made in England since their first step into it, little imagining they would have advanced so near the metropolis of this kingdom, as the capital of our county; though for several days before they approached near us, we were not without our fears, and had proper persons constantly out to watch and bring us an account of their motions. His Grace the Duke of Devonshire (who has been indefatigable in his care for the preservation of his county) left Chatsworth about a fortnight ago, with the Marquis of Hartington, his eldest son, and came to the George Inn here, where they continued some days, waiting the event, and to concert the most proper measures for the safety of the public at a time of so much danger. We had also in town near six hundred men lately raised by a subscription of the gentlemen of this town and county, besides above one hundred and twenty raised by his Grace, and kept at his own expense; these were reviewed by his Grace, &c. on Tuesday, the 3rd instant; and went through their exercise to the great satisfaction of all present; his Grace also reviewed two or three other companies then in the field; and we were then all in high spirits, by some tidings just received that the Duke of Cumberland's army was near the rebels, and 'twas expected a battle would ensue the next day. But alas! how soon were we thrown into the utmost confusion, on hearing about an hour after, of the approach of the vanguard of the rebels towards Ashbourn: the hurry was also much increased by the number of soldiers and their immediate orders to march out of town, and nothing but distraction was to be read in every countenance. The best part of the effects and valuables had been sent away or secreted some days before, and most of the principal gentlemen and tradesmen with their wives and children were retiring as fast as possible. About four or five o'clock the same evening all the soldiers were drawn up in the Market-place, and stood under arms a considerable time, when they were ordered again to their quarters to refresh themselves: and about seven the same evening Captain Lowe of Hazzlewood, marched into the town, at the

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head of a company of brave men. About ten the drums beat to arms, and being again drawn up, they all marched off by torch-light towards Nottingham, headed by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, &c. The next morning (Wednesday) about eleven o'clock two of the rebels' vanguard rode into the town, and at their entrance gave a specimen of what we were to expect from such villains, by seizing a very good horse belonging to young Mr. Stamford; after which they rode up to the George, and there enquiring for the magistrates demanded billets for 9000 men or more. In a short time after the vanguard rode into the town, consisting of about thirty men, cloathed in blue, faced with red, most of 'em had a scarlet waistcoat with gold lace, and being likely men made a good appearance. They were drawn up in the market-place, and sat on horseback two or three hours: at the same time the bells were rung, and several bonfires made, to prevent any resentment from 'em, that might ensue on our showing a dislike of their coming among us. About three in the afternoon Lord Elcho with the life guards and many of their chiefs, also arrived on horseback, to the number of about one hundred and fifty, most of 'em cloathed as above; these made a fine show, being the flower of their army. Soon after their main body also marched into town in tolerable order, six or eight abreast, with about eight standards, most of them white flags and a red cross. They had several bagpipers, who play'd as they marched along; and appeared in general to answer the description we have long had of them; viz't. most of their main body a parcel of shabby, lousy, pittiful looking fellows, mixed up with old men and boys; dressed in dirty plaids, and as dirty shirts, without breeches, and wore their stockings made of plaid, not much above half way up their legs, and some without shoes or next to none, and numbers of them so fatigued with their long march, that they really commanded our pity more than our fear. Whilst the market-place was filled with them, they ordered their pretended Prince before he arrived, to be publicly proclaimed, which was accordingly done by the common cryer: they then insisted upon the magistrates appearing in their gowns, but being told they had sent them out of the town, were content to have that ceremony excused. Their Prince (as they called him) did not arrive till the dusk of the evening; he walked on foot, being attended by a great body of his men, who conducted him to his lodgings (the Lord Exeter's) where he had guards placed all round his house. Every house allmost by this time was pretty well filled (tho' they kept driving in till ten or eleven at night) and we tho't we should have never seen the last of them. The Duke of Athol had his lodgings at Thomas Gisborne's, esq.; the Duke of Perth at Mr. Rivett's; Lord Elcho at Mr. Storer's; Lord George Murray at Mr. Heathcote's; Lord Pitsligo at Mr. Meynell's; Old Gordon of Glenbucket at Mr. Alderman Smith's; Lord Nairn at Mr. John Bingham's; Lady Ogilvie, Mrs. Murray and some other persons of distinction at Mr. Francey's: and their other chiefs and great officers were lodged at the best gentlemen's houses. Many common ordinary houses, both public and private, had forty or fifty men each, and some gentlemen near one hundred. At their coming in they were generally treated with bread, cheese, beer and ale, whilest all hands were aloft getting their suppers ready; after supper, being weary with their long march, they went to rest, many of them upon straw and others in beds. Being refreshed with a night's rest they were very alert the next day, running about from one shop to another, to buy or rather steal, tradesmen's goods, viz't. gloves, buckles, powder flasks, buttons, handkerchiefs, shoes, &c. and the town being filled with them, look'd like some fair in the Highlands: nothing was more common for them if they liked a person's shoes better than their own, to demand them off their feet, and not to give them any thing, or however what they pleas'd for 'em. The longer they stayed the more insolent and outrageous they grew, demanding every thing by threats, drawn swords, and pistols clapp'd to the breast of many persons, not only by common men, but their officers; so that several persons were obliged to abscond to preserve their lives. They appointed prayers to be read about six this evening at the great church, which was accordingly performed by one of their priests. They order'd the cryer to make public proclamation about the town for all persons that paid any excise to pay what was due by five o'clock the same evening, on pain of military execution; by which means they collected a considerable sum of money. They also demanded what money the gentlemen had lately subscribed and paid, towards raising men in this town and county, which many gentlemen were obliged to pay. They also made a demand of £100. upon the post-office, and afterwards insisted upon £50. which not being comply'd with, they took the post chaise along with them. They broke open closets, chests, boxes, &c. at several gentlemen's houses, took away all the guns, pistols, swords, and all other arms they could find, in every house: pilfered and stole linen, stockings, shoes, and almost any thing they laid their hands on. In short, they committed almost all manner of outrages, which, were they to be particularized, would more than fill our paper. We esteem'd them very civil fellows who did not threaten us, but went away quietly without paying their quarters: and those that did pay it was so small 'twas scarce worth th' accepting. They beat up for volunteers, offering five shillings advance and five guineas when they came to London, but met with very little success; only two or three loose fellows enter'd, who serv'd their master but a short time, two being taken the next day, viz't. one Cooke, a journeyman blacksmith, who we hear is in Nottingham jail: the other is one Sparks of this town, who was taken plundering at Squire Meynell's, at Bradley, and brought here last Saturday night: and being examined before our Justices, was the same night committed to

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jail; when they were taking him thither, the populace shew'd so just an abhorrence of his actions, that it was thought they would have ty'd him up, before they could have got him into custody. The other is Hewitt, a butcher, who, we hear is still with them. These and such fellows, it is thought, were our greatest enemies, by informing the rebels of many particulars concerning the gentlemen in this town and neighbourhood. Early on Friday morning their drums beat to arms, and their bagpipers play'd about the town; no one then knowing their route, but most people imagined they would march to Loughborough for London, their advanced guard having secured the pass at Swarkstone bridge. However we were soon undeceived by their precipitate retreat the same road they came, marching off about seven o'clock in the morning. The reason for their return back was not known, but thought to proceed from their fear of being surprised by the Duke of Cumberland's army: their chiefs seeming much confused, and all in a great hurry: many of their men left their horses, swords, pistols, targets, shot, powder, bullets and other odd things behind them where they quartered: a plain proof of their confusion. Their pretended Prince, mounted upon a black horse (said to be the brave Colonel Gardiner's) left his lodgings about nine o'clock, and riding across the market-place went through the Rotten-row, then turned down Sadler-gate towards Ashbourn, preceded and followed by the main body of his army. We were rid of them all (except a few stragglers) by eleven o'clock. Their hussars were a parcel of fierce and desperate ruffians, and were the last body that quitted the town. They rode out to the neighbouring villages, plundering most of the gentlemen's houses for arms and horses, of which they got a great number. The honest farmers hereabouts are all great sufferers, many of 'em having scarce a horse left, and others forced to go with their artillery. We had little or no market last Friday; nor no divine service at any of the churches last Sunday. But as we are now pretty well settled again, hope we shall soon overcome our late misfortunes, and see all things roll again in their proper channel."*

"On their arrival at Derby, the rebel chiefs held a council of war; but the only resolution they appeared to have formed, was that of levying money on the inhabitants. Having obtained a list of those persons who had subscribed for the support of the lawful government, they obliged them to pay an equal sum towards the support of the Pretender. They demanded the produce of the land-tax, excise, and post-office; the latter was refused them; but from the two former, added to the contribution, they actually procured a sum little short of £3000. Articles of dress were every where applied for, for they were very much wanted, as many of the misguided men were but half covered: some they procured with money, but when that was wanting, they did not hesitate to take them without payment. The conduct of the inhabitants towards their unwelcome visitors, was humble and obliging, and every care was taken to prevent insult and depredation: but all efforts to attain this end were ineffectual. On the second day, they seized on all kinds of property, and behaved in so outrageous a manner, that many of the more respectable inhabitants thought it prudent to conceal themselves. During their stay they beat up for volunteers, at five shillings advance, and five guineas, which was to be paid on their arrival in London: but they were joined by only three idle and unprincipled fellows; —— Cook, a travelling journeyman blacksmith; Edward Hewit, a butcher; and James Sparks, a stocking-maker: men of degraded lives and sullied characters.

"On the evening of the second day, instead of marching forwards, as was expected, another council of war was privately held at the head quarters. Their situation by this time appeared critical; and many of the chiefs assumed a bold and commanding tone; so warm at last did their debates grow, that they were overheard by Alderman Eaton, who constantly attended the Duke of Perth, and was waiting for him near the Prince's lodging. It was urged by the chiefs, that—'they had followed their Prince with alacrity; that their love for his cause, was equal to the hazard they ran. That the French had not fulfilled their engagements in sending the necessary supplies, nor in making a diversion in the West to draw the military attention. That the English promises were still more delusive; for they had been given to understand, as soon as the Prince's standard should be erected in England, the majority would run with eagerness to join it; instead of which, they had raised only one slender regiment in their long march, which barely supplied their travelling losses. That the English were extremely loyal to the house of Stuart, when warmed by a good fire and good liquor; but the warmth of their fire, their liquor, and loyalty, evaporated together. That they were then in the centre of an enemy's country, with a handful of men: to retreat was dangerous; but to proceed must be certain destruction.'"†

This progress of prince Charles from the borders of Scotland to the very centre of England, at the head of little more than seven thousand men; and in the face of regular troops commanded by distinguished generals is a curious fact, nor is his retreat from Derby to the northern kingdom less worthy of our attention. That his friends were numerous in many parts of England there can be no doubt, and had he been

* Derby Mercury. † Hutton's Derby.

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accompanied by sufficient force to warrant any just expectation of his ultimate success, his partisans would have shown themselves, and thousands would have flocked to his standard. The period for this invasion was well selected, as we have before observed. The British cabinet was devoid of men of talent or public principle, and, since the resignation of Sir Robert Walpole, one administration had rapidly followed another in the possession or distribution of the lucrative offices of the state, while the affairs of the nation were marked by defeat abroad and by distress and discontent at home. The people were, however, reluctant to add to their other miseries the evils of civil war, and many even of the warmest Jacobites, whose fathers had seen the days of Charles II. were unwilling to expose the nation to the tyranny of an unconditional restoration. Nor was public discontent, though excited by taxes heavier than any previously known, sufficient to conceal the dangers of a violent revolution. Certain important constitutional principles had been acknowledged in the settlement of the crown on the Brunswick family. The liberties acquired by that settlement had certainly not yet been enjoyed, but the people gladly flattered themselves that those liberties were only suspended until their foundation should be rendered secure.

On his arrival at Derby, the young Pretender and his Scottish friends had more reason to congratulate themselves on their unassailed intrepidity than on their ultimate prospect of success. He had passed through a district which even at the present day abounds in papists, and which was not then, as it is now, the seat of wealthy manufacturers, enterprising commerce, and well-informed artisans. Liverpool and Manchester did not then rival the metropolis in activity, intelligence and numbers. Still he was not strengthened, though he was not opposed, where he undoubtedly expected to be joined by multitudes. That Marshal Wade was not already upon his rear, and that the Duke of Cumberland, who was no farther off than Coventry, should have left him to deliberate whether he ought to advance from Derby towards London, or retreat by the road he had advanced, are circumstances not favourable either to the generalship of these two commanders, or to the decision and intelligence of the cabinet. His situation at Derby had manifestly become desperate, but his own personal resolution was little abated, and could he have persuaded the Scottish chiefs around him, that a victory over the royal Duke would have been certain of inducing his English adherents to rise in his favour, he would not have hesitated to make the attempt. Perhaps a general who had proceeded so far, and who had so great a stake at issue, ought to have risked an engagement; but mistrust and dissension had arisen among the Highland chieftains, whose followers, as well as themselves, were impatient of the subordination necessary to the success of a distant expedition.

But what chiefly persuaded the young Prince that to retreat would not appear an abandonment of his purpose was the intelligence that his friends in Scotland had raised forces consisting of ten or twelve thousand men, under Lord John Drummond, who would maintain him in the possession of that kingdom, while the expedition which the French were preparing at Dunkirk and Calais would be ready for the invasion of the southern coasts of England early in the spring. This news had influence with the council held at Exeter-house, Derby; though still Lord Nairn and the Prince himself insisted upon proceeding towards London, or risking an immediate battle. These bold propositions were overruled, and the retreat began on the 6th of December, early in the morning. Some movements were actually made for the march towards London: a part of the advanced guard, accompanied by some foragers, advanced southward. At Swarkstone bridge, their commanding officer enquired what towns or villages lay in that direction, and being informed of the situation of Melbourn, he said that two thousand troops would take up their quarters there that evening. This being communicated to the inhabitants of Melbourn, they immediately began to provide victuals for their expected visitors, but were not sorry that they did not keep their appointment.

It is surprising that a retreat in the midst of winter, and in the vicinity of two considerable armies, should have been successful. The Duke of Cumberland, who was encamped at Meriden common, between Coventry and Birmingham, despatched his cavalry in pursuit of the rebels, while Marshal Wade, who had arrived on his tardy

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march through Yorkshire as far as Wakefield, when he heard that the enemy had reached Wigan on their return to Scotland, sent General Oglethorpe with the light horse and dragoons, to join the cavalry from Meriden, while he marched back to his winter quarters at Newcastle. These troops of horse speedily overtook the rear of the rebels, and several skirmishes ensued, but the pursuit was continually repressed, and the retreating army continued to gain ground upon their adversaries, without sustaining any considerable loss, or being obliged to relinquish a single piece of their small train of artillery. In vain were the bridges broken down, and the militia called out to intercept their march. The retreat continued to be conducted with a compactness and vigilance that completely foiled every assault. At the village of Clifton, near Penrith, on the border of Cumberland, their rear-guard, consisting of the Macpherson clan, under the command of Lord John Murray, was fiercely attacked by two regiments of cavalry, who, dismounting their horses, lay concealed along the hedges that skirted the road. The broad swords of the Highlanders prevailed, and, after a sharp conflict, the dragoons fled. The young Pretender pushed on his forces to Carlisle, which he entered on the 19th of December, having in thirteen days of mid-winter effected so signal and so unaccountable a retreat of more than a hundred and eighty miles, that some historians have supposed that it was connived at by the government.

Having re-enforced the garrison of Carlisle and left in that city such of his English adherents as were unwilling to cross the borders into Scotland, the young prince led his Scottish followers into their native land. Two days after his leaving Carlisle, that city was invested by the Duke of Cumberland, at the head of his whole army. The garrison held out for five days, and then offered to surrender upon terms. The Duke of Richmond held a conference with them, but whatever terms were agreed upon, it is certain that the garrison, to the number of four hundred men, were imprisoned in various English jails.

The Duke of Cumberland returned to London, while the young Pretender advanced to Glasgow, which he laid under severe contribution, and being considerably re-enforced he took several towns, and seemed to have acquired a preponderating influence throughout the greater part of Scotland. In these circumstances he attempted the siege of Stirling castle, and gained a complete victory over the English general Hawley, who, at the head of a very considerable force of cavalry and infantry, attempted the relief of that place. This battle was fought near Falkirk, and the English tents and artillery fell into the hands of the enemy. It was now time for the British government, the administration of which had been completely changed during the winter, to act with more decision. Fourteen battalions of infantry, two regiments of dragoons and twelve hundred loyal Highlanders from Argyleshire, were placed under the Duke of Cumberland, who, on the last day of January, 1746, proceeded to Edinburgh, and marching against the enemy, compelled the Pretender to retreat with precipitation across the Forth. Still the rebels, as they retired towards the Highlands, gained strength: they took Inverness, which their prince made his head quarters; became masters of fort Augustus, and at Keith defeated a detachment of horse which had been despatched from the main army to annoy them. Prince Charles then resolved to attack the royal Duke, who had advanced to Aberdeen, but he found that the Highland chieftains could not be brought to unite in so important a step, and they still believed that re-enforcements from France would soon enable them to take the field with better hope of success.

Affairs remained in this state until the month of April, when the young Pretender, encouraged by some partial successes, formed a design of surprising the Duke of Cumberland's army at Aberdeen, and advanced from Inverness to Culloden. The Duke had encamped at Nairn, nine miles from Culloden. The rebel force, impatient of delay, without taking time to recruit their strength, moved on by night, with the intention of surrounding and attacking the royal army before day-break. Unable from fatigue and the obstacles of a mountainous road to make the progress they expected, Charles was compelled by the chieftains to return to Culloden, and many of the undisciplined Highlanders dispersed themselves around the spot in search of provisions,

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while others, completely exhausted, sank to sleep upon the ground. The sun had scarcely appeared above the horizon, when intelligence was brought that the royal forces might be seen from the hills slowly approaching, with a large train of artillery. The stragglers were instantly called in, and the clans, formed in thirteen divisions, stood ready to receive the attack of their foes. It was one o'clock in the afternoon before the Duke of Cumberland drew up his line of battle, and opened a destructive fire of artillery upon the enemy. The conflict was severe but of short duration. The Highlanders charged with their usual impetuosity, and threw the left wing of the royal army into disorder, but were themselves charged by the dragoons and put to flight. "In less than thirty minutes," says an historian,* "they were totally defeated, and the field covered with the slain. The road as far as Inverness was strewed with dead bodies; and a great number of people, who, from motives of curiosity, had come to see the battle, were sacrificed to the undistinguished vengeance of the victors."

The young Pretender having witnessed the destruction of his hopes rode from the field, attended by the Duke of Perth, Lord Elcho, and a few horsemen. To have taken refuge in the dwellings of any of his principal adherents would have been certain destruction both to them and himself; he therefore put on a mean disguise, and sought safety among the rocks and caverns of the coast. He sometimes obtained temporary protection among the Western Islands, and frequently traversed the mountains and moors as a peasant, uncertain of food or of a place of repose, and was fearful even of speaking, lest his foreign accent should betray him. In this distress he was obliged to confide his secret to more than fifty persons in the various conditions of life, all of whom well knew that a price of thirty thousand pounds was set upon his head. At length, on the 20th of September, a privateer, hired at St. Malo for the purpose, ran into Lochnanach, near the place where the young adventurer had landed thirteen months before. In this the Prince, with the two Camerons of Lochiel, and a few other adherents embarked, and passing unobserved through a British squadron, arrived safely at Roseau near Morlaix, in Britanny.

This rebellion, which, by the folly and weakness of the government, had been permitted to disturb the minds and the affairs of men for so long a period, was followed by that vindictive spirit which actuates those who have neither prudence in danger nor magnanimity in success. The battle of Culloden led the way to a series of sanguinary barbarities, while numbers suffered under the forms of justice by the halter and the axe. This was the more lamented, because, it was plain that, by moderate exertion, the enterprize of the young adventurer might have been suppressed at the very moment of his landing; nor would his audacity have been encouraged to attempt such an invasion, had the people been ruled according to the principles established at the Revolution. Many causes originating in the mistaken policy of the government had rendered the people discontented. The expensive wars maintained by taxes of the most odious character irritated men's minds, but still there was no disposition to seek refuge in the arbitrary principles and obstinate bigotry of the Stuart family, much less to add to their grievances the calamities of civil war. The people generally looked to their representatives in parliament for relief, and had those representatives acted with firmness and honesty, the favourers of the Pretender would have been totally without a pretence by which they might flatter him with the slightest hope of success. It had long been felt throughout the country that placemen and pensioners, who were for the most part merely tools of the court, enjoying seats in the House of Commons, destroyed the independence of parliament; and at Derby, in August, 1740, during the summer assizes, an address was presented under the auspices of the high sheriff and grand jury to the county members. It was thus expressed:

* Smollett's Continuation, George II. chap. 2.

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"To the Right Honourable the Lord Charles Cavendish and Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. Representatives of the County of Derby in Parliament,

"We, the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Derby, take this opportunity of expressing our concern that all endeavours for obtaining a Bill for reducing and limiting the number of placemen in the House of Commons, have hitherto proved fruitless; We, therefore, recommend to you, *and insist upon it*, that you use your utmost endeavours in the ensuing session of parliament, to promote a Bill for that purpose, which we think absolutely necessary for the securing the independency of Parliament, and preserving our liberties and ancient constitution."

We have given this remarkable address in this place to show that the want of confidence in parliament paved the way for the Pretender's otherwise unwarrantable expectations. A few years after the presentation of this unavailing address, the young heir of the Stuart name and expectations landed in Scotland and marched without impediment to Derby.

The following is an exact account of the rebels as they were quartered in the several parishes.

Parish.	First Night.	Second Night.
All Saints'.....	2979	3027
St. Werburgh's...	1590	1641
St. Peter's.....	1091	1001
St. Michael's.....	724	724
St. Alkmund's...	714	755
	7098	7148

"The fate of a gentleman, son to Mr. Birch of Manchester, is particularly deserving of notice. Arriving at Derby in the evening of the second day from the Duke of Cumberland, he was stopped by the guard attending the artillery on Nuns' Green (which consisted of thirteen pieces) and being suspected as a spy, was closely confined in the house of Lord Exeter. The next morning, before it was light, when the main body was leaving the town, he leaped from a window, six yards high, into the garden. Attempting to pass a spiked part of the wall at the end of it, he fell into the river Derwent, but swam to some steps in an adjoining garden. Thinking himself not safe in this situation, he took off his clothes, and left them with a gold watch and some money, which soon fell into the hands of the rebels. He then plunged again into the river, and followed its course, four miles, to Alvaston: in his way thither frequently swimming across it. When he came to the village, he took refuge in a farm house, where, after the surprise of the family had subsided, he met with the utmost care and attention. After having procured some clothes at another house, he escaped to Nottingham, and the day following passed through Derby on his way to his friends in Manchester."

1746, June 2nd. We find the following Address *To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.*

"The humble address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Town Clerk, Brethren, and Capital Burgesses of your Majesty's ancient Borough of Derby in the County of Derby, in Common Council assembled.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty, upon the late important success of your Majesty's forces, commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke (of Cumberland) and animated by his great prudence and courage, against the most wicked and unnatural rebellion designed to subvert our happy Constitution in Church and State, in order to introduce popery and arbitrary power.

"This victory is never to be effaced from our memories, which (through God's providence) has wonderfully brought back to us, the fruition of those real and inestimable blessings, of our Religion, Laws and Libertys, so much of late endangered by the parricides and invaders of your Majesty's most lawful and rightful dominions in favour of a popish and long abjured

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Pretender.—We of this Borough are the more sensible of this blessing, because the enemies of your Majesty's kingdom and government made this place their last scene of action before their return into Scotland, and inexpressible were the horrors and confusion they brought hither, attended in many instances with violent and open acts of rapine and plunder. May your Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a continuance of descendants, from your Majesty's own Royal family, always reign and live triumphant and victorious over rebellious subjects and their abettors, and hand down to us and our posterity the blessings we now enjoy, to the end of time. Given under the Common Seal of the said Borough the 2nd day of June, in the nineteenth year of your Majesty's reign.

"ROBERT HAGUE, MAYOR."

In the year 1747 a murrain or distemper appeared among the cattle of this and the neighbouring counties, and many precautions were taken against the contagion of such a calamity. This was to be expected, but we confess that we were somewhat surprised at finding it laid hold of as a reason for suppressing the annual game of foot-ball on the Shrove-tide of that year. A proclamation, signed Humphrey Booth, esq. mayor, is to be found in the Derby Mercury of the 27th of February, 1747, stating that "the magistrates have had notice that the football-playing on the 3rd of March ensuing, has been notified and proclaimed in towns and counties adjacent, they therefore direct and order, that no riotous or tumultuous meeting of any persons (and more especially of foreigners at this unhappy *time of contagion amongst horned cattle*) do appear at the time and for the purpose aforesaid, in the said borough, on pain of being prosecuted for the same." This game of foot-ball, which as it is played in the borough of Derby, should rather be called hand-ball, is undoubtedly of very great antiquity; and probably was instituted, like the games of the Romans, to commemorate some event, the incidents of which are now wholly forgotten. The magistrates have frequently endeavoured to suppress this game, which is sometimes attended with tumult, but there still exists an attachment to it which is nourished by the remembrances of the old, as well as the ardour of the young. Respectable tradesmen and their sons do not now join in the sport as they did not only some hundred years ago, but even at the date of the above proclamation. In October, during the same year, the justices of the peace, at a special session, held at the King's Head, received an account relative to the extent of the distemper among the cattle in that part of the hundred of Repton and Gresley south of the Trent, when it appeared, that

the number of infected were 659

died.....	290
killed	128
recovered ...	241

In 1747 the Duke of Newcastle and his brother, Mr. Pelham, by whose counsels the affairs of the country had been for some time conducted, resolved to dissolve a parliament, which, urged by the complaints and petitions of the people, had indicated a desire to look more attentively than they had done into the public expenditure. This disposition has been frequently observed to manifest itself in septennial parliaments about the fifth year of their legislative existence, and is in itself a strong argument against parliaments being elected for a term of years, which keeps the representatives so long independent of the constituent body. Influenced by the movements among the members of the House of Commons, the administration actually disbanded or reduced some regiments of the life-guards and cavalry, and effected a saving of about seventy thousand pounds per annum, but this only served to inspirit the members, who, at this late hour of their parliamentary labours, wished to win golden opinions of the people, to proceed in their demands. Accordingly the ministry thought proper to dissolve a parliament which was endeavouring to make itself popular, and call one which would have time to look to the wants of the court before it should find it imperative to think about the wants of the people. The parliament was dissolved on the 17th of June. A contested election for the borough of Derby ensued about the latter end of the same month. Lord Viscount Duncannon and the

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Hon. John Stanhope, were opposed by German Pole, esq. A coalition was formed between the two former candidates, who polled 400 votes each, while Mr. Pole, who perceived his success to be hopeless, withdrew from the contest at the close of the first day, having then obtained 251 votes.

The new parliament was completely ministerial. The opposition was silenced and the Earl of Chesterfield resigned the office of secretary of state. The effect of this was seen in an election which, in the December of the ensuing year, took place in Derby. The contest was between Mr. Stanhope and Thomas Rivett, esq.* a highly respectable inhabitant of this town. "On this occasion," says the Derby Mercury, "there was a great appearance of gentlemen of distinction and fortune, and of great worth and honour." The contest began on Monday morning and terminated on the evening of the ensuing day. The concourse of people was immense, but the whole was carried on with good order and tranquillity. Mr. Rivett obtained a majority of 71; the votes being, for Mr. Rivett 382; for Mr. Stanhope 311.

The peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, inglorious as it was, terminated a war of which the nation had long been weary, and the announcement of it was received with rejoicings in every part of the kingdom. The Derby Mercury of April 28, 1749, contains the following paragraph: "Tuesday last being the day appointed for a general thanksgiving for the peace lately concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, &c. At ten the mayor and the corporation with a numerous attendance of gentlemen of the town, preceded by a party of the Earl of Crauford's regiment of Scotch greys under arms, and the town music, went to church, where an excellent sermon was preached, suitable to the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Winter. They were attended back from the church to the Town Hall by the body of woolcombers, preceded by a band of music, consisting of a trumpet, French-horn, hautboy, bass-viol and three violins, who walked in the following order:

1. The shepherd, with his crook, bag and bottle, carrying a fleece of wool.
2. The captain, carrying a gun.
3. The orator, attended by two pages.
4. One representing Bishop Blaize, with a mitre upon his head, attended by four pages with white wands.
5. The masters, in wool wigs and sashes.
6. One carrying a large flag neatly made of wool of divers colours.
7. The journeymen, two and two, in their shirts, with wool wigs and sashes.

"Who (all these) made a very grand appearance. From thence (the Town Hall) the combers made a handsome cavalcade on horseback round the town, in the same order. In the evening the corporation with the military officers and the principal gentlemen and tradesmen in the town, met at a large bonfire before the Town Hall (which was finally illuminated, as were all the Market-place and town in general) where the healths of his Majesty, &c. were drank, under a general discharge of small arms from the troops, &c. An entertainment at the George Inn followed."

1817. This year was remarkable in the annals of Derby for the trial and execution of three unhappy men, who, notwithstanding their station in society, which was sufficiently remote from the usual paths of ambition, were accused and convicted of the crime of levying war against the king, and of seeking to subvert the state. At that period the distress of the labouring classes was severe, and the majority of the nation looked in vain to the government for some reduction of the taxes that pressed heavily upon industry. This indifference of the administration to the wants of the people, increased the popular cry for parliamentary Reform and a change in the councils of the Prince Regent. As the constitutional appeals to the king and the parliament by petitions could not be made punishable, the suffering public was watched and instigated by spies and informers, until some over-heated and ignorant people, in various parts of the country, involved themselves in designs of a treasonable charac-

* This gentleman died in 1763, and a monumental slab was by his widow placed to his memory on the south wall of All Saints' church. His daughter Sarah was married to Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

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ter, but so extravagant and absurd that they seemed to be rather a burlesque upon treason than treason itself. The policy of the government was to quiet the people by what they called "making examples;" they hoped to silence the demand for Reform by executions for high treason.

Of the mighty rebellion, at the head of which was the redoubtable Jeremiah Brandreth, we are unable to trace the origin. The first that we hear of him is, that on the morning of the 8th of June, 1817, this man was at a public house in Pentrich, called the White Horse, under the name of the Nottingham Captain, with a map or chart in his hand, and talking to a party of poor labourers about the necessity of overturning the government; and this in the presence of two persons whom he knew to be constables, one of whom said, on the trial, that he looked upon it all as foolish talk. The speech with which Brandreth addressed his followers was in verse—

"Every man his skill must try;
He must turn out and not deny.
No bloody soldiers must we dread:
We must turn out and fight for bread.
The time is come, you plain must see,
The government opposed must be!"

To this, Brandreth added the injunction that "every village should kill its own vermin." The military stratagems of the party were on a level with their language. "In the first place," says a witness on the trial, "it was proposed that the party should go to Winfield and set fire to a bundle of straw before the door of Colonel Halton, who is a magistrate of the county. Upon this fire being seen by the colonel, it was calculated that he would come out of his house, and, as soon as he appeared, it was determined to shoot him." At this meeting the plan of operations was detailed. It was stated that an insurrection was immediately to take place, and that great numbers were expected from Sheffield and Chesterfield. The Butterley iron works were to be attacked, and the proprietor and managers slain. A list of the guns to be found in Pentrich, with the names of the owners, was read, and it was stated that forty pikes were secretly deposited in a stone quarry. After having armed themselves, the insurgents were to march to Nottingham, which town they were to take possession of, and receive a hundred guineas apiece. George Weightman, who acted as aid-de-camp to Brandreth, was to proceed to Nottingham to learn the condition of that place, which the leader seems to have supposed would already be in the hands of his friends. Money was collected in the room and the means of procuring a barrel of gunpowder were discussed: as for bullets, it was intimated that plenty of lead might be obtained by stripping off the roofs of churches in their march. The government would be overturned by insurgents in London, and proper persons would be sent down to watch over the concerns of the poor and provide for their families. This meeting was held at noon, and continued in discussion about four hours.

On the next evening, at half past eight, the insurgents assembled at an old barn, in one of Colonel Halton's fields. Their numbers do not appear to have been much more than a score. Brandreth, William Turner, George Weightman and a few others had guns; two or three carried swords, but most of the party were armed with pikes, about nine feet in length. Brandreth, assisted by William Turner, directed the march. The party separated on their march in two divisions, and attacked several farm houses, demanding fire-arms, and compelling the farmers' servants or sons to join them. Their demand being refused at the farm house of Mrs. Hepworth, which stood on the west side of the highway, near Pentrich Hollow, Brandreth discharged his gun at her servant, Robert Walters, through the kitchen window, and shot him dead by a wound in the shoulder. After the perpetration of this violent act, they proceeded down Pentrich lane, arranged in military order by Charles Swaine, who had belonged to the militia. At Pentrich they were joined by other parties of insurgents. Their numbers then amounted to about sixty. At Pentrich they attacked several houses, compelling the inmates to give up arms, and in some instances to join them. At a farm of Mr. Booth they took a pony from the stable, and George Weightman was despatched upon it to Nottingham to obtain intelligence of the proceedings

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there; for it appears that many of them began to be alarmed at their own enterprize when they found it to be unsupported by so general a rise as they had been taught to expect. They next threatened the Butterley works with an attack. On their demanding arms, Mr. George Goodwin, one of the managers, told them of the folly of their conduct, and even rescued one or two who had been compelled to go with them; he also seized William Weightman, who was encumbered with a load of bullets, more than eighty pounds in weight. Finding an attack on the Butterley works impracticable, they went to Codnor, where their numbers increased by parties from different quarters. Mr. Hole, whose house was attacked by them, and who was himself compelled to accompany them, stated on the trials which subsequently took place, that there were about two hundred insurgents assembled at Codnor, and that there were two other parties advancing to join them, the one consisting of about fifty, and the other of sixty or seventy men. At a public-house, called the Glass-House, in Codnor, Brandreth called upon the landlord for refreshments, and while the party were supplied with ale, some divisions that had been sent out in the neighbourhood, returned. The charge for refreshment amounted to twenty-eight shillings, which their captain undertook to pay. The whole party then marched to the Nottingham road, and near Langley Mills they met George Weightman returning from that town. When Weightman came up, Brandreth and several of the party, asked him, "how they were going on at Nottingham?" To which he replied, "that they were going on very well: that the soldiers would not come out of the barracks, and that the party led by Brandreth was to march forward." This intelligence did not, however, allay the apprehensions entertained by many of the party, and, though the body of insurgents moved onward to Eastwood, their numbers were continually diminishing by desertions. At Eastwood they were reconnoitred by Launcelot Rolleston, of Watnall, esq. who immediately procured the aid of the 15th hussars from Nottingham barracks, by whom the insurgents were pursued, and above thirty of them taken. The high sheriff (Thomas Hallowes, of Glapwell hall, esq.) with a party of yeomanry, took the Turners and several other insurgents, prisoners near Langley Mills. The hussars were commanded by Captain Phillips, and the exertions of Mr. Rolleston were ably aided by C. G. Mundy, esq.

It may be imagined that the tidings of this insurrection created considerable alarm in the town of Derby. The Rev. Charles Stead Hope was mayor of the borough, and he acted with his usual promptitude and firmness; assisted particularly by the aldermen Richard Leaper, and the late Thomas Lowe, esqrs. Under their orders, a company of the 95th regiment, under the command of Captain Hellerman, was on duty throughout the night of the 9th of June, and in the course of that night two troops of the Derbyshire yeomanry cavalry, under the command of Major Sir R. Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. arrived in the town. In consequence of the information received during the night, the Calke and Ashbourn troops were sent for; and these bodies of yeomanry, proceeded under the command of the gallant major towards Langley bridge. On the way they were joined by the Chesterfield troop, commanded by Captain Wright, who had on the preceding day advanced to Alfreton.

Several of the principal insurgents were not apprehended until a few days before the summer assizes, appointed to be held in the County Hall, Derby, on the 26th of July. Brandreth was taken on the 22nd by the Nottingham police, and lodged in Nottingham jail. George Weightman of Pentrich, and Isaac Ludlam, the elder, of South Winfield, were brought to Derby jail. The former was taken in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, and the latter near Uttoxeter. They were taken by Mr. S. Fletcher, Mr. William Booth, and Mr. W. Lister, inhabitants of Pentrich. At the assizes true bills of indictment were found by the grand jury against Thomas Bacon, Jeremiah Brandreth, otherwise called John Coke, otherwise the Nottingham Captain, George Weightman, William Turner, Joseph Turner, otherwise called Manchester Turner, Isaac Ludlam, the elder, Isaac Ludlam, the younger, Samuel Ludlam, William Ludlam, Samuel Hunt, Robert Turner, Edward Turner, Charles Swaine, John Onion, the elder, John Mc Kesswick, John Hill, Joseph Rawson, otherwise called

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Joseph Thorpe, Joseph Topham, German Buxton, Edward Moore, Josiah Godber, George Brassington, William Adams, William Hardwick, John Wright, Thomas Ensor, Joseph Savage, John Moore, William Weightman, Thomas Weightman, Joseph Weightman, the younger, James Weightman, Thomas Bettison, Alexander Johnson, John Bacon, Joseph Weightman, the elder, James Barnes, Edward Haslam, John Horsley, Samuel Briddon, William Barker, William Elliott, James Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Benjamin Taylor, and Samuel Walters, otherwise called Samuel Dudley. These persons were committed on charges of high treason, stated to have been done on the night of the 9th of the preceding June. They were detained to take their trials at a special assize to be held in the ensuing October.

Two mentioned in the list were not then in custody. They were subsequently lodged in the Derby county jail on the 17th of August, having been taken, after a very long pursuit and a determined resistance, at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, by Henry Newton, an active borough officer of Derby.

Those who recollect the arrangements of the old county hall, must be aware that some accommodation would be wanting for the special court on this extraordinary occasion, beyond what it usually afforded. The space at the entrance of the hall was formed into an extensive crown court, with the bench at the extremity of the pavement to the right hand. In front of the bench was a large table, for the convenience of the gentlemen of the bar and attorneys. Next to this was formed a spacious dock for the reception of the numerous prisoners. The jury box was situate to the right hand of the judge, with the faces of the jurymen opposite to the light from the windows. This is indeed an object that ought to be a primary one in all sessions and assize courts, and nothing is more to be reprobated, among the numerous defects of the new borough court at Derby, than the position of the jury-box, with the backs of the jurymen against the light, so that the accused persons are shut out from all possibility of recognizing them by their countenances. The rest of the court was fitted up with seats rising gradually above each other for the accommodation of the public.

The judges, Mr. Justice Abbot and Mr. Justice Holroyd entered the borough on Thursday, the 25th of September, attended by Thomas Hallowes, of Glapwell, esq. high sheriff, the mayor (the Rev. Charles Stead Hope) and a large concourse of gentry and other inhabitants of the town and county. The next day their Lordships took their seats on the bench, and the prisoners were brought into court in four separate divisions. They were informed by Mr. Justice Abbot, that "the grand jury of the county having, at the last assizes, found true bills for high treason against them, they were to take their trials on the 15th and 16th of the ensuing month: that they would receive a copy of the indictment, lists of the witnesses for the prosecution and of the jury, ten days previous to their trials, and that the court was ready to assign them counsel." His Lordship also asked if they had employed solicitors for their defence, and was informed by Mr. Robert Bond, of Leicester, that himself and Mr. Thomas Wragg, of Belper, were solicitors for all the prisoners. John Cross, esq. and Thomas Denman, esq. barristers at law, were nominated their counsel. The court was then adjourned to the 15th of October.

On the day appointed for the trials, the town of Derby exhibited, by the concourse of strangers which crowded the streets, a striking proof of the extensive nature of the interest which the fate of these unhappy men had excited. The charge of high treason against persons of their humble condition in society had filled the community with astonishment and alarm. The people looked at one another, and every expression implied a doubt of the actual criminality of a score or two of labourers, who stood accused of a design to overturn the government; and it was every where believed that the originators of a purpose, of which such agents could be nothing more than the dupes and victims, would be necessarily pointed out in the course of the legal proceedings. "The prisoners," says a newspaper of that period, "are, most of them, in the lowest station in life, men without property and without influence, only one of them being, in dress and appearance, a wit above the situation of a working mechanic or a labouring man. Some of them appeared in court in smock frocks, and others evinced by their clothing, that they were the sons of poverty." The number

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of jurymen summoned on the occasion, were three hundred, and the witnesses on the part of the prosecution were no fewer than two hundred and eight. Such was the anxiety of the administration to give an air of importance to the trial of a few wretches, whom misery had rendered desperate, and who could not of themselves have conceived the design they had endeavoured to execute.

The judges named in the commission were, the Chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer (Sir Richard Richards) Sir Robert Dallas, and Sir Charles Abbot, knights, Justices of the court of Common Pleas, and Sir George Sowley Holroyd, knt. one of the Justices of the court of King's Bench. The counsel retained for the crown were the Attorney and Solicitor General, Serjeants Vaughan and Copley, with the Barristers Clarke, Gurney, Reader, Reynolds, Richardson, and Balguy, jun.

The grand jury consisted of persons of the highest rank and greatest opulence in the county: they were,

Lord George Augustus Cavendish, *Foreman.*

Honourable George Vernon,
Honourable Henry Cavendish,
Sir Robert Wilmot, bart.
Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, bart.
Sir William C. Bagshaw, knt.
Sir Charles Henry Colvile, knt.
Richard Arkwright, esq.
Ashton Nicholas Mosely, esq.
Edward Miller Mundy, esq.
Francis Hurt, esq.
Philip Gell, esq.
John Radford, esq.
Francis Mundy, esq.
Charles Hurt, esq.
Winfield Halton, esq.
Bache Heathcote, esq.
John Crompton, esq.
Richard Bateman, esq.
Samuel Frith, esq.
Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, esq.
Joshua Jebb, esq.

The trial of Brandreth continued until the 18th of October, and the circumstances elicited accorded with the narrative we have above given. During the proceedings he had preserved a severe ferocity of countenance, but on the adjournment of the court, he turned extremely pale, as if the intensity of his resolution had given way to a sense of his awful situation. He made efforts, however, to resume his composure, and answered one or two important questions, "which," says our authority, "might well be called, in the language of Milton, *a ghastly smile.*" On the same evening he wrote to his wife a letter remarkable for the rational, yet ardent piety of its diction.

The trial of William Turner began on Monday, October 20, and terminated the next day. Isaac Ludlam, the elder, was next tried, and it was in defence of him, that Mr. Denman alluded to Brandreth, and made that celebrated quotation from the Corsair of Lord Byron.* George Weightman, who had acted as a sort of aid-de-camp to Brandreth, was the last that underwent a regular trial. He was a fine young man of a very florid complexion. On Saturday the 25th of October, the proceedings closed, the other prisoners being permitted to withdraw their plea of not guilty and throw themselves upon the mercy of the crown.

The whole of the prisoners were then put to the bar to receive sentence. Brandreth, when asked whether he had any reason to allege why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, replied, "Let me address you in the words of our Saviour —'*if it be possible let this cup pass from me, but not my will, but the Lord's be*

* But who that Chief?—his name on every shore
Is famed and feared—they ask and know no more.
With these he mingles not but to command—
Few are his words, but keen his eye and hand.

* * * * *

His name appals the fiercest of his crew,
And tints each swarthy cheek with sallower hue;
Still sways their souls with that commanding art
That dazzles—leads—yet chills the vulgar heart.
What is that spell, that thus his lawless train
Confess and envy—yet oppose in vain?
What should it be, that thus their faith can bind?
The power, the nerve, the magic of the mind!
Linked with success—assumed and kept with skill,
That moulds another's weakness to his will—
Wields with their hands—but still to these unknown,
Makes even their mightiest deeds appear his own.

Unlike the heroes of each ancient race,
Demons in act, but gods at least in face,
In Conrad's form seems little to admire,
Though his dark eye-brow shades a glance of fire:
Robust, but not Herculean—to the sight
No giant frame sets forth his common height:
Yet on the whole—who paused to look again,
Saw more than marks the crowd of common men—
They gaze and marvel how—and still confess
That thus it is, but why they cannot guess.
Sun-burnt his cheek—his forehead high and pale,
The sable curls in wild profusion veil;
There breathe but few whose aspect could defy
The full encounter of his searching eye;—
There was a laughing devil in his sneer,
That raised emotions both of rage and fear;
And where his frown of hatred darkly fell,
Hope withering fled—and Mercy sighed farewell!

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*done.'"** The other three who had been tried expressed a hope for the mercy of the court. The Lord Chief Baron then pronounced the awful sentence of the law.

On the Sunday the warrant was received for the execution of Brandreth, Ludlam and Turner, on the Friday following, and in this warrant the portion of the sentence that spake of *quartering* the quivering bodies was justly omitted: we do not live in times when the old barbarities of our feudal ancestors can be put in practice. We have not space to detail the particulars of the behaviour of these wretched men during the days that intervened before their execution; and it will suffice to quote the following passage from the papers of that period.

"On mounting the scaffold Brandreth exclaimed, 'It's all Oliver and Castlereagh.'† The cord by which he was to be suspended was tied too high, and on account of his shortness it became necessary to loosen it at the top to make it reach him. When his head was passed through it, and the knot placed behind the left ear, the rope being at the same time drawn moderately tight, the word was given for William Turner to be brought up; he ascended the ladder with a faltering step, and on reaching the platform, called out with an air of wildness, 'This is all Oliver and the government, the Lord have mercy on my soul.' The chaplain at this moment came in front of these two, and prevented any further observations. The halter was then placed about Turner's neck, and he joined with the minister in prayer. The third sufferer, Isaac Ludlam, was now brought up the ladder, he prayed as he passed up, and while the rope was being placed about his neck, raised his voice in humble supplication to heaven in the following terms:—'O Lord, forgive my sins, and receive my soul, and grant that I may meet all this great concourse of people in heaven. Bless the king of this nation, bless the people, bless all the people, high and low, rich and poor, bond and free; yea, bless all, from the king upon his throne down to the meanest subject in the realm, and may this awful dispensation be made a blessing to thousands and tens of thousands. O Lord, receive my spirit.' The chaplain asked if he would listen to the prayer which he was proceeding to read to Brandreth and Turner, but Ludlam seemed not to hear him, and continued to repeat his former prayer. After a few moments, perceiving the chaplain was reading, he stopped, and joined the others in their responses. When the minister had ceased to read, the three culprits joined with him in repeating the Lord's Prayer; after which the rev. gentleman took his leave. The executioners put the caps on the heads of the unhappy men, and pulled them over their faces. Each of them exclaimed at this moment, 'Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit.' They continued to call on their Creator and Redeemer for mercy; and Isaac Ludlam was once more giving utterance to the last part of the prayer above inserted, when, at twenty-five minutes before one, the bolt was drawn, and they were launched into eternity."

1831, Saturday evening, October 8. On this day, at about seven o'clock, an express sent by the proprietors of the Sun newspaper arrived in this town, with the information that the reform bill had been rejected by the house of Lords, on a vote for the second reading, by a majority of 199 to 158. Their Lordships had continued in debate until six o'clock in the morning on the same day. The agitation of the whole country was very great, and we regret to say that circumstances took place in Derby that inflamed the people to acts of violence and riot. The expression of the public sentiment began by the ringing a funeral peal on the bells of St. Peter's and All Saints'. The first outrage committed was the breaking of the windows of Mr. Bemrose's house in the Market-place, where a petition against the reform bill had lain for signature. The mob then proceeded to the house of Mr. Eaton, near St. Mary's bridge, where they broke many windows and threatened him with vengeance for the part he had taken against the reform bill. That gentleman, with difficulty, escaped in disguise. The handsome residence of Henry Mozley, esq. in Friar-gate, was next attacked by the increasing numbers of the rioters, and all the glass in the extensive

* The expression in the newspapers is, "your *Lordship's* be done," but the strong natural sense and piety of Brandreth would not have permitted him to have addressed the bench with so impious an allusion to the Deity.

† Many of the spectators declare that the expression was, "God bless you all, *but* Lord Castlereagh."

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front of the house was demolished. At the house of Mr. William Baker, a friend to the measure of reform, the crowd made a pause, and that gentleman, with much earnestness endeavoured to persuade them to desist from a course of destruction which could be of no benefit to the cause which they pretended to espouse. They cheered him and went on with other works of demolition. The houses of Thomas Cox, esq. and the Rev. Charles Stead Hope were assailed, and the front of the latter was in a short time rendered a spectacle of lamentable devastation. The mansion of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. was visited by them, and there many windows were demolished, and in the grounds, the paling and the shrubs were torn up. On the return of this party to the borough, the houses of Mr. Hope and Mr. Eaton were again assailed, and that of Mr. Harrison in the Bridge-gate was seriously injured. The rioters then proceeded in a large body to Chaddesden, and attacked the seat of Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. where they committed immense depredations. On their return to Derby they renewed their assault on the house and shop of Mr. Bemrose, whose premises had indeed been the object on which several parties during the night had made repeated assaults. Other houses suffered at the same time from straggling parties, among which we may notice those of John Bell Crompton, esq. Mr. Drewry, Mr. Johnson, surgeon, in Full-street, Mr. Abbott, and Mr. Whiston.

The alarming tumult of the preceding night induced C. M. Lowe, esq. mayor, to call a meeting of the respectable inhabitants to consider what steps it was advisable to take. The summons was made unfortunately by the public crier on the Sunday morning, and the body of the town hall was soon filled by numbers of the party who committed the riots. A demand was instantly made that two persons who had been arrested on the preceding night by the police should be set at liberty. This was, of course, firmly refused, when a youth, about twenty years of age, cried out, "let us go to the town jail and liberate them!" He took the lead, and was followed by a large crowd. In front of the jail, a cast iron lamp post was pulled up, and the jail door was battered open. Twenty-three prisoners were set at liberty. The mob then proceeded to the county jail. There they were received with determined resistance, and a shot from a musket struck a youth named Garner, and wounded him so severely in the abdomen, that he expired the same evening. Three other persons were wounded. The mob then retreated, and were persuaded to disperse by J. Beaumont, of Barrow, esq. Sir Charles Henry Colvile, knt. high sheriff, and Thomas Gisborne, esq. M. P. who addressed them from the carriage of the former gentleman. Their leaders, however, resolved to reassemble at half past six the same evening.

In the afternoon of Sunday, a troop of the 15th hussars arrived from Nottingham, but the rioters assembled in the Market-place, and proceeded in separate bodies to Mrs. Harrison's house on Chester green. There they were guilty of the most wanton acts of destruction, and it was apparent that they had been joined by persons who had no object but plunder. On re-entering the borough, they demolished the street lamps and broke the windows of houses whose residents were warm reformers as well as those of others. The palisading of All Saints' church was wantonly destroyed: the post-office was attacked, and the mob, in a tumultuous manner, proceeded towards the Irongate. There the younger Mr. Haden, a gentleman of much estimation for his talents and pleasing manners, who had been previously indisposed, was thrust down, and injured by the crowd; he died in the course of the night. The military, accompanied by the mayor, then began to act, and the mob dispersed gradually.

On the Monday morning a requisition was signed requesting the mayor to call a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of addressing the King, beseeching his Majesty to retain his ministers for the purpose of carrying the reform bill. The meeting was not called, but hand-bills were dispersed announcing to the people that such an address to the King would be ready for signature. The mob, however, was no longer actuated by any political sentiment. They assembled in the Market-place in a tumultuous manner, without any apparent object of excitement, but displaying scenes of wanton riot. The few gentlemen who attempted to address them could not obtain a hearing, and when six market-stalls were partly erected to afford the means

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of signing the address, they were destroyed, and the broken pieces thrown about. It was time then to have recourse to the military. The riot act was read, and the Market-place with the neighbouring streets were instantly cleared by the hussars. During this, some shots were fired, and an industrious, peaceable man, named John Hicking, was shot at the door of the Greyhound Inn, at the Market-head, where he was going for some ale to his dinner. Several persons were slightly wounded by the sabres of the military. The streets and public houses were instantly cleared: all business was suspended, special constables were sworn in, and tranquillity was restored. The Burton troop of yeomanry having volunteered their services, arrived in the borough about eight o'clock, and the Radbourn troop also patrolled the roads in the vicinity of the town during the night. Nevertheless an attack was made, by a party of desperate fellows resolved on plunder, on the house of Mr. Haworth, in the Duffield road, who fled with great trepidation as soon as they heard of the approach of the military. The Leicestershire yeomanry, under the command of Adjutant Bowater, arrived in town on Monday evening. On Tuesday the town was completely tranquil.

The coroner's inquest on the persons who had unfortunately lost their lives during the tumult was expected with considerable interest. On the 11th of October the jury were sworn, and an inspection of the bodies took place, as a measure necessary before the interment of them, but the examination of witnesses was adjourned to the 13th and then to the 17th of the same month. The investigation occupied the greater part of three days, and the verdicts were various. The death of the youth, Garner, who was shot opposite to the county jail, was pronounced to be justifiable homicide, while that of the poor man, Hicking, who fell by a bullet from a soldier's carbine, which was manifestly intended for a perverse and riotous individual, was brought in accidental death. Mr. Henry Haden, having been for some time subject to a disease in the *præcordium* was considered to have died a natural death, accelerated without doubt by the pressure of the tumultuous mob.

Many persons were arrested under suspicion of being concerned in breaking into the borough jail, and liberating the prisoners then in confinement. Their trials were at first appointed to be held before the Recorder, J. Balguy, jun. esq. at the next Epiphany sessions for the borough, but after an adjournment of that session for several weeks, it was determined to consign the accused persons to the general Spring assizes. The reasons for this postponement were probably that the prisoners might have a jury more impartial than any could be expected to be, who should be taken from among persons resident amid the scenes of confusion, and likewise that the trials at assize would be more impressive, and would be more capable of rendering the examples which it might be requisite, more general.

On the 17th of March, 1832, the following eleven persons were charged before the Honourable Sir James Parke, knt. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and a jury from the northern parts of the county, with breaking into the jail of the borough of Derby, and liberating William Keeling, a convicted felon, therein confined.

William Hudson, aged 29	William Walters, aged 20	George Mosedale, aged 22
John Roome 20	Luke Needham 26	Samuel Kirk 20
Thomas Roberts 29	John Hanson 21	Catherine Henrys 23
Francis Bamford 20	James Wardle 32	

The trials commenced at a quarter past one on Saturday, and terminated with the acquittal of all the prisoners at the same hour on Sunday morning.

Two of the prisoners who had been concerned in the riots were convicted and transported for seven years each. One for stealing a pair of silver spectacles from the dwelling house of Mr. Haworth; the other for stealing a book from Mrs. Harrison's.

In the course of this historical sketch we have noticed several periods of the population and enlargement of the borough, so as to afford a general retrospective view of its gradual growth. At the present time it contains little less than twenty-four thousand inhabitants, resident in about four thousand eight hundred houses. The streets

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have been greatly improved, and additional streets have risen in every quarter, particularly in the Castle-fields, Nuns'-green, and the Normanton road. The Improvement Act, obtained in 1825, has been productive of many alterations tending to the health and convenience of the inhabitants. The Town Hall is an elegant new building, the exterior of which surpasses the interior, while the new interior of the County Hall, remarkable for the utility as well as beauty of its arrangements, remains in possession of its grotesque façade, built in the style of the seventeenth century. The front of the new County Jail may be classed among the finest specimens of Doric architecture in the kingdom, but unfortunately it has been thought necessary, on account of the late riots, to rear a large round tower, more suited to the old feudal times, than the present era, on each side of this truly classical portico. There are several other new public buildings of recent date, among which we may mention the new church, dedicated to St. John, in Bridge-street, which is a beautiful specimen, on a small scale, of the Moorish architecture in Spain. The Market-place has been enlarged and improved, and the facilities of trade have been every where objects of attention. Public institutions for the encouragement of science and education are almost daily increasing, and there are now two newspapers published in the borough. In addition to that noble establishment, the Infirmary, the medical wants of the poor find relief in a Dispensary, established upon a very admirable plan. Within a few years, coaches, or what are called *flies*, have been called for and set up, on account of the increasing intercourse of the community, while the old sedan-chair is retained only for the conveyance of invalids. The social amusements of the theatre or concert-room, are probably not so well attended as they were when the town was much smaller; and the oratorios triennially performed for the benefit of the Infirmary, have latterly scarcely paid their expenses. In fact, as the comforts of the domestic circle increase, the recreations that were formerly sought for from public society every where diminish. There are now no public walks, such as Darley Grove and the Holmes afforded the inhabitants of the borough formerly; and bowling-greens, the constant evening amusement of respectable tradesmen during the greater portion of the last century, are now but little encouraged. Scientific lectures succeed best when delivered at the Mechanics' Institution, and without supposing that the higher classes of society do not make use of the extensive means in their power of privately acquiring knowledge more perfectly in their libraries, we see in the open manner in which the humble classes come to the fountains of instruction, a strong proof of the enlargement of mind among the manufacturing operatives, and the handicraftsmen of the rising generation. The literary and philosophical institutions will be described under their proper appellatives, but we cannot here omit to mention as an eminent proof of the improving taste displayed to the honour of the borough, the Picture Gallery of Joseph Strutt, esq. which comprises many of the best paintings of ancient and modern times, and to which visitants obtain access with a facility worthy of the spirited liberality of the amiable and intelligent proprietor.

The borough of Derby is divided into five parishes, named, St. Alkmund's, St. Michael's, All Saints', St. Werburgh's, and St. Peter's, to whom the churches are respectively dedicated. St. Alkmund's parish includes the chapelries of Darley Abbey, Little Eaton and Quorndon, and the township of Little Chester; St. Michael's includes the parochial chapelry of Alvaston; and St. Peter's includes the parochial chapelries of Boulton, Normanton, and the hamlet of Litchurch, and St. Werburgh's, the parochial chapelry of Osmaston.

The following table gives the enumeration, with the returns of the number of inhabitants in 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831, the acreage and estimated annual value of the lands, messuages and other buildings in each parish, chapelry or township.

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BOROUGH OF DERBY.	POPULATION.						Acreage.			Estimated Annual Rental.		
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821. Persons.	Houses.	1831. Families.	Persons.						
St. Alkmund's Parish	2002	2516	3462	1234	1311	6004	649	0	0	18450	0	0
Darley Abbey Chap.	615	796	841	192	186	680	321	2	0	1934	11	4
Little Eaton Chapelry	395	429	547	132	133	610	555	0	0	1065	10	0
Little Chester Towns.	181	173	177	46	46	191	456	0	0	950	1	0
Quorndon Chapelry	337	427	458	91	104	487	700	0	0	1141	5	0
St. Michael's Parish	771	815	925	176	182	774				5000	0	0
Alvaston Chapelry...	303	311	379	91	97	439	1284	0	0	3648	5	6
All Saints' Parish ...	2862	3211	3745	749	771	3776	15	0	0	10754	6	0
St. Werburgh's Par.	2966	3805	5317	1315	1361	6369	664	2	20	17221	3	0
Osmaston	108	116	168	38	39	175	742	3	24	2286	8	0
St. Peter's Parish ...	2231	2696	3074	1368	1416	6701	174	3	31	14640	0	0
*Boulton	114	112	159	29	29	172	811	0	0			
Litchurch Township	35	52	93	104	104	516	701	2	31	2329	6	8
Normanton Chapelry	214	230	294	61	61	290	1328	2	27	2300	2	6
	13154	15719	21439	5129	5670	27190	6849	3	15	77754	11	0

The borough of Derby contained in 1377, lay persons above 14 years of age, exclusive of paupers, 1040. In 1712 the number of inhabitants was supposed to be about 4000; in 1788, there were 1637 houses and 8563 inhabitants; in 1801, 10,828; in 1811, 13,043; in 1821, 17,423; and in June, 1831, 23,627 inhabitants.

When the last census was taken, there were in the parish of St. Alkmund 31 houses building and 58 uninhabited. Of the families, 11 were employed in agriculture, 1016 in trade and manufacture, and 314 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 1369 males above 20 years of age, 24 were employed in agriculture, 304 in manufacture, 647 in retail trade, 109 professional men, clergy, capitalists, &c. 199 labourers connected with trade, &c. 72 superannuated tradesmen, &c. and 14 servants. There were 181 female servants.

St. Alkmund's parish is bounded on the west by St. Werburgh's parish and Markeaton township; on the north by the chapelry of Allestree and the parish of Duffield; on the east by Chaddesden and Breadsall; and on the south by St. Michael and All Saints' parishes. It contains 649 acres of excellent land, watered by the Derwent, which let at from 40*s.* to £5. per acre, and small quantities occupied as gardens, let for £10. per acre, besides the land occupied by the buildings. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £18450. The average of nine years' parochial expenses, including Darley Abbey, is £1423. 1*s.* 9*d.* The church rates have latterly been about £200. a year.

This parish is divided among the undernamed proprietors:

Abbott William
Adcock William
Alsop T. Devisees or Representatives of
Auckland John
Ault William
Ault James
Bailey John
Bainbrigge Joseph, esq.
Bainbrigge T. P. esq.
Baker Richard
Balguy B. T. esq.
Bannister William
Baptist Chapel, Trustees of
Barnett George
Barton Martha
Basford George
Beard James
Beighton John
Benfield Thomas
Bennett Joseph
Bingham Thomas
Birchall Minshull
Birkin Elizabeth
Blood John
Bloor Joseph
Bloor Robert
Boam Henry
Bowmer Robert
Bradbury Joseph
Breary Mrs.
Bridgart Robert
Bridgett Thomas
Bridgford John
Bromley William
Brown ——
Brown Richard, esq.
Buckston John, esq.
Bullock James
Bulmer James
Burley John
Buswell John
Butterworth G. Devisees or Representatives of
Buxton Thomas
Calvert Edward
Catholic Chapel, Trustees of
Challinor William
Chell John
Chell Thomas
Chester Place Building Club
Chester Building Society
Clarke Joseph
Clarke N. G. esq.
Clarke James
Clarke John
Clarke Rev. John
Clarke late Thomas, Devisees of
Cockayne Jesse
Cockayne Miss
Cockayne John
Coke late D. P. esq. Devisees of
Cooper Thomas
Cooper John
Cooper Hannah
Columbell William
Columbell John
Cope James
Copestake William
Corporation of Derby
Coulson George, Assignees of
Coulson Nathaniel
County of Derby
Cox Henry, esq.
Cox Roger, esq.
Cox Thomas, esq.
Coxon Mrs.
Crooks John
Cubley William
Curzon John, esq.
Dalton Richard
Darwin-Street Building Society, Trustees of
Darwin Close Building Club
Dawson Gregory
Dawson Edward, esq.
Derby Canal Company
Dodson Richard
Draper Mrs.
Duesbury Miss
Duke-Street Building Club
Easom Mrs.

* Boulton is valued with Alvaston, being in the same constablewick.

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Eaton Charles
Eaton Thomas
Eaton John
Edwards William
England George
Etwall and Repton Corporation
Evans Samuel, esq.
Eyre Beebe
Falkner Edward
Faulkner Ralph
Faulkner John
Fido John, sen.
Fields Thomas
Fisher Jonathan
Fletcher William Vickers
Flewker John
Ford William
Ford Sarah
Forrester Mrs.
Fox Joseph
Fox James
Friends' Meeting House, Trustees of
Frost Ralph
Frost William
Gamble Stephen
Gase S.
Gaskill Samuel
Gibson William
Gilbert Jonathan
Gisborne Rev. Thomas
Glover Thomas
Goodall John
Goodwin Thomas
Gouldin Thomas
Gouldin James
Green Edward
Green and Coulbourn
Green Mrs.
Haden Thomas
Hadley Mrs.
Hall Mrs.
Hall John
Hallam Michael
Hand Timothy
Handford Joseph
Hanson Joseph
Harlow Samuel
Harpur William
Harrison John
Harrison Mrs.
Harrison ——
Hartley James
Harvey William
Harvey Thomas
Hatrell late Mrs. Devisees of
Haslam John
Haworth George
Hayter John
Haynes John
Haynes Thomas
Heacock John, esq.
Heathley Samuel
Hendley James
Hewitt Thomas
Hewitt Benjamin
Hill James
Hill John, jun.
Hill John, esq.
Hitchcock Richard
Hodgson William
Holden Robert, esq.
Holden James
Holland William
Holmes Joseph
Holmes John
Holmes William
Holworthy J. esq.
Hope Rev. Charles Stead
Hope William
Hornshaw John
Horrocks John
Horsley William
Horsley Nathaniel
Hood George
Howard Rev. J. G.
Hughes John
Humpstone Joseph
Hutchinson John
Husband William
Jessop Francis
Johnson Anthony
Johnson William
Jolley William
Keetley Jonathan Warren
Ditto, Trustee of the Old Bath-Street Club
Ditto, Trustee for Darwin Terrace Club
Keeton Thomas
Kinsey James
Kirkland Joseph
Lee Rebeckah
Leech Robert
Liversage Charity, Trustees of
Lockett William J. esq.
Longdon William
Longdon Mrs.
Lord Joseph
Macconnell Richard
Mansfield Thomas
Marcroft Mrs.
Markes Charles
Marshall Charles
Mason and Co.
Mawe Mrs.
Meakin James
Mellor Thomas, esq.
Merry John
Methodist Society, Trustees of
Moody George
Mooney Pierce
Moore John
Moore Mrs.
Mordick Charles
Mosley William
Mosedale William
Mosedale Joseph
Mountford Thomas
Mousley W. E. esq.
Mozley Henry, esq. and Sons
Mundy Francis, esq.
Needle George
Newham William
New Bath-Street Building Club
Newton William, esq.
Newton John
Nicholson Robt. Dooley
Nun's Building Club, Proprietors of
Nutt William Jerram
Oakes James, esq.
Old Bath-Street Building Club
Orme Thomas
Osbiston Samuel
Overseers of St. Peter's Parish
Parr Joseph
Peach and Co.
Pedley William
Peet James
Peirce James
Pike Washington
Pike Wilberforce
Pike Rev. J. G.
Plews Edward
Pool Hugh
Poyser Samuel
Prestbury William
Pymm James
Pymm Joseph
Rateliff Thomas
Redfern Joseph
Rickards Mrs.
Richardson Thomas
River-Street Building Club
Robinson John
Roe Richard
Sadler late James
Saint John
Salisbury J.
Salt Mrs.
Sandars John
Sandars Joseph
Seale Robert
Seale Rev. ——
Searl William
Shaw William
Shaw Francis
Shaw William
Shelley Richard
Shepherd John, Trustee for Bath-Street Club
Sherwin Samuel
Simpson J. B. esq.
Simpson Joseph
Simpson William
Smith Charles
Smith Bishop
Smith Rev. W.
Smith Edward
Smith William
Soar Thomas
Sowter William
Sparkes William
Spencer Thomas
Spencer William George
Spencer John
Steeples Mr.
Stone Charles
Steer Samuel
Stevenson Rev. Mr.
Stone Samuel
Street Alexander
Street John
Strelley Richard
Strutt Edward, esq. M.P.
Strutt Joseph, esq.
Swinburne Mrs.
Swinnerton Stephen
Swinnerton Mrs.
Sykes Rev. Joseph
Symons Francis
Tatlow Mrs.
Tatlow Thomas
Taylor George
Thawley Robert
Thomason Francis
Thomason James
Thorpe Samuel
Tipper Benjamin
Tomlinson Sampson
Tomlinson Samuel
Trafford Thomas
Tunaley Thomas
Turner William
Unwin Rev. Edward
Vessey Mrs.
Wakefield Rev. John
Walkadine David
Walters John
Wallis John, Devisees or Representatives of
Walthall Peter
Walton Samuel
Ward George
Ward ——, Eagle-street
Ward Rev. Richard Rowland
Watson late Mrs.
Watnall School, Trustees of
Watson Joseph
Watts Mrs.
Watts Mrs. Representatives or Devisees of
Weare William
Weatherhead, Glover and Co.
Webster Thomas, Devisees of
Welch Henry
Werburgh St. Overseers of
Wheeldon William
Wheeldon Samuel
Wheeldon Mrs. non-res.
Wheeldon John
Wheeldon William
Wheeldon John
White William
White William Morledge
Whitehead Edward
Whitehead Mrs.
Whyman William
Wilkins George
Williamson John
Williamson Mrs.
Wilson Mrs.
Wilson Joseph
Winrow Gregory
Wolley Wm. non-res.
Wood Thomas
Wood John
Wood Richard
Wragg late Mrs.
Yeamans Samuel
Yeamans Charles

Streets.

Streets, &c.	*Houses*
Bath-street	38
Brook-street, part of Bridge-gate and courts	128
Bridge-street and courts	158
Chapel-street	12
Charles-street	10
Cherry-street	8
Chester road	16
Chester place	31
City-row and courts	56
Darley lane	23
Darwin terrace	9
Duffield road	8
Duke-street	15
Erasmus-street	44
Exeter-place	10
Ford-street	37
Goodwin-street and courts	54
Green-street, part of Island-place	31
Kedleston road	6
King-street and courts	49
Lodge lane	15
Navigation-row and courts	44

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Streets, &c.	*Houses*
North Parade	19
Nottingham road	16
Nuns' street, part of	77
Orchard-street and courts	26
Parker-street and courts	57
Plumtree place	11
Queen-street, part of	—
River-street	30
St. Alkmund's church yard	24
St. Helen's-street and courts	48
St. Mary's place	15
Upper Brook-street	22
Willow-row and courts, part of	148

In St. Michael's parish there were in June, 1831, 13 houses uninhabited. Of the families none were employed in agriculture, 57 were employed in trade and manufacture, and 125 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the males above 20 years of age, 55 were employed in retail trade and handicraft, 100 labourers (not agricultural) 7 clerks, professional men or capitalists, 3 servants, 33 superannuated tradesmen, &c. There were 28 female servants. There is no land belonging to this parish but what the buildings stand upon, with the exception of a few gardens. It is chiefly bounded by St. Alkmund's parish north, and All Saints' parish south. There are but few streets in this parish. It includes the west side of the Iron-gate, from the Talbot Inn to Critchley's, and the greater part of the Old George Inn yard in the Sadler-gate; both sides of the Queen-street to the post-office; the left hand side of Full-street to the Silk Mill lane, including the silk and corn mills; St. Michael's lane, and Walker lane on one side as far as the Hen and Chickens public house, and on the other to the premises of Samuel Evans, esq. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £3000. The average of nine years' parochial expenses is £358. 14*s.*

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:

Bailey Thomas
Barber John, esq.
Bassano Mary
Bassano H. B.
Bostock ——
Bradley Joseph, non-res.
Branton Thomas
Brown Mrs.
Buxton Mrs.
Clarke Mrs.
Cockayne James
Corporation of Derby
Critchley Mrs.
Curzon John, esq.
Dallison ——
Dawson Gregory
Docker Henry
Denstone James, non-resident
Eggleston Matthias
Evans Samuel, esq.
Evans William, esq. M.P.
Evans Miss
Fletcher Wm. Vickers
Flint Cornelius
Ford Mr. non-res.
Frost Ralph
Garton John, non-res.
Gillam William
Gregory Thomas
Grey John
Haden Thomas, esq.
Harrison Mrs.
Harrison John
Johnson William
King Sampson
Kinsey Francis
Longdon Henry
Longdon Henry, jun.
Mason Thomas
Moorley Joseph
Moseley W. W.
Newham William
Palmer Mrs.
Palmer John
Philips Mrs.
Pitman Joseph
Pymm James
Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord
Smith Henry
Smithers Mrs.
Sowter George
Storer John
Strong William
Symons Samuel
Tunnicliff Joseph
Turner William
Walker David
Ward Robert
Webster George
Welsh Henry
Wheeldon Samuel
Wheeldon ——
Wilder Samuel
Whitton late Richard, Devisees of

Streets.

Streets, &c.	*Houses*
Full-street, part of	—
Irongate, part of	—
Queen-street and courts	78
Sadler-gate, part of	—
St. Michael's lane and courts	40
St. Michael's church-yard	2
Silk Mill lane	5
Walker lane and courts	127

In All Saints' parish there were, in June, 1831, one house building and 56 uninhabited. Of the families, 508 were employed in trade and 249 were not employed in trade. Of the 902 males above 20 years of age, 10 were employed in agriculture, 611 in retail trade and handicraft, 71 in wholesale trade and professions, 149 as labourers, 34 superannuated tradesmen, &c. This parish contains the Holmes, of about 15 acres, besides the land occupied by the buildings. It is bounded by the Derwent east; St. Peter's parish south; St. Werburgh's parish west, and St. Michael's parish north. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £10754. 6*s.* The average of five years' parochial expenses is £1381. 13*s.* 6*d.*

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:

Adcock William
Ashmole Richard
Assembly Room, Trustees of
Bagaley ——, non-res.
Bakewell Harriett
Baker John
Bakersby Mrs.
Balguy B. T. esq.
Bancroft Miss
Barker William
Barnet George
Barton William
Battele R. D.
Bennett Robert
Bennett John
Bentley ——, non-res.
Bligh Rev. James
Bostock Thomas
Bowler Joseph, sen.

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Bowler Joseph, jun.
Bradbury John
Brierly Mrs.
Breary Thomas
Brentnall Charles
Brewer Mrs.
Bridgett Joseph
Bromley Robert
Brookhouse John
Brockhouse Thomas
Burley Mrs.
Buxton Mrs.
Campion John
Canal Company
Chamberlayne Thomas, esq.
Chatterton John, esq.
Chequer Club, Trustees of
Clarke Mrs.
Clarke John
Clavey Philip
Clay Miss
Clews Miss
Cock Joseph, lessee
Cockayne William
Cockayne Caleb
Cook Mrs.
Coke late D. P. esq. Devisees of
Cooper Joseph
Cooper Thomas
Cooper John
Copestake William
Copestick James
Corden Mr.
Corporation of Derby
Corporation of Etwall and Repton
Cox George, esq.
Cox Henry, esq.
Cox Thomas, esq.
Cox Roger, esq.
Crompton Mrs.
Crompton John Bell, esq.
Curzon John, esq.
Darby Thomas
Davenport Mrs.
Denby Miss
Denston Joshua
Derby Canal Company
Drewry John, esq.
Edwards William
Evans Samuel, esq.
Evans Walter, esq.
Evans William, esq. M. P.
Eyre Thomas
Eyre Mrs.
Fletcher Wm. Vickers
Foster Mrs.
Gadsby Thomas
Gadsby John
Gadsby Mrs.
Gamble Stephen
Gamble and Bridgen
Gascoyne Joseph
Gillam William
Goodale John
Gregory Mrs.
Gresley ——, non-res.
Hadley Mrs.
Hall Miss
Hall and Goodwin
Hall Mrs.
Hallam Michael
Handford Joseph
Hardy Anne
Harrison William
Harrison Mrs.
Harrison John, esq.
Harrison Thomas
Haywood James
Hatrell late Mrs. Devisees of
Hemmingway Joseph
Henchley Samuel
Herriek ——, non-res.
Hewitt Mrs.
Hewitt Thomas
Hewitt Thomas, jun.
Hill William
Hind and Cooper
Hoare John
Hodgkinson Thomas
Holland Richard
Holliwell John
Holloway James
Holmes Joseph
Hood George
Hope Rev. Charles Stead Vicar of All Saints
Horrocks John
Horsley Charles
Hospital, Trustees of Hughes George
Irving John, sen.
Jessop Francis, esq.
Johnson William
Jones Richard
Keeling Richard
Kent Mrs.
Lakin Charles
Leaper Richard, esq.
Lees Alfred
Leeson William, St. Peter's-street
Liversage Charity, Trustees of
Longdon Henry
Longdon Mrs.
Lovatt James
Lowndes Mrs.
Lowe ——
Manley Mr.
Manlove late Mrs. Devisees or Representatives of
Mansfield Mrs.
Mason Joseph
Mason Mrs.
Massey Edward Mawe
Matchitt John
Mawe Thomas
Merry John
Mills James
Moore Mrs.
Morley William
Morley John
Mosedale William
Mousley W. E. esq.
Newham William
North John
Norton ——
Oliver Thomas
Ordish Ralph
Orton William, Devisees of
Owen William
Parker William
Parkes Michael
Parr Mrs.
Parrott Francis William
Peach Rev. Henry
Pegg Charles
Pemberton Richard
Phillips Francis
Pickering William
Plews Edward
Pool Hugh
Potts Ann
Poulson Edward
Preston Mrs.
Radford Thomas
Radford Robert
Radford Henry
Richardson George
Richardson Miss
Rickards George
Richards William
Robinson Samuel
Rowbottom George
Sadler Mrs.
Sale William, non-res.
Salisbury John
Salisbury Henry
Sanders Joseph
Sanders John
Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord
Sharpe Luke
Shaw Francis
Simpson James B. esq.
Smith Samuel, esq.
Smith Charles
Smith ——, cooper
Sowter George
Stanesby James
Stanley Thomas
Stenson William
Stenson Thomas
Stenson George
Steveuson Rev. ——
Storer Thomas
Storer James
Stratford Mrs.
Strong Sampson
Strong Benjamin
Strong Thomas
Strutt Messrs.
Strutt Edward, esq. M. P.
Styles John
Styles William
Swanwick John Thomas
Swinburne Mrs.
Tabberer Alexander
Thompson Richard
Thompson Mrs.
Tooby Samuel
Topham Thomas
Towle Thomas
Tunaley Thomas, sen.
Tunaley Thomas, jun.
Tunaley Mrs.
Tunaley T. S.
Turner William
Union Club, Trustees of
Upton Mrs.
Walker Joshua and Co.
Wallis George
Walton Thomas
Walton Mrs.
Ward Robert
Watson Job
Webster Mrs.
Webster John
Welch Henry
Wheatcroft William
Wheeldon William
Whitehurst John
Whiteman Mrs.
Willder Samuel
Williamson John
Wood John
Wood Richard
Wright Mrs.
Wright John
Wright Thomas
Wright Joseph
Yeamans Thomas
Yeamans George
Yeamans Mrs.
Yeamans Samuel
Yeamans Joseph
Yeamens William

Streets.

Streets, &c.	*Houses*
Amen alley	7
Bold lane and courts	68
Brook-street, part of	
Cockpit-hill and courts	57
Corn-market, part of	
Derwent-street	11
Full-street, great part of, and courts	71
Green-street and courts, part of	57
Irongate, great part of, and courts	58
Jury-street	11
Market-place	32
Morkidge and courts	99
Nuns'-street, part of	
Rotton-row	14
St. James's lane and courts	36
St. Mary's-gate and courts	66
Sadler-gate, great part of, and courts	120
Tenant-street	18
Walker lane, part of	
Wright-street and courts	15

In St. Werburgh's parish there were, in June, 1831, two houses building and 89 uninhabited. Of the families, 25 were employed in agriculture, 927 in trade, manufacture and handicraft, and 409 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 1587 males above 20 years of age, 81 were employed in agriculture, 5 of whom are occupiers of land employing labourers and 12 who do not employ labourers, 370 in

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manufacture or in making manufacturing machinery, 665 in retail trade or handicraft, 135 wholesale merchants, capitalists, clerks and professional men, 267 labourers not agricultural, 23 servants above 20 and 14 under 20, 46 superannuated tradesmen, &c. There are five colour manufacturers, one hundred and seventy-three framework-knitters, eighty-one silk manufacturers, eight machine makers, nine brush makers, one wire drawer, two manufacturers of gypsum ornaments, sixty tape manufacturers, eleven bobbin-net manufacturers, one woolcomber, one needle, one pipe, four nail and two china makers, one jeweller, and ten cotton manufacturers. There were twenty-three males and thirteen females in the poor house; one hundred and sixteen males and ten females in the county jail, and eighteen males and three females in the borough jail. There were two hundred and forty-eight female servants.

This parish is bounded by the parishes of St. Peter's, All Saints' and St. Alkmund's east; the chapelry of Normanton, in St. Peter's, south; and Markeaton and Littleover west and south-west. It contains 664 *a.* 2 *r.* 30 *p.* of good land, watered by two small rivulets, partly consisting of a strong clay (which furnishes excellent bricks) and loam; let at various sums from £2. to £5. per acre, besides the land occupied by the buildings. The estimated annual value of all the land and buildings is £17521. 3*s.* The average of eleven years' parochial expenses is £2715. 18*s.* 3*d.*

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:

Abbott William
Auckland Bilberry
Adin John
Ambrose David
Ashworth Mrs.
Bateman Sir Hugh, Trustees of
Bacon James
Bagley John
Baker John
Baker William
Bancroft William
Baptist Chapel, Trustees of
Barker John, sen.
Barlow Matthew
Barton Mrs.
Barton William
Bassano Henry
Battelle Thomas
Bell or National School, Trustees of
Bennet Miss
Bennet Paul
Bent Thomas, esq. M. D.
Bingham Miss
Blood Mrs.
Bloor Joseph
Boam Daniel
Boden Thomas
Boden Richard
Botham Robert
Botham Thomas
Bradbury William
Braine Richard
Brazen Nose College, Trustees of
Brearey Thomas
Bretnall Charles
Bridgart John
Bridgart George
Bridgen Thomas Buckley
Briggs Thomas
Brindley Mrs.
Bromley Mrs.
Brookhouse John
Browne William
Browne Henry, Devisees of
Brownsword Thomas
Buckston Rev. German, non-resident
Bull John
Bull George
Busher Mrs.
Buxton Anthony
Campion George
Cash Samuel
Chaplin Mrs.
Chapman Henry
Chatterton John
Chell Thomas
Chell John
Clarke Mrs.
Clay Miss
Cockayne Thomas
Cockayne Edward
Cock John Henry
Collumbell Thomas
Cooper Thomas
Cooper and Hind
Cooper Mrs.
Corporation of Derby
County of Derby
Cowlishaw Thomas
Cox John
Cox Thomas, esq.
Crayne late Mrs. Devisees of
Crompton John Bell, esq.
Crompton John, esq.
Cross Thomas
Dageley ——
Dalby Captain
Dancells ——
Dean ——
Denston James
Denston and Holden's Assignees
Dodson Richard
Draper Thomas
Draper Mrs.
Drewry John, esq.
Eaton Charles
Eaton Thomas
Edge ——
Emery Mrs.
Evans E.
Eyre Thomas
Fallowes Mrs.
Fearn Richard
Featherstone Charles
Fisher ——
Flewker John, esq.
Ford Thomas
Ford James
Foster Joseph
Foster James
Ford Mrs.
Fowers Mrs.
Fowler Mrs.
Frost James
Frost Ralph
Frost Mrs.
Fox Edward
Fox Francis, esq. M. D.
Fox Samuel, esq. sen.
Fox Samuel, esq. jun.
Fox Douglas
Gadsby Edward
Gadsby Thomas
Gadsby John
Gamble John
Gamble Matthew
Gawthorne Rev. James
Gas Company
Gascoyne Joseph
Gell Rev. Philip
German George
Gilbert Edward
Gilbert Samuel Richardson
Gisborne John
Gisborne Thomas, esq.
Gladwin George
Godwin Mrs.
Goodale Mrs.
Goodwin Miss
Green John
Hackett John
Hall John
Hall Mrs.
Hall Richard
Handford Joseph
Hardcastle Mrs.
Harding Thomas
Harpur William
Harpur John
Harper Joseph
Harris George
Harrison late R.
Harrison John, esq.
Harrison Mrs.
Harrison William
Hartwell Thomas
Harvey Thomas
Hazard Mrs.
Heathcote William
Heathcote Miss
Henley Mrs.
Hill John
Hind Thomas
Hoare John
Holbrooke Mrs.
Holland John
Hollins John
Holloway Thomas
Holmes and Co.
Holmes ——
Hood George
Hope Rev. Charles Stead
Horrocks John
Horsley William
Humphries Richard
Humpston Joseph
Hurt late Mrs.
Hutchinson William
Jackmund Charles
Jackson Charles
Jankinson Charles
Jessop Francis, esq.
Johnson Thomas
Johnson Joseph
Kensington Building Club
Kent James
Killer Robert William
King Sampson
Kinsey James
Knight Joseph
Lakin Charles
Lander Thomas
Lane William
Large's Hospital, Trustees of
Leaper Richard, esq.
Lindley ——
Lockett W. J. esq.
Locker John
Lomas Ralph
Lomas Thomas, of Belper
Longdon Robert
Lovatt James
Lowe Charles Matthew, esq.
Lowe Alfred
Lowe Edward
Mackenzie Henry
Manlove late Mrs.
Marples Matthew, of Repton
Mart ——
Maskery Mrs.
Mason Joseph
Mc Kenzie James
Meakin James
Mellor Thomas, esq.

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Meynell Godfrey, esq.
Mickland ——
Middleton Miss
Middleton William
Moffatt John
Moore Ambrose
Moore Thomas, Assignees of
Moore John
Moorley Joseph
Morley William
Morris ——, esq.
Morris Mrs.
Mosedale William
Moss John
Mousley W. E. esq.
Morley Henry, esq.
Morris and Fisher
Mundy Francis, esq.
Neal Joseph
Needham William
Newton Miss
Newton Henry
Ogden Francis
Oliver Thomas
Orme Thomas
Orme Richard
Orton William
Osborne Joseph
Page John
Parker John, jun.
Parker Thomas
Parkes Marmaduke
Parr Mrs.
Peach Rev. Henry
Peat Mrs.
Pegg and Walker
Pemberton George
Philips Richard
Pickering William
Pickering Benjamin
Pickering Rev. George
Pickford Rev. Joseph
Pike William
Pike Walter
Pike Isaac
Pilkington Henry, esq.
Pilkington Thomas
Pimm James
Pimm Timothy
Pitman Miss, lessee
Pitman Walter Joseph
Poole Hugh
Poole John
Porter S. esq.
Potter Samuel
Potter George
Potter William, non-res.
Potts Thomas
Potts Widow
Poyser Rebeckah
Pratt ——
Radford Robert
Radford Mrs.
Ramsell Thomas
Redfearn Richard
Rice Benjamin
Richardson William
Richardson Thomas
Richardson Miss
Robinson Edward
Robinson Thomas
Rowe William
Ryde Miss
Sandars John
Sandars Joseph
Searl William
Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord
Sharp Benjamin
Sharp Luke
Shaw William
Shaw William, jun.
Sherwin Thomas
Sherwin and Kinsey
Sherwin Samuel
Shipley James
Shipley William
Sidebottom Joseph
Simpson Rev. Robert
Simpson Mrs.
Slater Robert Gillam
Slater Joshua
Slater Mrs.
Smith Thomas
Smith John, esq.
Smith William
Smith Charles
Smith John
Smith George
Soar Thomas
Sowter William
Sowter Charles
Sowter John
Sowter George
Sparkes William
Sparkes William
Spencer John
Spencer late Matthew
Stables Benjamin
Stenson Joseph
Stevenson Richard
Stevenson William
Storer Thomas
Suddall William
Swinburne Mrs.
Swindell Francis
Taft Thomas
Tatam Henry
Taylor Thomas
Taylor Mrs.
Thompson Thomas
Tomlinson Thomas
Tomlinson ——, non-resident
Toone Miss
Trowell Mrs.
Tunaley Mrs.
Tunaley Thomas, jun.
Tunnicliff George
Turner Mrs.
Turner William
Twigge William
Udall Mrs.
Unwin Rev. Edward, Vicar of St. Werburgh
Upton Mrs.
Wagstaff ——
Walker Joseph and Co.
Ward John, esq.
Ward S.
Ward Whiteall
Ward Robert
Ward Mrs.
Ward William
Warren Humphry
Watson John
Watson Joseph
Weatherhead Mrs.
Weatherhead and Co.
Webster John
Webster William
Webster Jeremiah
Welch Henry
Wheatcroft William
Wheeldon Thomas
Wheeldon Wm. Parker
Whiston William
White late ——
Wickham Thomas
Wilkes Gilbert
Williamson Mrs.
Wilson William
Wilson Macklin, esq.
Wilson R. S.
Witton late Richard, Executors of
Wood John, Ashbourn
Wood Richard
Wood Thomas
Wightman Mrs.
Wright Miss
Wright Samuel Job
Wright Mrs.
Yeamans ——

Streets.

Streets, &c.	*Houses*
Abbey Barnes	8
Agard-street and courts	62
Ashbourn road	62
Baker's lane	14
Becket-well-lane	16
Brick-street	14
Britannia-street, Burton road	16
Brookside	23
Brook-street and courts	90
Burton road	65
Cannon-street	22
Cavendish-street	6
Cheapside	17
Cross lane and courts	31
Curzon-street	26
Damside and courts	25
Drury-lane	9
Friar-gate	137
Ford-street and courts	49
George-street	12
Green lane, part of	
Green-street and courts	37
Haarlem-street	32
High-street	32
Kensington-street and courts	65
Large's street	7
Manchester terrace	—
Markeaton-street	22
Mill-street	12
New-street	
Normanton road	44
Nun's-street, part of	
Sadler-gate, part of	
St. Werburgh's church-yard	8
Searl-street and courts	32
Short-street and courts	19
South-street and court	29
Summer-hill	18
Talbot-street	40
Union buildings	27
Upper Brook-street and courts	24
Uttoxeter road	33
Wardwick and courts	35
Waterloo-street	31
Waterloo place	28
Welch's buildings	49

In St. Peter's parish there were, in June, 1831, 10 houses building and 117 uninhabited. Of the families, 17 were employed in agriculture, 1160 in trade, manufacture and handicraft, and 239 not included in the two preceding classes. Of the 1605 males above 20 years of age, 25 were employed in agriculture, 97 in manufactures or in making manufacturing machinery, 927 in retail trade or handicraft, 105 wholesale merchants, capitalists, clerks, professional or other educated men, 450 labourers (not agricultural) 101 retired and superannuated tradesmen, &c. 13 servants above 20 years old and 10 under twenty. There were 158 female servants.

This parish is bounded by the parishes of All Saints' and St. Werburgh's north and west; the chapelries of Alvaston and Normanton, and the township of Litchurch south. It contains 179 acres of excellent meadow and garden land besides the land occupied by the buildings, which let at from £3. to £10. per acre. The estimated

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annual value of all the land and buildings is £14640. The average of seven years' parochial expenses is £1196. 12*s.* 3*d.*

This parish is divided among the following proprietors:

Abbott William
Allen Richard
Allsopp Mrs.
Allsopp Samuel
Ancell William
Appleby John
Ashby Thomas
Bacon Thomas
Baker Joseph
Baker John
Balguy Bryan Thomas, esq.
Bamford William
Baptist Chapel, Trustees of
Barker John, jun.
Barrow John, non-resident
Barrow Thomas, non-resident
Bates Henry
Barton William
Beard John, non-resident
Berry John
Bligh Rev. J.
Blood Miss
Bloor Mrs.
Bloor Robert
Blundstone William
Boam Thomas
Boden and Morley
Boden Richard
Boden John, esq.
Bonam William
Borough Thomas, esq.
Bostock Mrs.
Bradbury John
Breary Thomas
Bridgart George
Brierley Joel
Brierley Thomas
Briggs Walter
Briggs Joseph
Briggs Thomas
Brocksop John
Bromley Mrs.
Bromley Robert
Bromley William
Brookfield John
Brookhouse Joseph
Brookhouse John
Brookhouse Miss
Brown William
Brownsword Peter
Buckley Charles
Bull John
Bulmer James
Bunting Mrs.
Buxton Mrs.
Byng John
Campion Thomas
Campion William
Cantrill John
Cash Samuel
Chadfield Joseph
Chadwick Samuel
Cheetham Benjamin
Cholerton Francis
Clarke James
Clay Miss
Cockayne John
Clifford Samuel, non-resident
Collumbell William
Cooper Thomas
Cooper William
Cooper Miss
Cooper John
Cooper William, non-resident
Cooper Thomas, Brook-street
Cooper Joseph
Cooke John
Corden John
Corden Mrs.
Corporation of Derby
Coupland John
Cox John, Devisees of
Cox Thomas, esq.
Cox Henry, esq.
Critchley Miss
Curzon John, esq.
Dagley Thomas
Dakin Joseph
Dallison William, sen.
Dallison William, jun.
Darby Thomas
Dawson Thomas
Dawson Miss
Dean Thomas
Denston Charles, Devisees of
Derby Canal Company
Dexter Miss
Docker Henry
Dolman Joseph
Dudley Mrs.
Duesbury Francis
Duke Mrs.
Duke William
Dyche Robert
Dyche Samuel
Dyche Joseph
Eaton late Thomas, Executors of
Eaton Richard
Eaton Mrs.
Edge John, non-resident
Ellis John
Endsor Thomas
Etches Charles
Evans Walter, esq.
Evans Thomas
Evans Samuel, esq.
Eyre Thomas
Farrow Samuel, non-resident
Flack Mrs.
Flewker John, sen.
Flewker John, jun.
Flint Cornelius
Ford Mrs.
Forester R. F. esq.
Fowers late Thomas, Executors of
Fox Edward
Fox Samuel, jun.
Fox William
Freckleton John
Friche George
Frost James
Gadsby Thomas
Gadsby Edward
Gadsby William
Gamble William
Gamble Matthew
Gamble John
Gas Company
Gascoyne Joseph
Gaskell Peter
Gaskill Samuel
Gibson William
Gibson Thomas
Gillam William
Gladwin Thomas
Glew Joseph
Glover Thomas
Goodwin Thomas
Goodwin William
Goodwin Francis
Grayson Thomas, Devisees of
Greatorex William
Gregory John
Gregory John, jun.
Gribble Samuel
Grove Place Club
Grove Street Club
Hackett Thomas
Hall Richard
Hall John
Hall Henry
Hall George
Handford Joseph
Harrison Mrs.
Harrison William
Harrison Samuel
Haslam John
Harwood Thomas
Hawkins Thomas
Hawksworth Samuel
Haynes Jane
Hayne Thomas, sen.
Hayne Thomas, jun.
Haywood James
Hazard Mrs.
Heacock John
Healey Christopher
Heathcote William
Heathcote Joseph
Heppell Thomas
Hewitt Thomas
Hinckley ——, non-res.
Holbrook Charles
Holden ——
Hollingworth James
Holmes Charles
Hope Robert, esq.
Horsley William
Hough James
Hubbald George
Hudson Charles
Hughes John
Hulland Mrs.
Humber Richard
Humphreys Richard
Humpstone Joseph
Hunt Joseph
Hurst Mrs.
Husband William
Infirmary, Governors of
Jackson ——
Johnson Samuel
Johnson William
Johnson John
Jolliffe Simeon
Keeling John
Key Samuel, non-res.
Kimberlain Thomas
King Charles
Lackington James
Lamb George
Lancashire ——
Leacroft R. B. esq.
Liversage Charity, Trustees of
Lowe Matthew Charles, esq.
Lowndes Mrs.
Mac'Connell Thomas
Macconnell Richard
Mackenzie Henry
Mansfield Isaac
Mansfield Mrs.
Marshall Isaac, non-res.
Massey Sampson, non-resident
Massey John
Mason John
Meakin Benjamin
Mellor Mrs.
Milward William, sen.
Milward William, jun.
Moffatt John
Monk ——
Moore Ambrose and Co.
Moore Mrs.
Moore Henry, esq.
Moore Henry, Artist
Moore Walter, Assignees of
Moorley Joseph
Morley Thomas
Morley William
Morley Samuel
Morley ——, non-res.
Moseley Robert
Moss John, esq.
Moss Henry
Mouseley W. E. esq.
Myecock ——
Natt Joseph
Neal John
Neill Richard
Newton Henry
Normanton Road Building Club
Norton John
Oakes James, esq.
Ordish Noah
Orton James, non-res.
Orton William, Devisees of
Page John
Page Benjamin
Parker Richard
Parr Miss
Parr Mrs.
Payne ——
Peach John, non-res.
Pegge Thomas, esq.
Pegge Charles
Pegge Jacob
Pemberton George
Pickford Thomas
Pike Rev. J. G. D.
Pike Walter
Pike William
Pike Isaac
Poole William
Potter Samuel
Poyser Anthony
Pratt ——
Price George
Pritchard James
Purdue Joseph
Hatcliffe Thos. Richardson
Radford John
Radford William
Radford Saml. non-res.
Ramsell William
Rawlinson Thomas, non-resident
Redfearn ——
Reeves John
Richardson William
Riding Peter
Robinson John
Robinson Edward
Rowlston Francis
Saint John
Sandars Francis
Sandars John

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Scarsdale Right Hon. Lord
Searl William
Severne Francis
Shardlow Michael
Sharpe George
Sharpe George
Shaw George
Shaw Samuel, non-res.
Shepherd John
Shephard Joseph
Shore Joseph
Sidebottom Joseph
Simmonds James
Simms William
Simpson John, gent.
Simpson Mrs.
Simpson Miss
Simpson Rev. Robert
Simpson Edward
Simpson Thomas
Simpson Isaac
Simpson George
Simpson Joseph
Simpson Samuel
Simpson Edward
Simpson John
Simpson Elizabeth
Simpson Benjamin
Sitwell E. S. Wilmot, esq.
Slater Joseph
Slater Mrs.
Slater Robert
Slater Samuel
Sleight Henry
Smedley William
Smith Joseph
Smith William
Smith Samuel
Smith Samuel and Co.
Smith Gervase
Smith Mrs.
Sowter William
Sowter George
Spencer Henry
Spencer John
Spendlove ——
Spendlove George
Sperry John
Stacy Joseph
Stenson Joseph
Stenson William
Stevenson Richard
Stevenson William
Stone ——
Stone Samuel, Assignees of
Storer John
Storer James
Street John
Strutt Messrs.
Strutt Joseph, esq.
Strutt Edward, esq. M.P.
Suddall William
Sutton James, esq.
Sutton Mrs.
Swaine John
Swedenburgian Chapel, Trustees of
Swinburne Mrs.
Symonds Mydhope
Tagg John
Tagg Joseph
Tantum Edward
Tatlow Thomas
Taylor William
Taylor Joseph
Taylor George
Taylor Thomas
Taylor Charles
Thompson Mrs.
Thompson John
Thompson Samuel
Thompson Thomas
Tomlinson Elizabeth
Trafford Thomas
Travis John, non-res.
Tringrouse John, Shardlow
Turner William
Turton George
Twigge William
Wade Robert
Wade William Robert
Wade John
Walker David
Walker Herbert
Walker late ——, Devisees of
Wallis Edward
Walters John
Ward Robert
Ward Rev. Richard Rowland
Ward Whitall
Warren William
Warren William
Warren Humphry
Waterfall ——
Waterfield Thomas, sen.
Waterfield Thomas, jun.
Watson John
Weatherhead Mrs.
Wellow Mrs.
Weston Anthony
Wheeldale John
Wheeldon Joseph
Wheeldon Thomas
Whiston William
Whiteman Joseph
White William Mordledge
Williamson William
Wilmot Street Club
Winfield Mrs.
Wilson Joshua
Winter Miss
Winter Henry
Witton Mrs.
Woollatt Joseph
Wolley Mrs.
Wood John
Woollatt John
Wyatt Joseph
Yates ——
Yeamans Thomas
Yeamans Joseph
Yeomans ——, Duffield
Young John
Young ——, non-res.

Streets.

Streets, &c.	*Houses*
Albion-street and courts	38
Albion place	32
Babington lane	4
Bag lane and courts	106
Baker's buildings	
Bloom-street and courts	32
Bradshaw-street	39
Bourne-street	12
Castle-street	58
Cockpit-hill, part of	37
Corn-market and courts	68
Devonshire-street	85
Eagle-street and courts	116
Grove-street	70
Grove terrace	—
High Park Corner	11
Hill-street and courts	55
Hope-street	20
Litchurch-street, in the township of Litchurch	67
London-street and courts	82
Morledge, part of	
Osmaston-street and courts	80
Osmaston road	40
Rivett-street	30
Sacheverell-street	20
St. James's-lane, part of	
St. Leonard's-street	60
St. Peter's church side	10
St. Peter's bridge	12
St. Peter's-street and courts	88
Siddall's lane	45
Sitwell-street	5
Thorn Tree lane	32
Traffick-street	40
Wilmot-street	30

Derby is rapidly increasing in population and improvement. The principal streets have recently been improved upon M'Adam's plan, and the footpaths are paved with stone or bricks. The houses are mostly built with red bricks which are made in the vicinity of the town. The public buildings are generally built of durable stone, procured in the county. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water from Becket's well and other springs, and by the Water Company. Many new streets have been laid out during the last quarter of a century; they are uniformly built, some on elevated and others on eligible sites, on the south, west, north and east of the town. The parishes that have most increased are St. Peter's, St. Werburgh's, and St. Alkmund's. The old town was built in an irregular manner, upon a peninsula formed by the junction of the Derwent and the Markeaton brook. From each stream the land rises to the centre and forms a ridge, upon which the churches of All Saints', St. Michael's and St. Alkmund's are built. The land rises considerably to the south beyond the Markeaton brook, upon which St. Peter's and St. George's churches are erected. On the south-west bank of the same brook St. Werburgh's and St. John's churches are built on low sites. There are but few of the ancient houses now remaining. The most ancient thoroughfares or streets are called gates, as Friar-gate, Bridge-gate, St. Mary's-gate, Iron-gate and Sadler-gate. The word gate implying in many old authors not so much the door-way or portal of any building, as the road or pathway leading to it. The principal streets or thoroughfares are the Friar-gate

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(in many parts twenty-four yards wide) Ashbourn road, Uttoxeter road, Bridge-street, Brook-street, Ford-street, St. Helen's-street, Bold-lane, St. Mary's-gate, Sadler-gate, Curzon-street, Wardwick, Brook-side, Green-lane, St. Peter's-street, Babington-lane, Burton road, Normanton-road, Osmaston road, London-street, Castle-street, Siddall's-lane, Morledge, Tenant-street, Market-place, Derwent-street, Full-street, Corn-market, Rotten-row, Iron-gate, Queen-street, King-street, Duffield road, Kedleston road, Bridge-gate, Chester road, Nottingham road, Ford-lane and Erasmus-street. The whole of the streets in each parish will be found alphabetically arranged in the lists. The various approaches to the town have undergone considerable improvements within the last five years, and those from London, Birmingham, Uttoxeter and the north are much enlarged, and in a few years Derby will have on every side excellent roads and entrances. Notwithstanding much has been done to improve the thoroughfares, we may perhaps venture to suggest a few others to the notice of the public. Two lines of road from Derby might be greatly improved and shortened. The first is the road to Burton, which, instead of going up St. Peter's-street, Babington-lane, along the Burton road and through Littleover, might run north of Littleover hill, through the vale of Bramley brook, and enter the town through Curzon-street. This line would avoid the hills and save the distance of a mile. The other is the road from Derby to Duffield. This line might run through the vale of the Derwent, following its course, or take the line already made through Little Chester and Little Eaton. The latter only requires one mile of new road to be made from Little Eaton to Duffield bridge, and it would be equally as near, and save the heavy hills at Burley and Allestree, which are on the present line. A more direct approach to the Market-place from the east or Nottingham road, is much called for to obviate the circuitous route and the dangerous turns of the present road, from St. Mary's bridge by King and Queen-streets. Another stone or chain bridge should be thrown over the Derwent, and a direct road opened at the back of Ford-street, immediately on the Nottingham and Little Chester roads, from the market-place. This new line would save a distance of nearly half a mile, and the danger of the sharp turns already alluded to. By taking down one side of the Iron-gate, where the street is so narrow, and by removing the buildings standing between the Rotton-row and the Market-place, comprising the Piazzas, Shambles and Rotton-row, the town would be much improved, the market-place enlarged and beautified, and the public benefited.

The manor or lordship of Derby is of considerable extent. It is bounded on the north by Little Chester, Darley Abbey, and Allestree; on the west, by Markeaton; on the south-west, by Mickleover and Littleover; on the south, by Normanton and Osmaston; on the south-east, by Alvaston and Boulton; and on the east by Chaddesden. It is nearly circular, the diameter being about two miles, and the land, according to the survey of Mr. Swanwick, is 1840 acres. The ground occupied by streets, or what is particularly understood by the town, occupies about 300 acres in the centre of this circle. At the time when Mr. Hutton wrote (1790) its extent was not more than a third part of its present acreage. The Corporation are the lords of the manor.

The corporation lands are enjoyed by the burgesses in common, under particular regulations. They are the Siddalls and the Old Meadows, of which the hay-grass is let on a long lease to Messrs. Cox, who are obliged to clear the land by the 25th of June; after which any burgess has a right to turn in his cattle, until the ensuing Lady-day: in the Holmes, the Chequer closes, Cowsley field and the new Pasture, the burgesses have the right of pasture throughout the year, on the payment of 26*s.* for each cow or horse. All these lay eastward of the town. Bradshaw Hayes, containing about 14 acres, to the south, was sold by the corporation about twenty-three years ago, to the Governors of the Infirmary, for £200. per acre. The Castle fields were undoubtedly among the lands bestowed by Queen Mary's grant upon the corporation, and it is not very clear whether that land came into the possession of the Borough family by purchase or otherwise, during the period that Isaac Borough, esq.

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was recorder of the town, early in the reign of George II. It was sold in 1822 by the present Thomas Borough, esq. for the sum of £22,000.

Nuns' green, situate to the west, and held by the corporation, was disposed of under two acts of parliament obtained in 1768 and 1792. An act was passed "for selling part of a green called Nuns' Green, in the borough of Derby, and for applying the money arising from the sale thereof in the improvement of the remaining part of the said green," the preamble of which recites, "Whereas there is within the borough of Derby a certain piece of ground called Nuns' Green, containing by estimation forty-eight acres or thereabouts, on which the freeholders, owners, and occupiers of messuages, lands, and tenements, and burgesses within the said borough, have right of common: and whereas several small buildings have lately been erected thereupon and great damage has been done to the said green by persons digging gravel thereout, to the no small detriment and loss of the said freeholders, owners, occupiers, and burgesses having right of common thereon, as well as to the prejudice of the health of the inhabitants of the said borough, by reason of the stagnated water and other nuisances: and whereas the said borough is by the increase of trade become very populous, and there is a real want of more dwelling houses for the inhabitants: and whereas if the said nuisances and incroachments on the said green were removed and prevented, and power given to sell part thereof for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses and buildings thereon, and the money arising from such sale were applied in removing the said nuisances and incroachments, and in improving the said green, it would greatly tend to the benefit and advantage of the said freeholders, owners, occupiers, and burgesses, as well as of the other inhabitants of the said borough;

May it therefore please your Majesty,

That it may be enacted: and be it enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Mayor and Recorder of the Borough of Derby for the time being, the Right Honourable Frederick Cavendish, commonly called Lord Frederick Cavendish, the Right Honourable Lord Scarsdale, Thomas Allsopp, Thomas Bainbrigge, Philip Barnes, John Bingham, Joseph Bingham, John Bloodworth, Theophilus Browne, John Bingham, junior, Samuel Crompton, Thomas Coke, William Evans, Thomas Eaton, Thomas Evans, William Fitzherbert, Gilbert Fox, William Fowler, Samuel Fox, Francis Fox, John Gisborne, Samuel Heathcote, William Hope, M. D. John Heath, John Harrison, Charles Horsley, Thomas Lord, Thomas Lowe, William Merrill Lockett, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, George Mellor, Thomas Macklin, Ralph Melland, the Reverend Thomas Manlove, Richard Noton, James Shuttleworth, Joshua Smith, Thomas Stamford, Anthony Stephenson, the Reverend John Seale, Henry Tatam, Joseph Tatlow, James Tomlinson, Snowden White, M. D. Samuel Wilde, Richard Wright, senior, John Webster, Richard Whitby, Richard Ward, the Reverend Richard Wilmot, D. D. the Reverend Joshua Winter, and the Reverend Henry Offley Wright, shall be, and they are hereby appointed Trustees for the putting this act and the several powers therein contained in execution."—The land vested in the above trustees is "such part of the said Nuns' Green as extends in length from the late dwelling house of Gilbert Cheshire, esquire, to the dwelling house of Master George Manyfold, known by the sign of the White Lion, and in depth not exceeding forty-five yards, except such part thereof as is included within the site of ground belonging to the Gaol for the County of Derby."

1792. An act was passed "for paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places, within the borough of Derby; and for selling a certain piece of waste ground, situate within the said borough, called Nuns' Green, towards defraying the expense of the said improvements."

The vicinity of Derby presents a pleasing variety of scenery, enriched by verdant meadows, woods and water. The best views to be obtained of the town are on the east, from Chaddesden hill, or the meadows; on the west, from a field at the top of

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the hill going along Penny-long lane, from the Uttoxeter road, or from the top of the County prison; on the south-west, from a field on the Burton road, a little beyond Mr. Pilkington's house. In every view All Saints' tower forms an important feature. The greater part of the town being in an open valley cannot be seen from a distance of more than ten or twelve miles any way. It is most open to the south.

The soil in the neighbourhood of the town is chiefly red marl, with a substrata of quartz and gravel, which often lies a great depth. It is rich and very productive. On the borders of the borough, much of it is laid out in garden ground, and let in small patches, at the average rate of £10. per acre. The pasture lands let from £4. to £7. per acre. In the immediate vicinity of Derby there is but little arable land. Clay is abundant, and bricks are made near the Uttoxeter and Burton roads, of a good colour and consistency.

The air of the surrounding hills is particularly pure, and that of the town itself cannot be charged with any defect of salubrity. Though placed in a valley, watered by a large river and a wide rivulet, it is not subjected to the mephitic fogs of stagnate waters. Many persons, in proportion to the population, has attained to old age, and even outlived a hundred years, in Derby, as in other places, and the general health of the inhabitants is good.

The water is abundant, and the spring water used for beverage and culinary purposes is clear and wholesome. The floods, occasioned by the swollen waters of the Derwent and the Markeaton brook, were formerly injurious at periods when heavy rain on the Peak hills have caused the Derwent to overflow its banks. Latterly a culvert has been constructed to relieve the lower parts of the town from this inconvenience.

The general supply of water for culinary use is raised from the Derwent by an engine at the bottom of St. Michael's lane, and conveyed through a pipe into a reservoir at the top of St. Michael's church, about the distance of one hundred yards, and the height of twelve. From thence, as from a grand artery, the stream is conveyed by tubes, under the pavement, into many of the streets and courts. Exclusive of this ample supply from the river, springs are common: the water, which is very hard, lies within a few feet of the surface, and is raised by pumps. The Market-place and St. Peter's pumps are supplied from Becket's well, which is excellent water.

The Water Company has been established more than a century. It is now divided into three shares; viz. Walter Evans, esq. Mrs. Chambers, of London, and the Commissioners under the paving and lighting act. The representative of the latter is Joseph Strutt, esq.

Navigation.—"Although few places are more subject to floods, yet there are few that can enjoy equal benefit from a watery situation. This verifies the old adage, 'There is no evil without its good.' While the two streams run smiling on, they seem to say to the inhabitants of Derby, 'We are well adapted for the manufactures, use us with caution, and we will serve you. Riches for the master, and employment for the servant, may be drawn from our sources.'

"The river Derwent ran useless for ages. No wheel was turned by its powers; no barge floated upon its surface. But in later ages it has, in some degree, been applied to the use of man. An act was obtained in 1719 to make it navigable to the town; which opened the markets for heavy goods, such as were before excluded through bad roads and expensive conveyance. This produced a singular benefit, by taking off a redundancy, procuring the articles wanted at an easy price, and finding employment for the workman."

The Derby canal, for which an act of parliament was obtained in 1793, superseded the Derwent navigation. We have noticed this canal in the first volume.

The town is well situate for the conveyance of all kinds of goods by land and inland navigation. Heavy goods from London to Derby, by sea to Hull, and from thence by the Trent navigation, are conveyed at 20*s.* per ton; by inland navigation, which is rather more certain and a quicker conveyance, from 50*s.* to 70*s.* per ton; by wagon, from Derby to London, 7*s.* and by van or coach 14*s.* per hundred weight;

by boat, from Derby to Birmingham, £1.; and by wagon, £2. per ton; and by wagon from Derby to Sheffield, £2. per ton.

Great advantage is derived by mercantile and manufacturing towns having good roads and a quick and ready communication with other large towns, in this respect Derby stands unrivalled. Several principal lines of road concentrate at Derby, in consequence of its central situation, and its importance as a manufacturing town. These are the Loughborough and London, the Belper and Manchester, the Ashbourn and Manchester, the Burton and Birmingham, the Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coventry, or Birmingham, the Nottingham and Lincoln, the Alfreton and Sheffield, the Kedleston and Wirksworth, or Ashbourn, the Mansfield and Gainsborough, and the Uttoxeter and Newcastle. This being the principal thoroughfare through the centre of the kingdom necessarily implies that numerous mail and post coaches pass to and from the town daily. These are as follow:

The *London and Manchester Mail*, arrives at half past nine o'clock in the morning and proceeds to Manchester; it returns at four in the afternoon and departs for London.

The *Birmingham and Sheffield Mail* arrives from Birmingham at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, and proceeds to Sheffield; and from Sheffield at nineteen minutes before eleven in the morning.

The *Gig Mail* from Nottingham arrives at nine and departs at eleven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at four o'clock and departs at seven o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Horse Mail* to Belper, Wirksworth, Cromford, Matlock Bath, Bakewell and Stony Middleton, arrives at nine o'clock, and departs at half past eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The *Times* from Derby to London departs at a quarter before six in the morning, and arrives at ten o'clock in the evening.

The *Bruce*, from London to Manchester, by Buxton, arrives at a quarter past ten o'clock in the forenoon, and from Manchester to London at seven o'clock in the evening, and only stops while the horses are changed.

The *Peverel*, from London to Manchester, by Buxton, runs at the same time as the *Bruce*.

The *Telegraph*, from London to Manchester, by Ashbourn, Leek and Macclesfield, arrives at a quarter past nine o'clock in the morning, changes horses, and proceeds onwards; and from Manchester to London at a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

The *Defiance*, from London to Manchester, by Ashbourn, &c. arrives at a quarter past nine o'clock in the morning, changes horses, and proceeds onwards; and from Manchester to London, at a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

The *Lord Nelson*, from Nottingham to Manchester, by Buxton, arrives at half past seven o'clock in the morning; and from Manchester to Nottingham, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Lady Nelson*, from Nottingham to Buxton, by Matlock, arrives at twelve o'clock, leaves Buxton for Nottingham at seven o'clock, and arrives at twelve o'clock.

The *Amity*, from Birmingham to Sheffield, by Alfreton, arrives at half past eleven o'clock; and from Sheffield to Birmingham, by Burton, at half past ten o'clock in the morning.

The *Telegraph*, from Birmingham to Sheffield, by Belper, and from Sheffield to Birmingham, by Burton, arrives at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Defiance*, from Birmingham to Sheffield, arrives at one o'clock in the afternoon; and from Sheffield to Birmingham, by Ashby, at the same time.

The *Hero*, from Derby to Newcastle, by Uttoxeter and the Potteries, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, departs at ten o'clock in the morning and arrives on the following days at two o'clock in the afternoon.

The *Defiance* leaves Derby for Nottingham at eleven o'clock every morning, except Sundays, on which it leaves at eight o'clock, and arrives at a quarter before five o'clock in the evening.

The *Times* leaves Derby for Nottingham, Newark and Lincoln at a quarter be-

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fore seven in the morning, every day, except Sundays, and arrives in Derby at one o'clock.

The *Sovereign*, from Derby to Nottingham, at four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrives in Derby at a quarter before nine in the morning.

The *Hark Forward*, to Nottingham, leaves Derby at a quarter before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and returns to Derby in the evening.

The *Champion*, to Nottingham, leaves Derby at a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon, and returns to Derby on the following morning.

The *Wonder*, from Derby to Nottingham, leaves Derby at seven o'clock in the morning, and returns in the afternoon.

Flies or *one-horse chaises* have been introduced into the borough very recently. They are kept by Mr. Hoare, at the King's Head Inn, Mr. W. W. Wallis, Mail Office, Mr. Price, at the White Lion Inn, Mr. Taylor, Tiger Inn, Mr. Charles Holmes, Coach maker, Mr. Barrowclough, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Swindell.

The *Posting Houses* are the King's Head Inn, Corn-market, Bell Inn, Sadler-gate, New Inn and Royal Mail Office, King-street. Besides these posting houses there are many excellent Inns for the accommodation of the market people, commercial travellers and strangers, in almost every street in the borough. The most central are the Royal Oak, Market-place; the Tiger, the Red Lion, and the White Lion, Corn-market; the Talbot, Iron-gate; the Three Tuns and others, in Sadler-gate; the Shakspeare, Bold lane; the King's Arms and County Tavern, St. Mary's-gate; the Bull's Head, Dolphin, and others, Queen-street; the Fox and Owl, Bridge-gate; the Duke of Devonshire, Goodwin-street; the Castle and Falcon, and others, Morledge; the Nag's Head, Swan, and others, St. Peter's-street.

The fairs either granted or confirmed by king James's charter, were, Friday in Easter week, May 4th, Thursday before Midsummer, and September 26th, each fair being for two days. The charter of Charles II. grants or confirms seven fairs: viz. Friday after the Epiphany; Friday in Easter week; Friday after St. Philip and St. James; Friday in Whitsun week; Friday before the nativity of John the Baptist; St. James's day, and Friday before September 29th, most of them being for two days. In 1732, the corporation had a grant of two new fairs, one for three days, beginning September 16th, the other for two days, beginning on the festival of St. Paul. In 1734, the corporation appointed an annual meeting for the sale of latter made cheese to continue three days, beginning on the 12th of March, altered four years afterwards to the 21st of March, and two following days.

The fairs for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, cheese and pedlery are generally well attended. They are held on Monday after January 25th, for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and pedlery; on the 21st and 22nd days of March, for cheese; on Friday in Easter week, on Friday after May-day, on Friday in Whitsun week, and on the 25th of July, for cattle, horses, sheep, pigs and pedlery; on the last Tuesday in August, a market for cheese; the 27th, 28th and 29th days of September, for cheese, horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and pedlery; and on the 10th of October, for cattle, horses, sheep, &c.

The markets are well supplied with corn, butchers' meat, poultry, butter, eggs, vegetables, &c. They are held on Wednesday for butter and vegetables; on Friday, the principal, for butter, eggs, butchers' meat, vegetables, corn, earthenware, &c.; and on Saturday, for butchers' meat and vegetables. A market for cattle, sheep and pigs is held at the Smithfield in the Morledge, every other Tuesday. The market would be better supplied if the tolls were abolished. Loughborough, Uttoxeter, Ashbourn and other markets are much cheaper, where no toll is paid.

The Post-Office, Queen-street, is kept by Thomas Parker Bainbrigge, esq. The Market-place, in our opinion, would be more central and more convenient for the inhabitants of the borough, and for strangers. The following table will show the arrival of the Mails and the Post-Office Regulations.

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Mails.	Arrival.	Letters ready for delivery.	Box closed.	Mail departs.
London.....	{30 min. past 9 morn. / Mondays at 9 morn.}	10 morning.....	30 min. past 3 aft.	30 min. past 4 aft.
Manchester and Liverpool	4 afternoon.....	15 min. to 5 afternoon	9 morning	30 min. past 9.
Birmingham	20 min. past 10 morning	11 morning.....	30 min. past 10 m.	20 min. past 11.
Sheffield, Leeds, Wakefield, Chesterfield and Alfreton	11 morning.....	30 min. past 11	10 morning	25 min. before 11.
Nottingham and Lincoln	{9 morning ..... / 4 afternoon .....}	30 min. past 9 morn. / 30 min. past 4 aftern.	15 min. before 11... / 45 min. past 6 aft...	15 min. past 11. / 7 evening.
Bakewell, Wirksworth, Belper, Chapel, Burton and Tideswell	9 morning	30 min. past 9 morn.	15 min. before 11 m.	30 min. past 11 m.

Letters for the south and south-east of England by the London Mail.
west and south-west of England, by the Birmingham Mail.
north-west of England, *Glasgow and south-west* of Scotland, } by the Manchester Mail.
Dublin and north of Ireland, *north-east* of England, *Edinburgh and south-east* of Scotland, } by the Nottingham and Yorkshire Mail.

We have no account on which we can confide respecting the first banking establishment in Derby. The Jews and Italian goldsmiths were the first bankers in England, and there is a tradition that a Jew kept a bank here as late as 1750, and that he was supplanted by a speculating Company who established banks at Bristol, Derby and other places. We believe, however, that Messrs. Crompton, through whose hands the principal trade of the borough seems to have been conducted, more than a century, were the first regular bankers of the place. The present banking firms are, Messrs. Crompton, Newton and Co. at the Old Bank, in the Iron-gate, who draw on Messrs. Lees, Brassey, Farr and Co. London; Messrs. Walter, William and Samuel Evans, St. Mary's-gate, who draw on Messrs. Jones, Lloyd and Co. London; and Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. Rotton-row, who draw on Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith, London.

The Savings' bank was opened in 1818, and there were, in 1831, the undernamed deposits: viz.

	£.	£.	s.	d.
1035 depositors not exceeding	20	8124	7	7
652 ditto ditto	50	20233	17	6
288 ditto ditto	100	19865	5	1½
90 ditto ditto	150	11029	2	8½
58 ditto ditto	200	9579	3	10½
49 ditto upwards of	200	12942	9	9
15 Charitable Societies		465	9	2½
46 Friendly Societies		6005	10	0
Surplus Fund Account		535	1	6
		£88780	7	3

Derby ranks high for possessing men of great talent in the different professions. We have, as

Physicians, Forester, Bent, Fox, Baker and Ferguson.

Surgeons, Haden, Godwin, Wright, Hill, Fox, Bennet, Bainbrigge, Gisborne, Borough, Harwood, Huggins, Hoare, Johnson, Jones, Wooler, Allbutt and Webster.

Dentist, Murphy.

Lawyers, *Mousley† and Barber,† Jessopp,† Simpson† and Frear,† Radford† and Buckston, Curzon,† Mess and Bainbrigge, Mozley (Coroner for the Appletree hundred) Sale (Coroner for the Repton and Gresley hundred) Whiston, sen. Whis-

* Those marked thus † have served the office of under-sheriff.

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ton, jun. (Coroner for the Morleston and Litchurch hundred) Balguy (Town Clerk and Coroner for the Borough) Horrocks, Greaves, Green, Flack, Wheeldon, Flewker, Massey, Smith and Spencer, Dewe, Birch, Campion, and Williamson.

Artists, Oakley, Moore, Chinn and Webster.

Surveyors, Bromley, Lamb, Sherringham and Smith.

Derby being situate in the centre of the kingdom, with water conveyance to every part, good coal in the immediate neighbourhood, and two copious streams flowing through it, renders it extremely favourable for the institution and carrying on of manufactures which require the aid of water or steam power. These advantages have caused many capitalists to establish various works in the town and its vicinity. Their success has also been greatly promoted by the judicious application of machinery; and mills of the most improved construction have been erected for numerous purposes. Owing to the variety of the manufactures carried on here, the inhabitants seldom experience those serious changes caused by the failure or temporary depression of any one in particular, which is so frequently felt in those towns where the manufacture is confined to one.

Having already noticed the principal branches of trade and manufactures, carried on within the borough, in our Chapter on the Trade and Commerce of the County, inserted in the first volume, it will only be necessary to repeat what are now the principal manufactures carried on within the borough, and what have been the leading branches from the earliest times.

In 1199, in the reign of king John, an exclusive privilege was granted to the burgesses of Derby to dye cloth. This business continued to be the staple manufacture of the borough for some centuries; for we find three fulling mills are mentioned in queen Mary's grant to the burgesses of Derby.

The manufacture and dyeing of wool flourished until the introduction of the silk mill, by that ingenious mechanic, John Lombe, about 1717. Indeed, it appears that long after the silk mill was introduced, the woolcombers were numerous; for, in 1749, we find the woolcombers, who walked in procession to All Saints' church, on the celebration of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, formed a considerable body. In 1780, Messrs. Barber erected a machine to spin wool for the manufacture of carpets. The only woolstaplers now in the borough are Messrs. Hind and Cooper.

About two centuries ago, according to Camden, the chief trade consisted in malting and brewing ale; which he speaks of as being in great request, and much celebrated in London, to which city large quantities were sent.

Fuller, in his usual quaint style, remarks, "to make malt for drink was indeed a master-piece. How much of philosophy concurred to the first kiln of malt! And before it was turned on the floor, how often was it tossed in the brain of the first inventor thereof! First to give it a new growth more than the earth had bestowed thereon. Swelling it with water to make it last the longer by breaking it, and taste the sweeter by corrupting it. Secondly, by making it to pass the fire, the grain (by art fermented) acquiring a lusciousness (which by nature it had not) whereby it doth both strengthen and sweeten the water wherein it is boiled." And he adds, "never was the wine of Falernum better known to the Romans, than the Canary of Derby to the English."

Ale was much used as a beverage by the Anglo Saxons. In the Saxon Dialogues, preserved in the Cotton library, in the British Museum, a boy is asked what he drank: he replies, "*Ale* if I have it, *water* if I have it not." Ale was sold in houses of entertainment, for a priest was forbidden to eat or drink at *Cape-ale-thetum*, a place for selling ale.

In 1712, Mr. Woolley says that the chief trade consisted in malting, and that large quantities of malt were sent into Cheshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire, by which many persons raised good estates; and mentions also the trade of a baker; this town supplying most of the Peak country with bread of hard corn.

The same author tells us that Derby was famous for very good ale, which the brewers sent to London and other parts, to great advantage. There are at the present time several malting establishments, none of which are very extensive, and three

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wholesale breweries. The baking business is chiefly confined to the borough. A considerable quantity of grain, sent from hence to the northern division of the county, passes through the hands of the factors.

The silk mill, being the first and largest of its kind ever erected in England, brought Derby into particular notice. This original mill is designated The Silk Mill, to denote its pre-eminence. Its history is remarkable, as it displays the power of genius and the astonishing influence which the enterprises of a single individual has on the commerce of a country. The Italians long enjoyed the exclusive privilege of the art of silk throwing, and the merchants of other nations were dependent on that people for their participation in that lucrative article of trade, until Lombe brought it into this country.

This mill stands on an island in the Derwent, upon large piles of oak, doubly planked, and covered with stone work; on which are turned thirteen stone arches, that sustain the walls. The whole length of the building is 110 feet, the breadth 39 feet, and the height 55 feet 6 inches. The mill is five stories high besides the underworks, and there are eight rooms lighted by four hundred and sixty-eight windows. Mr. Lombe expended upwards of £30,000. in erecting and fitting up this mill.

All the operations are performed here, from winding the raw silk, to organzining or preparing it for the weavers. The raw silk is chiefly brought in skeins or hanks, from China or Piedmont.* That produced in the former country is perfectly white, but the produce of the latter is of a light yellow colour. The skein is first placed on an hexagonal wheel, or swift, and the filaments which compose it are regularly wound off upon a small cylindrical block of wood, or bobbin. To wind a single skein is the work of five or six days, though the machine is kept in motion ten hours a day, so astonishingly fine are the filaments of which it is formed. In this part of the process many children are employed, whose nimble fingers are kept in continual exercise by tying the threads that break, and removing the burs and uneven parts, some of which

* It was not till the year 555, that two Greek monks, returning from the Indies to Constantinople, brought with them a number of silkworms, with instructions for hatching their eggs, rearing and feeding the worms, drawing out the silk, &c. upon which manufactures were set up at Athens, Thebes, and Corinth. In the twelfth century, Roger, king of Sicily, established a manufactory at Palermo, and another in Calabria, having brought workmen from the cities of Greece, which he had conquered in his expedition to the Holy Land; and by degrees the rest of Italy as well as Spain, learned the art from the Sicilians and Calabrians. In the reign of Henry the Second, the French began to imitate their neighbours with good success; and James the First was very desirous of having mulberry trees planted, and silkworms propagated in his British dominions, where, from various experiments, it appears they will thrive and work as well as in any other part of Europe.

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are the cases that the silkworm fabricates for its own grave, or rather for its dormitory while nature prepares it for a new mode of existence. The silk thus wound upon the bobbins, is afterwards twisted by other parts of the machinery, and is then sent to the doublers, who are chiefly women, stationed in a detached building, which stands on the same island on piles like the silk mill, and though not half so broad, is nearly 30 feet longer. Here four, seven, or ten, of the threads are united into one, according to the uses for which they are designed; the fine kind going to the stocking weaver, the other to the manufacturer of piece goods, &c.

The machinery is dispersed through five rooms, occupying the five stories. This is all put in motion by the water-wheel, which is 23 feet in diameter, and situate on the west side of the building. The elaborate machinery consists of many thousand reel bobbins, star-wheels, reels, and spindles; but an adequate idea of the complicated assemblage of wheels and movements cannot be conveyed by words; to be distinctly conceived it must be seen; and even then considerably more time is requisite to obtain a knowledge of its parts, and of their dependence on each other than is generally allotted to the casual visitant. All is whirling and in motion, and appears as if directed and animated by some invisible power; yet mutually dependent as every part is, any one of them may be stopped and separated at pleasure. This arises from every movement being performed by two wheels, one of which is turned by the other; but when separated, the latter preserves its rotary motion, while the other stops, as the impelling power no longer operates.

In 1717, the manufacture of silk was established here by that ingenious but ill-fated mechanic, John Lombe.* It is now decidedly the most important branch of trade carried on in the town. There are besides the original mill twelve others, giving employment to upwards of two thousand persons in the spinning department. The principal silk throwsters are, Mr. William Taylor, the original mill; Messrs. Ambrose Moore and Co. the depot mill; Messrs. Bridget and Co. Bridge-street mill; Messrs. Wright and Baker, and Mr. Samuel Job Wright, Friar-gate mills; Mr. Booth, Wardwick mill; Mrs. Sarah Davenport, Green-lane mill; Mr. Robert Ward, Full-street mill; Mr. John Rawlins, Nuns'-green mill; Mr. William Adcock, Queen-street mill.

The other branches of the silk trade are weaving piece goods, such as sarcenets, gros-de-Naples and other rich silks which are manufactured here equal to any in the kingdom, by Messrs. Wilson, Moore and Co. Mr. Bridget, and Mr. Robinson. The weaving of silk ferrets, galloons, doubles, &c. was introduced into Derby by Messrs. Peet, and the present manufacturers are, Messrs. Peet and Mr. Ralph Frost.

Silk hosiery is not the least important branch of the silk trade. There are many excellent mechanics connected with this branch, and the manufacturers are men of capital. The principal manufacturers are Mr. Samuel Fox, jun. Mr. John Byng, Messrs. Peet, Mr. Thomas Bowmer, Mr. Robert Longdon, Mr. Joseph Moorley,

* Mr. Lombe procured, in 1718, a patent from the crown, to secure the profits during fourteen years. But he had not pursued this lucrative commerce more than three or four years, when the Italians, who felt the effects of the theft from their want of trade, determined his destruction, and hoped that of his works would follow.

An artful woman came over in the character of a friend, associated with the parties, and assisted in the business. She attempted to gain both the Italians, and succeeded with one. By these two, slow poison was supposed, and perhaps justly, to have been administered to John Lombe, who lingered two or three years in agonies, and departed. The Italian escaped to his own country; and the woman was questioned, but nothing transpired except what strengthened suspicion.

Grand funerals were the fashion at this time, and Mr. Lombe's was, perhaps, the most superb ever known in Derby. A man of a peaceable deportment, who had brought a beneficial manufactory into the place, employed the poor at advanced wages, could not fail meeting with respect, and his melancholy end with pity. Exclusive of the gentlemen who attended, all the people concerned in the works were invited. The procession marched in pairs, and extended the length of Full-street, the Market-place and Iron-gate; so that when the corpse entered All Saints', at St. Mary's-gate, the last couple left the house of the deceased, at the corner of Silkmill lane. Besides a row of flambeaux on each side the procession, one person in every fourth couple, carried a branch, with four candles, weighing a pound.

Though the unhappy victim died at the early age of twenty-nine, and by a cruel death, yet the priest who preached his funeral sermon took for his text, "He is brought to his grave as a shock of corn in its season."—There is, however, a remark in favour of this ill-chosen text: the good never quit the world *out* of season.

Mr. Lombe dying a bachelor, his property fell into the hands of his brother William, who enjoyed, or rather possessed the works but a short time; for, being of a melancholy turn, he shot himself. This superb erection then became the property of his cousin, Sir Thomas Lombe.

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Messrs. Symons, and Mr. Samuel Holmes. Some of these gentlemen also manufacture cotton hose.

In 1750, Mr. Abijah Mellor established the jewellery business in Derby. There are now two respectable establishments carried on here by Mr. Simpson and Mrs. Severne. The articles manufactured here have long been highly esteemed for superiority of workmanship and ingenuity.

The porcelain manufactory, situate on the Nottingham road, occupies an area equal to 6000 square yards, and affords sufficient room for the employment of four hundred workmen. The front extends 170 feet. This business was established in Derby, in 1750, by Mr. Duesbury. Since his decease considerable improvements have been effected through the judicious method employed in preparing the paste, and in increasing the beauty of the decorations. The porcelain manufactured here being superior to any other for the finish and taste of the execution, has obtained great celebrity. The works have long been carried on by Mr. Robert Bloor with much spirit and credit. This gentleman has erected a steam engine, added new glaze and biscuit kilns, and made other improvements to accelerate the production, and increase the durability and beauty of the ware. Many magnificent services have been sent from this factory to ornament the palaces of princes, and the mansions of the nobility. The white ware or biscuit figures peculiar to this manufactory, are equal in delicacy to any others of a similar kind manufactured in Europe. The stranger who visits this establishment will receive the most polite attention, and great gratification in inspecting the variety and beauty of the articles manufactured.

The manufacture of white and red lead, we believe, was first introduced into Derby by Messrs. Walker. These gentlemen carry on an extensive trade in those articles. The Messrs. Cox, Messrs. Goodale, and Mr. Holbrook, have also extensive lead works.

The shot tower, a round building 180 feet high, stands on the Liversage charity land, in the Morledge. It was erected by Messrs. Cox and Poyser in 1809, at a great cost. On the 13th of April, 1824, it was much injured by fire. The lead is melted at the top, and poured into a pan perforated with holes, through which the lead descends into a cistern of water at the bottom, which makes it perfectly round. These gentlemen also manufacture lead pipes, sheet lead, &c.

In 1734, the slitting, rolling and flattening mills was erected on the Derwent, in the Morledge, to prepare iron for various uses, and for smelting, rolling and preparing copper for sheathing the navy. These mills belonged to the late Thomas Evans, esq. who successfully worked them many years. These works are now carried on by Messrs. Bingham and Co.

In 1758, the celebrated Jedediah Strutt produced his machine for weaving ribbed stockings, which is still termed the Derby rib machine. Mr. Strutt, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Woollat, carried on an extensive business in hosiery until his death, and his sons continued the business for several years afterwards.

In 1774, the Messrs. Strutt and Needham, in conjunction with Sir Richard Arkwright, established the first manufactory for weaving calicoes. The same gentlemen erected two mills on the Arkwright principle for spinning cotton.

The largest cotton mill in Derby, and the first fire proof mill erected in England, was built by the Messrs. Strutt, in 1793. This mill is six stories high, 115 feet long, and 30 feet wide. The floors are constructed on brick arches and paved with brick, by which means it is rendered absolutely indestructible by fire. These gentlemen were extensive manufacturers of cotton thread, hosiery, figured waistcoat pieces, and numerous other articles, for many years, which contributed to the extension of this branch of business in a very eminent degree. This mill is now occupied for different purposes. Mr. John Baker has a mill for doubling cotton.

The manufacture of clocks and watches is an old trade in Derby. The celebrated family of Whitehurst has carried on an extensive business more than a century. Their turret and other clocks and watches are held in high estimation. These have been sent to various parts of the kingdom; and Mr. John Whitehurst, jun. has recently been putting up clocks at Manchester, Oldham, and other places in Lancashire.

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Mr. Thomas Cooper carried on an extensive wholesale trade in watches for many years. Mr. Brookhouse and Mr. Tunnicliffe manufacture excellent time-pieces, watches and other articles.

Among the numerous branches of trade carried on in Derby, the iron trade is not the least important. It combines strength, safety, utility and beauty. Iron founderies have been established in Derby nearly half a century. The late Mr. Thomas Wheeldon, who carried on the business many years, brought the cast iron trade to great perfection, first at the St. Peter's-street foundry, and afterwards at the Derwent foundry. The latter is now ably conducted by his son-in-law, Mr. William Gibson. In 1818, Messrs. Weatherhead, Glover and Co. established the Britannia foundry, in Duke-street, near St. Mary's bridge. At this foundry castings have been produced of superior workmanship and design to any heretofore made in the kingdom. The beautiful cast iron gothic windows of St. John's church, in Derby, and of many other churches contributed to by the commissioners, under government, for erecting churches in various parts of the country, are sufficient testimonies of the superiority of the productions of this foundry. The elegant vases, and particularly the cast iron temple, for the Earl of Shrewsbury's gardens, at Alton Towers, have been highly appreciated. Messrs. Falkner and Peach have a small foundry on the Chester road.

The spar and marble works are situate at the corner of St. Helen's-street and King-street, on the site of the monastery of St. Helen. This manufactory was originally formed by Messrs. Brown and Son, but is now carried on by Mr. Joseph Hall, who has erected a steam engine to give motion to the very ingenious and novel machinery which he employs in the manufacture of the numerous elegant and ornamental articles which his show rooms contain.

Few strangers pass through Derby without paying a visit to this interesting establishment, where every operation is freely shown by the proprietor.

Captivating nature is here improved by art. A block of rude stone is converted into an elegant chimney-piece or sculptured into a splendid monument. Here the various beautiful spars and marbles of the county are inlaid into chess and other ornamental tables, quite equal in appearance and durability to the celebrated *pietra dura*.

The plan adopted here for sawing and polishing marble is very interesting. A number of plates of soft iron, about the twelfth of an inch thick, four or five inches broad, and of sufficient length, are fixed in a frame at required distances; this is called a set of saws, it is placed upon the block of marble and put in motion by the crank of the engine which produces a reciprocating horizontal movement; sand and water are constantly dropping, which, getting under the saw plates, wear channels through the block, and it is by this means separated into a number of slabs: these slabs are then taken to the sweeping and polishing beds, which are equally ingenious, but would be difficult to understand by a mere description.

Another part of this manufacture is so novel, and the material so extraordinary, that a short account of it cannot fail to be interesting to our readers. The amethistine fluor is peculiar to one place, being found only at Castleton, in the Peak, where it occurs in certain crevices of a limestone mountain. It is a confused mass of irregular crystals of fluor spar, and as the delicate laminæ lies in every possible direction, in whatever way the stone is attempted to be cut, the tool must press against some of them, and thus tear them up; hence the difficulty of producing a smooth even surface, and hence also the superiority of steam power over the foot lathe, for here the workman's whole attention is directed to the object he has in hand, without being disturbed by the motion of his body. The fluor spar or *blue john* is first rudely carved with a mallet and chisel, it is then with a strong cement fastened on a chock and screwed on the lathe, which is then put in motion; a bar of the best steel drawn to a point and properly tempered is applied, and keeps cutting, or rather chipping, small portions off till the stone acquires the desired form. A drip of water is constantly falling on the stone for the purpose of keeping the tool cold, and so preserving its temper. When the turning is finished a quicker motion is given to the lathe, and a piece of coarse sandstone is held against the fluor, which grinds out the marks of the tool; next a finer and finer sandstone, pumice and several other stones in succes-

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sion, then emery, and lastly putty powder, till a polish is produced as high as glass, this is known by putting a little water on it, and if the dry part appears as bright as the wet it cannot take a higher polish. Mr. Hall's elegant hot and cold swimming, vapour and shower baths are on the same premises, and always ready for use. The other spar manufacturers are, Shepherdson, Spinks, Green, &c.

The advantage of the lathe set in motion by water or steam power over those worked by the foot, is said to be far superior in forming hollow vases, or articles of equal delicacy.

Lace manufactories. The largest of this description is the one in Castle-street, belonging to Messrs. Boden and Morley. It is a handsome structure, containing two hundred and ninety-eight windows, and occupying an area of 2124 square yards. The principal building is 56 yards long. It is fitted up with 150 machines worked by steam power, and contains an engine of twenty horse power, planing engine, casting, fitting-up and winding rooms, smiths' shops, and every convenience for such an establishment. This is not only considered the largest establishment of the kind in the kingdom, but the most complete as regards the machinery, which has been principally constructed under the direction of Mr. Morley. It would be a difficult task to give a correct idea of the numerous and complicated movements of the beautiful machinery here employed. The next manufactory of importance of this description, is that of Mr. John Johnson, in Albion-street. There are also several smaller manufacturers.

The manufacture of the beautiful fabric called bobbin net-lace has been introduced into Derby within the last ten years. Nottingham and Loughborough were some years the chief marts for it. Very extraordinary profits was obtained on its first introduction. This induced numbers who could raise a little capital to embark in it. The great demand for machines caused them to rise five or six times above their real value. Many tradesmen, who had been travelling steadily on in the old beaten tract, fancied they saw golden days at hand. The bobbin net machine was to be the means of realizing to the possessor a rapid and splendid fortune. In the brilliant prospect the speculative mind became dazzled, and the head giddy, with the thought of purchasing estates, building mansions, and driving four in hand. The picture was too glowing to be real. The scene, alas! soon changed; many soon found they had speculated their all, and that all had surreptitiously sunk into oblivion. Others withdrew from the trade at an immense sacrifice. Lace manufactories and machinery became a drug in the market. A machine, which had originally cost from £600. to £800. might be purchased for £100. The article manufactured fell in proportion, and the trade became vested among capitalists and the most eminent mechanics.

Roman cement was first manufactured in Derby by Mr. John Brookhouse, who, in conjunction with his brother, has for many years carried on an extensive business in that article and plaster. Great praise is due to Mr. John Brookhouse for discovering and producing to the country such a useful composition for buildings and ornamental work. The Messrs. Brookhouse are also eminent plasterers, and their superiority in that department is to be seen in many noblemen and gentlemen's mansions in this and other counties.

Many hundred tons of ground plaster are annually sent to London and different parts of the kingdom from the mills of Messrs. Brookhouse and Mr. Frost.

In 1806, the manufacture of tapes and smallware goods was introduced into Derby by Messrs. Riley, Hackett and Co. and these gentlemen still carry on the business.

Printing and publishing establishments. The art of printing has been known and practised in Derby as long probably as in any other provincial town of the same extent. We do not, however, know that there is any copy of a work printed in Derby previous to the newspapers published by Hodgkinson at the commencement of the last century. The business of printing as wholesale publishers was introduced into Derby by Henry Mozley, esq. in 1815. The business is now carried on with great spirit and respectability by Messrs. Mozley and Sons, who employ many persons in the various departments, and it is the largest establishment of the kind out of London. A similar business is carried on by Mr. Thomas Richardson. The other printing

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offices are those of Messrs. Wilkins and Son, Drewry, Pike, Bemrose, Storer, Chadfield, Horsley, and Ward and Probett.

Among the other branches of trade we may mention the engine and lathe factory of Messrs. Fox and Sons, and the engine boiler manufactory of Mr. Harrison. The stranger who has a taste for examining excellent workmanship and ingenuity, would be much gratified by going through Messrs. Fox and Sons' factory. The colour mills of Messrs. Pegg and Walker, Mooney, Challinor, Mason, Dalton, and Brookhouse; and the circular saw mills, introduced here by Mr. William Mosedale.

There are several dyeing establishments; the most complete and extensive are those belonging to Mr. Thomas Tunaley, sen. and jun. and Mr. Robert Ward.

Mr. Hutton, after having described the leading manufactures in Derby, concludes with this remark: "Derby appears to have crept* silently through ages without much connexion with commerce, except what arose from her own tailors, hatters, weavers, and shoemakers, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the frame, the river, the silk-mill, the porcelain, &c. awakened her drowsy talents to riches, increase and notice. The man who has known her three-score years can easily discover an improvement in her external buildings, and the extension of her borders. He may as easily prophesy, that like an infant whose powers are equal to its magnitude, it can stand upon its own basis, and will rise more rapidly towards maturity." Mr. Hutton's prophecy was correct. Derby has trebled her inhabitants since he made the observation, and her manufactures have immensely increased.

Derby races were formerly held on Sinfen moor, and obtained great celebrity. They are now held in a large field called the Siddalls, belonging to the corporation, situate on the south-west bank of the Derwent. In which a handsome and commodious stand has been erected for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry. There is no king's plate, which is to be regretted. The Duke of Devonshire is the greatest supporter. His Grace gives sixty guineas, to be run for by maiden horses, two mile-heats; and a stake of twenty-five guineas, for one heat of about a mile and a half: a subscription gold cup, value one hundred guineas, for horses of all ages, three miles—these are run on the first day. The second day's races are, the noblemen and gentlemen's subscription plate of sixty guineas, for horses of all ages, three mile-heats; a sweepstakes of twenty guineas each, for two year olds, half a mile; and a sweepstakes of five guineas each, for three year old colts, a mile and a half, and sometimes a hunter's stake is run for. The races are generally held about the latter end of July.

Assembly-Room.—The Old Assembly-room in Full-street, was opened in the year 1714, and there are accounts of the expenditure to the year 1751, of which we subjoin some extracts. These consist of an entry of the receipts and expenditure in the year 1721, by which our readers may compare these amusements at that period with the expenses of the present period. During the greatest part of the above-mentioned period of thirty-seven years, the assemblies were conducted by the following Lady patronesses: viz. Mrs. Pole, Lady Pye, Mrs. Coke, Mrs. Wilmot, Lady Atkins, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Bayley, Mrs. Fitzherbert, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Eyre, Mrs. Mundy, Lady Every, and Mrs. Mundy, of Allestree. These ladies appear to have taken the quarters in turns, and to have kept and passed their accounts with great regularity. Under their patronage the assemblies were well attended, and the funds gradually increased. But, from 1741 to 1752, Mrs. Barnes was the sole Lady patroness, and during those eleven years, she appears to have exhausted the funds, keeping her accounts very irregularly and never passing them. In 1752, she resigned her patronage, and made the following curious entry in the account-book, which shows how pointedly the distinctions of society were maintained at that time:—"August 4th. Delivered up the assembly-room, to the Right Honourable the Countess of Ferrers,† who did me the great honour of accepting it. *I told her that Trade never mixed with us Ladys.* ▾ A. Barnes."

* This worthy old historian of his native town seems to have forgotten the dyers and bleachers of the days of king John, and that Derby was the staple town for wool in the reign of Edward III. to say nothing of its trade in malt and ale in the fifteenth century.

† The Lady of Laurence Earl Ferrers, who, in 1760, suffered for the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward.

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Mrs. Goodwin's quarter.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1721.			
Nov. 14. Received of Mrs. Bate, being the balance of the account	128	1	6
Received of Mr. Brockwell, being a year's rent of the Assembly-room, due Midsummer-day last*	2	0	0
Received for forty-four tickets	5	10	0
Total	£135	11	6

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
1721.			
Paid to the musick at five times	2	10	0
Paid to the porter at five times	0	5	0
Given to a posture master	0	5	0
Given to Mrs. Mawkes' maid	0	2	0
Paid for candles and cotton	1	3	6
Paid Mr. Wells for making this account	0	2	0
Paid for oil for the lamps	0	1	6
	4	9	0
Remains due to balance	131	2	6
	£135	11	6

Balance of this account delivered to Mrs. Fitzherbert, £131. 2*s.* 6*d.* Derby, 24th January, 1722. R. Fitzherbert.

Mrs. Bate's quarter.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
1721.			
Received of Mr. Heathcote, jun. the balance of Lady Atkins's account of what was received at the race in 1719	5	10	4
Oct. 17, Received	10	12	6
—— 18, Received	5	0	0
	£21	2	10

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
1721.			
Paid for the race	10	10	0
Paid for a purse to put the guineas in for the race	0	10	6
Paid for the music at twice	1	10	0
Paid a man for playing on the lute	0	5	0
Paid the porter at twice	0	2	0
Paid for candles for both nights	0	18	8
Balance of this account	7	6	8
	£21	2	10

The new Assembly-room, situate on the east side of the Market-place, is elegant.

She was the youngest daughter of Sir William Meredith, and married the Earl in 1752, whose cruel usage of this lady, remarkable for the mildness of her disposition and engaging sweetness of manners, obliged her to apply to parliament for redress; and accordingly an act was passed about the year 1757 or '8, by which they were separated.

* It appears that the Old Assembly-room was rented by the Lady patronesses, and by them let out occasionally to dancing masters and others for public exhibitions.

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It is built of stone in the style of architecture generally termed Roman, on a rusticated basement. It was built, by subscription, between the years 1763 and 1774. The dancing room is 30 feet high, 68 feet long, 32 feet wide, and contains an elegant loft for the musicians. It is fitted up with splendid chandeliers and sconces, which together with rich drapery adapt it for the reception of the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. On one side is a card room with a coved roof, supported by pillars, and below are the tea rooms. The property is in the hands of trustees. The land on which the New Assembly-room stands was purchased from —— Hodgkinson, of Little Chester, and his wife, 4th June, 1718, by Thomas Chambers, of London, merchant, for £150.: these premises consisted of a messuage or dwelling house, divided into several tenements, bought by —— Hodgkinson from Thomas Street, in 1672, release for one year, witnessed by Arthur Dakeyne and Richard Dakeyne, for the sum of £54. The Duke of Devonshire purchased the above premises for £400. and presented them to the Committee appointed to build the Assembly-room.

We whose names are under-written do agree to give the several sums affixed to them towards building an Assembly-room at Derby, and that the majority of those subscribing thirty pounds shall have the direction and execution of the plan.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Duke of Devonshire for himself and brothers	400	0	0	E. Turner	2	2	0	George Morewood	100	0	0
Henry Harpur	200	0	0	Joseph Greaves	10	10	0	Henry Coape	21	0	0
—— Ferrers	52	10	0	Thomas Bainbrigge	10	10	0	J. Gisborne	40	0	0
—— Vernon	100	0	0	The Corporation	50	0	0	Samuel Crompton	30	0	0
Robert Burdett	50	0	0	Sir Robert Wilmot	25	0	0	T. Rivett	10	10	0
William Fitzherbert	100	0	0	Duke of Norfolk	100	0	0	W. Cotton	10	10	0
Wenman Coke	50	0	0	Mr. Edward Mundy	21	0	0	J. Every	21	0	0
Hugo Meynell	30	0	0	John Lowe	21	0	0	Godfrey Clarke	100	0	0
Henry Hunloke	50	0	0	Richard Fitzherbert	10	15	0	Leonard Fosbrooke	21	0	0
P. Gell	21	0	0	Robert Mead Wilmot	10	15	0	James Shuttleworth	20	0	0
Richard Beresford	10	10	0	G. Pole	30	0	0	R. B. Hodgkinson	50	0	0
F. Mundy	21	0	0	Christopher Orton	30	0	0	Samuel Shore	21	0	0
				Wint. Mortimer	10	10	0	Robert Newton	20	0	0

Subscription for finishing the Assembly-Room, begun Derby Races, 5th September, 1770.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Duke of Devonshire	100	0	0	Mr. Thornhill	20	0	0	Mr. Parker Coke	5	5	0
Lord George Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Holden	20	0	0	Major-General Gisborne	5	5	0
Lord Fred. Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Sitwell	20	0	0	Rt. Hon. Lord Scarsdale	100	0	0
Lord John Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Burdett	20	0	0	Sir Henry Hunloke	20	0	0
Lord Richard Cavendish	20	0	0	Mr. Cavendish	20	0	0	Colonel Pole	20	0	0
Lord G. Cavendish, jun.	20	0	0	Mr. Fosbrooke	10	0	0	Mr. Hurt	30	0	0
Mr. Clarke	20	0	0	Mr. Beresford	10	0	0	Mr. Morewood	20	0	0
Mr. Coke	20	0	0	Colonel Gladwin	5	5	0	Mr. Clarke, sen.	52	10	0
Mr. Mundy	20	0	0	Mr. Bakewell	5	5	0	Mr. Brown, of Foston	20	0	0
Mr. Gell	20	0	0	Mr. Grey	10	10	0	Lord Chief Justice Wilmot	20	0	0
Mr. Mortimer	20	0	0	Mr. Wilmot	10	0	0				

The new Assembly-room is also appropriated to the use of the Derby Choral Society, for the performance of their annual series of concerts, consisting of four in each year, with occasionally a supernumerary one. These performances are respectably conducted, and have conduced much to the cultivation and improvement of the musical taste of the neighbourhood.

This Society was established in 1817, and was for several years conducted under the direction of Mr. Alcock. It has now increased to the number of sixty members. The present leader and conductor is Mr. Gover, under whose judicious direction the combined talents of the society have progressed rapidly, and have been rendered available in a great degree to the furtherance of the charitable institutions of the neighbourhood.

The patrons are, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lord Cavendish, M. P. the Hon. Admiral Curzon, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Curzon, Sir Charles Henry Colvile, Edward Strutt, esq. M. P. Francis Mundy, esq. E. S. Chandos Pole, esq. Jesse Watts Russell, esq. and the Rev. Charles Stead Hope.

Theatre.—The history of theatricals in Derby resembles that of every provincial

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town. There was formerly no regular theatre, and itinerant performers occasionally exhibited dramatic pieces in private rooms,* or in the barns of inns. The back of the Old George Inn, between the Iron and the Sadler gates, was the principal site of these exhibitions, until the theatre was built in Bold lane, in 1773, by Mr. Whiteley. Mr. Manly, with a very good company of performers, who are frequently aided by the most popular actors and actresses of the London stage, attends here at regulated seasons, of which the principal consists of six weeks from the Friday after Easter-day; and a short period at the races. He has been manager for thirty years, and holds a long lease of the theatre under the descendants of Mr. Whiteley. The theatre, we are informed, was erected in six weeks. It will hold about £90.

There are two subscription bowling greens, one on the Nottingham road, kept by Mr. Thomas Tatlow, and one in St. Peter's-street, kept by Mr. Brown. These are attended by the respectable tradesmen of the borough.

The game of foot-ball we have noticed in the seventh chapter of the first volume.

The Philosophical Society, in St. Helen's-street, was established in February, 1783, by the following gentlemen, who met for that purpose at the house of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, in Full-street: Dr. Darwin, Mr. French, Mr. Sneyd, Dr. Berridge, Dr. Pigot, Mr. Darwin, Mr. Leaper, Mr. Gisborne, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Strutt. The present Society consists of twenty-nine resident and seventeen non-resident members. Dr. Forester is the president. In 1815, the total number of volumes was 1486, and the members of the society thirty-nine. The building in St. Helen's-street contains a capital library, with mathematical and philosophical apparatus, specimens of fossils, &c.

The Permanent Library, established on the premises of Messrs. Wilkins and Son, Queen-street, in 1811, contains a large collection of popular works. It is in the hands of a society, of which the number of members, in 1832, were eighty-four. The shares in this literary establishment are sold at four guineas, and the annual subscription is one guinea.

The *Mechanics' Institution*, established in August, 1825, commenced its operations with the most favourable prospects of success. The two first courses of lectures, were delivered to the members, on the sciences of Chemistry and Anatomy, by Mr. Douglas Fox, surgeon, in a manner well adapted to the understandings of his audience, who, by the strong interest they manifested, afforded a striking proof of the immediate benefit of the institution, and excited a gratifying anticipation of its future advantages.

The following remarks by Mr. Noble, the editor of this work, are prefixed to an interesting report of Mr. Fox's introductory lecture: "We know," says a contemporary writer, "of no way in which greater good can be done, than by removing ignorance, in which most of the evils of life have their origin. We believe that this is a truth which is almost universally admitted; and the only question will be, What is the nature of the knowledge that ought to be imparted? First, we would ask the question, What is the nature of the knowledge that ought to be denied? Here the proof of the negation lies most decidedly with the objector. He that would limit human acquirements takes upon himself a most serious responsibility; he that asserts for himself, or his class, a monopoly of any species of information is called upon to make his and their title good upon the most incontrovertible evidence, or he stands forward in a position very little to be envied. It is with a perfect conviction that all the branches of knowledge are dependent on and illustrative of each other, that we rejoice to find no limit or peculiar direction attempted to be given to the acquirements

* The following play bill, or rather advertisement in the *British Spy*, or *Derby Postman*, of March 21, 1771, will amuse our readers.

*** By desire of several Ladies; at Mr. Futter's Dancing Room, on Tuesday next will be acted the late new comedy, called, *The Provoked Husband*, or *A Journey to London*. The part of Lord Townley by *Mr. Roberts*. Mr. Manly, *Mr. Williams*. Sir Francis Wronghead, *Mr. Westcomb*. Squire Richard, *Mr. Bullock*. John Moody, *Mr. Wilcocks*. Count Basset, *Mr. Box*. Lady Townley, *Mrs. Roberts*. Lady Grace, *Mrs. Smithies*. Lady Wronghead, *Mrs. Pinkethman*. Miss Jenny, *Miss Mary Smithies*. Myrtilla, *Miss Sally Smithies*. Mrs. Motherly, *Mr. Green*. Being the last night of playing in town.

N. B. For the benefit of *Mr.* and *Mrs. Roberts*, on Saturday next (the 23rd of this instant March) will be acted a play, called *Tamerlane*, or *The Fall of Bajazet*. By particular desire, to begin at 5 o'clock.

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now offered to the operative manufacturers at the Mechanics' Institutions, either here, in Derby, or elsewhere. It is for such institutions to be general; individuals will afterwards select and pursue the objects of their particular choice. That every person who enters an institution will receive information, there can be no doubt; and whether or not that information tend directly or only indirectly, to aid him in the pursuits to which he may be by study engaged, or by choice devoted, still who will say, when he quits its hall, he has not a more enlarged view of the pursuits of his fellow men, and therefore of the general bearings and interests of society? Our labour and daily tasks are frequently, and will be, as they ought to be, generally the primary objects of our study; but he must have a very narrow capacity himself, or a very indifferent acquaintance with human nature, who supposes that the mind of man can be bound down to the contemplation of its daily tasks. It is the perpetual anxiety to relieve ourselves from the tedium of one narrow track of impressions that produces more than half the miseries of society. We are not so much exhausted as we are satiated by the monotony of ideas when we have lain down our tools, or withdrawn our long continued attention from our appointed duties. We look for a new train of ideas, a new channel of thought; we look, in a word, for the relief of change; and it is from a want of that information which might enable us to participate in the knowledge that elevates and enlarges the understanding, that we are induced to fly to relaxations that degrade us, and to the communication of the lowest animal ideas; which low ideas finding us incompetent to enter into more ennobling discussions, take possession of all the remaining faculties of our heads and our hearts. Hence it is that the plan of the Mechanics' Institutions ought to be acted upon as extensively as possible; it is by such a plan that men acquire enlarged views of society, relinquish their unfounded prejudices, and learn to respect themselves, even when they most closely investigate the propositions and opinions of one another. Men thus instructed, easily comprehend each other, and the relaxations of conversation, instead of abasing the soul, become, indeed, a feast of reason."

The first newspaper published in Derby, we have reason to believe was the *British Spy*, or *Derby Postman*. This publication made its appearance in 1726: it was published on a halfpenny stamped paper, by S. Hodgkinson, and the price was 2*d.* or 2*s.* per quarter. This paper soon ceased after the appearance of the *Mercury*, which was first published on Thursday, the 23rd of March, 1732, by Mr. Samuel Drewry, in the Market-place, at 2*d.* each paper, or 2*s.* per quarter. This continued to be the only paper published in the county, with some slight exceptions, until 1823. Prior to which there had been several unavailing attempts to establish a second newspaper in Derby. The last was by Mr. Harrison, brother to the celebrated singer. The *Reporter* commenced on the 1st of January, 1823. It was at its publication edited by Mr. Noble, and has been spiritedly conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Walter Pike. This paper is published on the Thursday, and the proprietor has an increasing demand for it. The *Mercury*, which has been established a century, takes the lead in the extent of circulation and in the number of advertisements. It is published by Mr. Drewry, on the Wednesday.

In the Appendix to the first volume will be found a list of the magistrates for three hundred and twenty years, and of the representatives of the borough for five hundred and thirty-eight years. It is curious to observe the rude state of letters which those lists exhibit. There seems no fixed principles in the use of the alphabet; for a man seldom spelt his name twice alike, nor is it a wonder we see confusion in those early documents, as but few of the principal inhabitants were capable of using the pen. A gradual improvement may easily be traced. We also observe the fluctuation of parliaments. In some years three or four was held, and then again thirteen or fourteen years elapsed without any.

From the earliest times Derby was a prescriptive borough, under the government of bailiffs. According to the charter of James the First, it was incorporated by the name and style of Mayor and Burgesses. In 26 Edward I. it returned burgesses to parliament, and has continued so to do to the present time. By the charter of Charles II. (1680) the representatives for the borough were to be chosen by the corporation,

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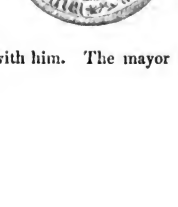
free men and sworn burgesses, the mayor being the returning officer. The burgesses were then estimated at 655. In 1791, Mr. Hutton states their number at about 900.

But few contested elections have taken place within the last one hundred and fifty years. In 1700, the contest was between Sir Richard (quere Charles) Pye and Sir John Harpur, the number of voters that polled were 537; but as Sir Richard Pye was 137 votes a head, the contest was given up. In 1701, January 3, Thomas Stanhope, esq. petitioned against the return of Lord James Cavendish, by means of illegal practices on the part of the mayor of the borough. There was no determination on this petition. In 1710, three gentlemen contested for the honour of serving as representatives; viz. Lord James Cavendish, John Harpur, esq. (high sheriff of the county) and Sir Richard Levinge; the two latter were returned: Lord James Cavendish petitioned against their return, but, on the 19th of February, 1711, he withdrew his petition. In 1714, the most violent contest ever known in the borough took place. The opponents were Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart. and Edward Mundy, esq. the late members, against Lord James Cavendish and Sir William Stanhope. The opposition rose to such violence that even the highways, hedges and sinks of obscurity were ransacked for electors. The number polled was 862. The two former gentlemen having lost the election, petitioned against the return of Lord James Cavendish and Sir William Stanhope, but they afterwards withdrew their petition. In May, 1734, the contest was between Lord James Cavendish, Charles Stanhope, William Curzon and Richard Harpur, esquires. Lord James polled 295 votes, Stanhope 285, Curzon 222, and Harpur 188. In 1742, a severe contest took place between Lord Duncannon (the Devonshire interest) and German Pole, esq. At this election 646 burgesses polled. Lord Duncannon, at the time Mr. Pole relinquished, headed the pole 46 votes. Mr. Pole petitioned against the return of Lord Duncannon, but afterwards withdrew his petition. In 1747, another contest took place between Lord Duncannon, John Stanhope, and German Pole, esquires. The two former gentlemen polled 400 votes each, and the latter 251. In 1748, the borough was contested by Thomas Rivett and Thomas Stanhope, esquires. At this election 643 burgesses polled, and Mr. Rivett was the successful candidate. In 1774, a severe contest occurred between Lord Frederick Cavendish, John Gisborne, and Daniel Parker Coke, esquires. The two former gentlemen were returned. Mr. Coke and several of the electors petitioned against the return of Mr. Gisborne's election, and the committee declared that Mr. Coke was duly elected. In December, 1832, after a lapse of 58 years, the borough was again contested between the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, and Edward Strutt, esq. the late members, and Sir Charles Henry Colvile, after a severe contest the former members were again elected. At the close of the poll the numbers were, Strutt, 911; Cavendish, 744; Colvile, 445.

The Act for reforming the representation of the people in the House of Commons, which received the royal assent on Thursday, June 7, 1832, extends the elective franchise to householders, at £10. a year rent, throughout the borough. The number of electors for the borough members is now about 1300.



Derby has been a corporate town by charter from very early times. The last charter by Charles the Second, obtained in the year 1680, says, the common council is to consist of a mayor and nine aldermen, four of whom are justices of the peace for the town, the present and preceding mayor are always to be two. The youngest alderman, who has not been mayor, is generally chosen on Michaelmas-day. After the mayor has taken the oaths, he is proclaimed in the market-place. This ceremony formerly took place at the market-cross, after which he was accompanied home by the body of the corporation, who used each to send a dish of meat for his table and to dine with him. The mayor and aldermen wear black cloth gowns faced with fur, the

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same as the common livery of London wear. The aldermen are chosen out of the fourteen brethren, and the brethren out of the fourteen capital burgesses. The latter are chosen out of such as have been chamberlains, four of whom are annually chosen. The chamberlains receive and pay the town's money: they are chosen out of such as have been constables, six of whom are yearly appointed. They walk before the mayor on all public occasions with short halberts in their hands. There is also a jailer, a pinder and a town crier. Besides these there is the lord high steward, who is the Duke of Devonshire, which entitles him to be the patron at the court, or in the house of lords for the town: the recorder, the town clerk, and the mayor's secretary or assistant in keeping petty courts. All these officers are chosen by the body of the Corporation. There is one serjeant that carries the mace, and three others that wear the mayor's livery. These wait on the mayor at home and abroad, and execute the town *capias* and *pones* for arresting persons and attaching goods.

All such whose fathers were burgesses when they were born, or who have served an apprenticeship to a burgess have a right to demand their burgess oath. The common hall have a right to confer or sell the burgess-ship, or to disfranchise any person for misdemeanors. The poor burgesses are entitled to a horsegate and cowgate in several large pastures that have been long ago given by benefactors and appropriated to that purpose, as also to right of common in several meadows, as the Siddals, the Old Meadows, &c. after the hay is got off, which ought to be by Midsummer-day. Free burgesses pay no toll of lead or other goods passing or repassing through or laid in any part of the town, which others are liable to. The burgesses of Derby are said to be free of toll in London, though the Londoners are not in Derby. Mr. Woolley, in 1712, says, the tolls are the mayor's, for which he pays to the crown yearly £70. or thereabouts, and that the corporation had then about £500. a year to support their dignity, and charities arising out of lands at Little Chester, the Rooditches and several large closes between Derby and Mickleover, which were, 24th Edward III. held by Robert le Breton under Thomas, Lord Touchett, and by him left to Isabel, his daughter, married to John de Loudham. In the reign of queen Elizabeth the said land belonged to Sir Godfrey Foljambe, which land was purchased about 1630, by Mr. Crowshaw, who left it to the corporation of Derby for several charitable uses mentioned in the several parishes.

The corporation is empowered to hold courts of record, and quarterly and petty sessions: the former are regularly advertised, and the latter are held by the magistrates acting for the borough, every Monday and Friday, at the town hall.

Dates of the Grants to the Corporation.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor, every inhabitant householder of the borough of Derby was a free burgess, at which time they consisted of 243.

At the Doomsday Survey, in 1036, the burgesses were reduced to 143, and the desolate houses amounted to 100, which together make the number exactly to correspond with the account given at the time of Edward the Confessor. This plainly shows, that the whole of the occupiers of houses at that period were esteemed freemen of the borough.

Henry the First incorporated the borough; and his grandson, Henry the Second, confirmed the charter, and granted further privileges to the burgesses. At this period the chief magistrate was called *Prepositus*, or Provost, and was appointed by the Earls of Derby; and all fines and imposts were levied by him.

No incident connected with the borough occurs until the reign of king John, when the crown claimed its usual dues, and allowed the third penny to the Earl of Derby, William de Ferrers. About this time the burgesses were desirous of taking the government of the town into their own hands; and, in 1202, they paid into the king's exchequer a fine of 66 marks, for a confirmation of the free customs that had heretofore been enjoyed by them in the former reigns, and for the privilege of choosing an officer from among themselves; and also power to collect the fee-farm rent and other dues payable to the King and Earl. In 1204, they obtained a charter similar to that granted to the town of Nottingham. For this testimony of royal favour the burgesses were returned debtors to the king's exchequer 150 marks and 2 palfreys, and the fee-farm rent was raised from £30. to £40. This charter confirms, besides many privileges, the exclusive right of dyeing cloth within ten leagues of the town. In 1256 the burgesses obtained the additional right of issuing writs for the recovery of debts

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of any amount, and also power to choose a coroner. For these immunities the burgesses paid a further sum of 70 marks. The following year they paid 10 marks for the liberty of expelling Jews from the borough.

In 1327, Edward the Third confirmed at York the privileges granted by former kings, by the name of the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the town of Derby.

In 1330 Mortimer, Earl of March, summoned the burgesses to show on what ground they claimed their privileges. Among these were the holding of two fairs and a market four days in every week. In proof of these and other important privileges they produced the charter of king John, and the charter of additional rights granted to them by Henry the Third. By paying a fine of forty marks their liberties were restored to them.

In 1377, John of Gaunt, youngest son of Edward the Third, and the Duke of Lancaster, showed much favour to the burgesses of Derby, and obtained for them a confirmation of their charter, with additional privileges.

Edward the Fourth and Richard the Third renewed the charter granted by their predecessors.

James the First granted the burgesses a new charter, by which their corporation was made to consist of two bailiffs, twenty-four burgesses, with a recorder, chamberlains, and other officers. This charter provides that no stranger shall carry on trade in the town except at fairs and markets; but if the burgesses allowed any one to carry on trade in the borough one year and one day unmolested, he became a freeman. The same king, March 7, 1611, ratified the grants of former kings, and granted to the bailiffs and burgesses a court of record on Tuesday in every second week, and the return of writs and processes; and that no foreign justices should interfere with them. He also gave them power to hold quarter sessions and courts leet yearly, and to have six fairs yearly; to be toll free throughout the kingdom; to take toll and tallage from all, with the exception of the duchy of Lancaster, who were to pay only half toll.

In 1638 Charles I. granted a new charter to the Corporation, when instead of two bailiffs it was changed to a mayor, and the two maces, formerly carried before the bailiffs, were converted into one.

In 1680 Charles II. granted to the Corporation of Derby a new charter, under which the town is now governed. A correct copy is inserted in the Appendix to volume I.

The following were the Officers of the Corporation in 1832.

High Steward.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Recorder.

John Balguy, esq.

Aldermen.

Rev. Charles Stead Hope, magistrate,
Richard Leaper, esq. magistrate,
John Drewry, sen. esq.
Mr. Thomas Haden, surgeon,
John Bell Crompton, esq. magistrate,
William Leaper Newton, esq. magistrate,
Charles Matthew Lowe, esq.
John Chatterton, esq. mayor,
Mr. John Drewry, jun. treasurer,
Mr. Douglas Fox, surgeon.

Brothers.

John Hill, sen. esq.
Robert Hope, esq.
Walter Evans, esq.
William Jeffery Lockett, esq.
Mr. John Byng, hosier,
Mr. Samuel Fox, jun. hosier,
Mr. John Bingham,
Mr. Francis Severne,
Rev. Charles Robert Hope, chaplain,
Richard Forester Forester, M. D.
Edward Strutt, esq. M. P.
Mr. John Hill, jun. surgeon.

Capital Burgesses.

Mr. James Simmonds,
William Evans, esq. M. P.
Mr. Samuel Job Wright,
Mr. John Gamble,
Mr. Thomas Wright,
Mr. William Shaw, jun.
Mr. Thomas Boden,
Mr. R. W. Haden,
Joseph Strutt, esq.
Rev. R. M. Hope.

Town Clerk.

Bryan Thomas Balguy, esq.

There is no account of any territorial possessions held by the corporation, in the name of the burgesses, until the reign of queen Mary, the grant of whose ample gift is inserted in the Appendix to volume I.

The corporation estate was granted in 1553, by queen Mary, who, in consideration of £266. assigned to the corporation fifty-four separate estates, which had belonged to the abbey of Darley, to the college of All Saints', the guild of the Holy Trinity, the chantry of St. Mary in All Saints' college, and the free chapel of St. James. These estates consisted of about eighty-six houses, chiefly in Derby, and about 216 acres of land in and near the town; divers tithes of hay, corn, wool, lamb, &c. St. Mary's mill, three fulling mills, and one water mill, called the Derwent mills; the free chapel of St. James with all the lands, the advowson of the churches of All Saints', St. Mi-

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chael's, and St. Peter's, in Derby, and the manor and advowson of Heath: all which said messuages, lands, tenements, tithes, &c. were of the clear yearly value of £77. 2*s.* 7*d.* Out of the issues of these estates the corporation were to pay, every Michaelmas, into the exchequer, the fee-farm rent of £41. 14*s.* 11*d.*; and the further sums of 1*s.* yearly to Thomas Warde and his heirs; 10*d.* to the chamberlains; 1*s.* to the churchwardens of All Saints'; £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* to two priests for performing duty in All Saints'; £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* to the minister of St. Alkmund's; and the sum of £1. 13*s.* 4*d.* to the bailiffs for collecting the rents. The grant ordains that a free school for ever shall be maintained by the said corporation; to the master and usher £13. 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid quarterly by equal portions every year.

The corporation estate has been continually wasting, and, as Mr. Hutton justly observes, it would be difficult for the most penetrating eye to find out the fifty-seven estates. For what trust, adds Mr. Hutton, can withstand fifty-seven temptations! In 1791, Mr. Hutton estimated the corporation estates at £2000. a year. Since his time much valuable land and premises have been disposed of; viz. the Cowsley field, about 20 acres, the Bradshaw Hayes, about 14 acres, at £200. per acre, and much land for building purposes; the proceeds of which is probably invested in the funds. The following document shows the rental of the corporation estate in 1806.

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Little Chester farm ...	William Soar	145	0	0
Ditto	John Haslam	142	0	0
Ditto	Thomas Haslam...	137	0	0
House and close.....	Thos. Evans, esq.	5	9	0
Close	Thomas Crayne ...	15	0	0
Ditto	Mr. Kean	7	17	6
Ditto	William Harrison	3	3	0
Rowditch farm	Rebecca Wallis ...	200	0	0
Cowsley close	Henry Browne.....	30	0	0
Cowsley lea.....	John Rowbottom	7	0	0
Scattergood close, now called Talbot meadow	James Robertshaw	33	0	0
Littleover, Ockbrook Holme Days close	Richard Leaper, esq.	12	12	0
Silk mills.....	Lamech Swift	150	0	0
Old silk mill	Radford and Co....	100	0	0
Water rents.....	T. Evans, esq.....	3	0	0
St. Michael's mills.....	Denstone and Co.	202	0	0
House and shops	Broughton W.....	15	0	0
House, King's-street ...	William Shaw	8	10	0
Ditto, St. Mary's-gate	Hudson & Radford	12	3	10
Ditto, ditto ...	D. Collumbell	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto ...	Ditto	14	0	0
Ditto, Cockpit-hill ...	late S. Oldham ...	0	3	0
Shop, ditto ...	—— Simpson	0	3	0
Cottage, Little Chester	—— Gadsby.....	1	0	0
Stable, Cockpit-hill ...	Thomas Turner ...	0	5	0
House, St Peter's par.	Joseph Holmes ...	0	15	0
Ditto, Cockpit-hill ...	—— Gaskin	0	10	0
Ditto, ditto ...	—— Stone	0	10	6
Ditto, ditto ...	John Sowter			
County jail	William Eaton ...	0	5	0
House, St. Peter's par.	Thomas Mousley...	0	1	0
House, Burton turnp.	William Thompson	0	1	0
Ditto, Wardwick	Mr. Fowler	0	1	6
Shop, Butcher row ...	John Yeomans ...	0	2	6
Ditto, ditto ...	.....	0	2	6
Ditto, ditto ...	William Mather ...	0	13	4
House, Mary's bridge	T. Evans, esq.....	0	4	0
Ditto, Holmes	John Roberts	0	5	0
Ditto, ditto	—— Roe	0	2	6
Do. St. Mary's bridge	late —— Goodman	0	2	6
Do. St. Werburgh's pa.	John Smith	0	1	0
Tithes	Rev. T. Gisborne	0	10	0
Chief rents, for				
Needham's pingle	.....	0	0	4
Part of a lane, Full-st.	—— Cox	0	0	4
Large's charity	Mr. Harrison, agent to Trust.....	0	19	4
Land or house beyond the Derwent	S. Fox, esq. ..... Ditto	0	4	0
Folly close end	D. P. Coke, esq ...	0	0	6
		0	6	8
	Carried forward £1261	15		4

		£.	*s.*	*d.*
	Brought over 1261	15		4
Conduit close	Overs. of St. Peter's	0	10	0
Calver croft.....	late —— Brentnall	0	1	0
Roome, Market-place	late Mrs. Bailey ...	0	1	0
House, Rotton-row ...	Miss Parr	0	1	8
Close belonging to Brazen Nose College	late J. Meynell, esq.	0	3	4
5 *a.* 1 *r.* in Windmill field	Ditto	0	1	0
Land in Stockbrook field	Ditto	0	13	4
House, Cockpit-hill ...	Ditto	0	2	6
Ambrose baulk	Rev. J. Clarke.....	0	1	0
Old close	Ditto	0	4	0
Encroachments of steps	Ditto	0	0	4
Abbey barns intack and part of Cooper's meadow	late T. Wilson, esq.	0	1	0
Window in Sadler-gate	Taylor W.....	0	0	4
St. Alkmund's well ...	Lewis Latuiffere ...	0	2	6
Changing way to St. Helen's	Richd. Wright, esq. late Roger Morlege late Mrs. Wild...	0	3	4
		0	1	8
		0	1	0
Steps	Ditto	0	0	3
Encroachments, Butcher's end	Miss Parr	0	2	0
Land in Wheatcroft's field	William Webster	1	6	3
Ditto ditto, 2 *a.* 2 *r.* 28 *p.*	late Mr. Norton ...	0	12	6
Ditto, Stockbrook field, 1 *a.* 1 *r.* 38 *p.*	Ditto	0	17	6
House, Cockpit-hill ...	—— Freer.....	0	10	0
Part of Little field, 1 *a.* 3 *r.* 7 *p.*	late Dr. Darwin ...	0	1	0
3 *a.* 0 *r.* 29 *p.*	Mr. Whitmore.....	0	13	9
Severally and other small rents,				
Close, Nuns'-green ...	P. Crompton, M. D.	0	3	4
Ditto, ditto	T. Bainbrigge, esq	0	5	0
Ditto, ditto	Rev. T. Gisborne	0	3	3
Windmill-pit field	Mr. Bennett.....	0	1	0
Wall field.....	James Latuiffere...	0	1	0
Ditto.....	Mr. R. Browne ...	0	6	0
Close, late Ward	late Joseph Roe ...	0	3	4
Encroachment on his house	Lord Scarsdale ...	0	0	6
Buildings over Girdler's alley	Ditto	0	0	8
Lane through Newlands to Beckett's well	Ditto	0	3	2
	Carried forward £1269	14	10	

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		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	1269	14	10
Piece of ground in Hold lane	late George Hood	0	2	0
Over and Nether par-closes	Hugh Bateman, esq.	0	0	4
Dunkirk close	Ditto	0	1	0
Leonard's flat	Ditto	0	1	0
Windmill field, 1 *a.* 2 *r.* 36 *p.*	Mr. Bretnall	0	1	0
Stockbrook field, 2 *a.* 0 *r.* 19 *p.*	Ditto	0	0	4
Shop, Town hall	Mrs. Shepherdson	10	0	0
House, ditto	Mrs. Whitby	8	0	0
Ditto, Cockpit-hill	Robert Simpson	1	15	0
Ditto, Butcher's row	—— Morley	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto	Mrs. Shepherdson	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto	Mrs. Felton	1	10	0
	Carried forward	£1296	19	6

		£.	s.	d.
	Brought over	1296	19	6
Ditto, Cockpit-hill	William Jenney	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto	William Frith	1	15	0
Ditto, ditto	Robert Simpson	1	15	0
Slaughter house, St. Michael's lane	G. Bridges	6	0	0
House, Queen-street	Richard Browne	3	13	8
Ditto, ditto	Messrs. Gamble	3	6	4
Ditto, Nuns'-green	George Stables	4	0	0
Stalls	Ward and Swindall	22	10	0
Dividend on £800. Bank Stock	payable by Messrs. Evans	56	9	0
Ashe's Charity money		10	12	6
Fee-farm rents		27	4	0
		£1436	0	0
Tolls				
Profits from common pastures				

Within the last twenty-six years the income of the corporation is doubled, notwithstanding property to the amount of several thousand pounds has been disposed of. The following are a few of the items:

	£.	s.	d.
Tolls of the markets and fairs, about	1000	0	0
Tolls at the races for going on to the Siddals	70	0	0
The fishery of the Derwent			
The sand bed of the Derwent	55	0	0
Rent of the new market, 100 shops (75 now let) at an average of 2*s.* per week each	520	0	0
For severalties and other small rents	1	12	11
Chief rents	8	5	0
Rents of houses and premises in different parts of the town	30	0	0
Water rents	3	0	0
Fee-farm rents	27	4	0
Cowsley close and Cowsley lea (formerly let for £37. per annum) we believe is now divided into the Northern Field of about 6 acres, the Southern Field of about 5 acres, and a field next the Nottingham turnpike road of about 9½ acres			
Holme Days close			
House occupied by the Clerk of the Market	20	0	0
House occupied by Charles Lakin	31	0	0
The borough jail			
The guild hall			
Eleven cellars under the town hall			
Warehouse in the Morleidge			
A corn mill, in the occupation of the Corporation	170	0	0
A corn mill, in the occupation of Mr. William Barton	100	0	0
The original silk mill, in the occupation of Mr. William Taylor	130	0	0
Two houses and a shop on Cockpit-hill, occupied by Metcham, Percy and Genn	9	8	0
Two houses on Cockpit-hill, occupied by Joseph Simpson	1	15	0
One house on Cockpit-hill, occupied by Samuel Simpson	1	15	0
Cement mills and manufactory on Cockpit-hill, occupied by Messrs. Brookhouse			
Ground rent on the Dusty Miller public house, leased to John Curzon, esq.			
House and shop, at the corner of St. Mary's-gate, leased to Mr. Beeland	12	3	10
House and shop in St. Mary's-gate, leased to Mr. Collumbell	26	0	0
House in Queen-street, leased to Mr. Shaw	8	10	0
House and shop in Queen-street, leased to Mr. John Gamble	7	0	0
House and shop in Queen-street, leased to Mr. Thomas Mason	15	0	0
An estate at Little Chester, consisting of 335 *a.* 3 *r.* 26 *p.* now let for	1000	0	0
Cottage and garden, occupied by —— Gadsby	4	0	0
The Holmes, in All Saints' parish, about 15 acres, which generally pastures twenty-five cows, belonging to the burgesses, from Old May-day to Candlemas-day, for which they pay 25*s.* each	31	5	0
The aftermath of the Old Meadows, 32 acres, the Chequer Closes, about 30½ acres, in St. Alkmund's parish, and the Siddals, 36 acres, in St. Peter's parish. The burgesses are entitled to turn in cattle, horses and sheep from Midsummer-day to Lammas or Candlemas-day, free of any charge except 3*d.* a week to the tenters			
The New Pastures, in St. Alkmund's parish, about 46 acres, which generally pastures fifty-six cows belonging to burgesses, from Old May-day to Candlemas-day, for which they pay 26*s.* each; and if any burgess turns in two cows, he pays 52*s.* for the second cow	72	16	0
The Rowditch farm, consisting of 120 *a.* 3 *r.* 11 *p.* in the township of Markeaton, viz. 78 *a.* 3 *r.* 1 *p.* in the occupation of Samuel Poyser	270	0	0
And 42 *a.* 0 *r.* 10 *p.* in the occupation of Mrs. Kent	154	7	6
The Foulbrook farm, 21 acres, in the township of Littleover, occupied by Charles Greatorex	70	0	0

Charities under the management of the Corporation.

Botham William	gave £100. to Corporation	£20. each, to be lent to 5 poor men for 6 years, to be emplo. in clothing only	Will, 7th Feb. 1603.
Crowshaw Richard	gave £200. to Corporation	£20. each, to be lent to 10 poor burgesses for 3 years without interest	Deed, July 27, 1630.
Sale Rev. William	gave £20. to Corporation	to be lent to four poor artificers for four years	Will, July 14, 1588.
Walton Rev. John	gave £100.	to be lent to 10 poor tradesmen within the borough for four years	Will, May 19, 1603.

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Ash Francis.....	gave to the Goldsmith's company certain messuages in London, out of which to pay to the parish of St. Werburgh	10 0 0 3 0 0 7 0 0	Vicar ..... Poor ..... Put out 1 appre.	Will, June 19, 1637.
Devonshire Countess of	£100. Interest.....	6 0 0	Poor	Will, 1674.
	£420. to be laid out in lands. Int.	.....	App. child. Derby & Edensor	
Glossop Anthony	.....	1 10 0	Poor of Derby	
Kilby Richard.....	.....	1 0 0	Poor of All Saints	Will, July 14, 1619.
Osborne Edward.....	Rent charge	2 10 0	Poor of Derby	
Walton Jane	£40.	3 0 0	Ditto	
Walthall William	£100. to be lent out in sums of £25. for five years. Interest	4 0 0	Ditto	Will, July 16, 1608.

The applications of the respective portions will be stated under the head of each parish.

	All Saints.	*St. Alkmund.*	*St. Michael.*	*St. Peter.*	*St. Werburgh.*	*Total.*
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Devonshire Countess of	2 8 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	6 0 0
Glossop Anthony.....	0 12 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 10 0
Kilby Richard	1 0 0					1 0 0
Osborne Edward	1 0 0	0 6 8	0 3 4	0 10 0	0 10 0	2 10 0
Walton Jane.....	1 4 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	3 0 0
Walthall William	1 12 0	0 10 8	0 5 4	0 16 0	0 16 0	4 0 0
	7 16 0	2 5 4	1 2 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	18 0 0

Crowshaw Richard...	£1250.	20 0 0 15 0 0 28 0 0	Lecture every Friday at All Saints church Seven poor inhabitants of Derby. Eight ditto of Markeaton and Mackworth.	Will, 26th April, 1631.
		63 0 0		

In respect of these charities, founded by Mr. Crowshaw's will, the corporation, who are owners of the farm, in the parish of Mackworth, called Rowditches, including Horse close, and of Botham's close, situate at Little Chester, near Derby, which premises are let at rents considerably more than sufficient to satisfy the yearly sum of £63. charged thereon by the deed of 1698, make the following payments:

	£. s. d.
To a clergyman, appointed by the corporation, for reading a lecture every Friday at All Saints' church	20 0 0
For seven sixpenny loaves, distributed every Sunday at All Saints' church	9 2 0
For a distribution every Sunday of 3*d.* each to the seven poor persons who receive the bread	4 11 0
To the parish clerk of All Saints	1 7 0
	£35 0 0
For bread, distributed to the poor of Mackworth and Markeaton	17 6 8
For a distribution of 6*d.* each to eight poor persons receiving the bread at those places ...	10 8 0
To the parish clerk of Mackworth.....	0 5 4
	£63 0 0

Sir Thomas White's Charity.—The borough of Derby is entitled to a portion of Sir Thomas White's charity, founded in 1566; in respect of which, sums are paid by the corporation of Bristol to various cities and towns, to be employed in loans to poor men.

Sir Thomas White, knt. late alderman of London, gave towards the maintenance of the clothing trade in the borough, every four and twentieth year, £100. On the 10th of October, 1637, the corporation of Derby received £200. and upon Bartholomew's day, 1644, there was another £100. to be received from Merchant Taylors hall, in London; every £100. received and to be received is to be lent to four several persons, viz. £25. apiece for ten years, upon good security, and to be used in the clothing trade; and so from ten years to ten years for ever; and £4. with every hundred is also allowed their deducting the charges. According to this £1100. has been received for the above purposes by the corporation of Derby.

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The *Free Grammar School*, in St. Peter's church-yard, is supposed to be one of the most ancient endowments of the kind in the kingdom.

Queen Mary, by charter, bearing date 21st May, in the first year of her reign (1554) gave and granted to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Derby, and their successors, for ever, divers messuages, lands, &c. in that town and elsewhere in the county of Derby, subject to certain yearly payments therein mentioned; and her majesty ordained and granted that thenceforward there should be one free grammar school for the instruction and education of boys and youths in the said town of Derby, to be for ever supported by the bailiffs and burgesses of that town, and that the said bailiffs and burgesses, and their successors, out of the revenues of the premises thereby granted, should yearly, for ever, pay to the master and under master, for the time being, of such free grammar school, £13. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In 1638, king Charles the First granted a new charter to the Corporation of Derby, by the name of the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Derby.

The grammar school, which adjoins to St. Peter's church-yard, in Derby, consists of a large room below, and some smaller rooms above. The building is kept in repair by the corporation.

The Rev. James Bligh, the present master of this school, was appointed to that situation by the corporation in 1793, with a yearly salary of £40. payable out of their revenues. Until the year 1813, there was also an usher of this school, with a yearly salary of £20. paid by the corporation, but the person who held that office, having died in that year, and the number of boys being so very small, no successor was appointed.

It has been considered by the corporation that all the payments made by them beyond the annual sum of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. directed by the charter, have been voluntary on their part. It appears, however, that Jane Walton, by her will, bearing date 23rd November, 1605, and proved in the consistory court of Lichfield in the following year, gave £40. to the bailiffs and common council of Derby, to be employed by them to the best relief of the head schoolmaster and usher, teaching in the free school at Derby, so as the stock might continue for that use for ever. A small part, therefore, of the salaries of the master and usher was referable to the interest of this legacy.

She also gave the sum of £100. to the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of such scholars as should come from Derby school, and be admitted of that house.

In addition to the above, an annual sum of £20. is paid by the Master and Fellows of Emanuel College, Cambridge, towards the support of this school, in respect of Francis Ash's charity.

All the sons of the burgesses of Derby are considered as being entitled to gratuitous

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instruction in the classics at this school. In 1826, there were only two boys in the school, both sons of burgesses.

This school appears to have been formerly in considerable repute both for boarders and day scholars, and it is to be regretted (to whatever cause it may be attributable) that the number of scholars is now so small, and that so little advantage is derived from the establishment.

The master and usher are joint lecturers, on Crowshaw's foundation, at All Saints', for which purpose he left £10. to each. The Rev. James Bligh now receives both salaries.

Anthony Blackwall, author of the Sacred Classics, was head master of this school. And since his time, the school has been held in great estimation. While the Rev. Thomas Manlove was head master, the principal part of the sons of the nobility and gentry around Derby received their education at this school. Here Flamsteed, the astronomer, received the early part of his education.

If the funds belonging to this school were properly investigated, they would be found sufficient to pay the masters such salaries as would enable them to provide Latin, English grammar and accounts for all the burgesses' sons in Derby. It is a matter of surprise that the burgesses, who are all interested in this school, do not cite the corporation to show what proportion of their property is applicable to this school, and also petition to have the system altered, so as to make it more generally useful to their sons, by introducing into it English grammar, writing and accounts.

The Corporation is empowered by the Charter to hold a court of record within the borough on Tuesday in every second week throughout the year, for debts and trespass to any amount, before the mayor, recorder, last precedent mayor and town clerk, for the time being, or two or more of them. The mayor and burgesses of the borough, and their successors, to have the return of all writs, precepts, &c.

Style of the Court.—Borough of Derby. The court of record of our sovereign Lord the King, of his borough of Derby, in the county of Derby, held at the borough of Derby aforesaid, in the guild hall there, the 25th day of April, in the 3rd year of the reign of his present majesty King William the Fourth, over Great Britain, and so forth, before Charles Matthew Lowe, esq. mayor, John Balguy, the younger, esq. recorder, the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, last precedent mayor, and Bryan Thomas Balguy, esq. town clerk, of the said borough, by virtue of letters patent, of divers progenitors of our said Lord the King, Kings and Queens of England, and according to the liberties and privileges of the said borough.*

The mayor is also escheator and clerk of the market, and by the said charter he is empowered to take such reasonable toll for beasts, cattle and other things in the fairs and markets sold and bought as they have heretofore lawfully had and received. The mayor and burgesses of the borough are exempt from being empannelled on juries at the assizes. They are also empowered to keep two courts leet, and six yearly fairs, and to take toll, but pay none through the whole kingdom, remitting one half to the duchy of Lancaster.

In 1825, an Act was obtained for paving and lighting the town. By this Act the Commissioners were allowed to borrow the sum of £20,000. at 4 per cent. to be laid out in improving and lighting the town. During the last seven years the average expense charged upon the inhabitants is as follows:

An Abstract of the Borough Rate for one Year, ending Michaelmas, 1824.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To cash received from the five parishes...	761	7	6	By disbursements	369	9	8
To balance due to the borough at Michaelmas, 1823	309	12	1	By balance due to the borough.....	671	9	11
	£1070	19	7		£1070	19	7

* It will be understood that this *style*, taken from a legal document of the current year, 1832, will be varied according to the name of the mayor, the recorder, &c. &c.

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The total Expenditure from April, 1825, to March, 1831.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenditure from 30th April, 1825, to 21st March, 1826	4803	2	10
Ditto from 31st March, 1826, to 31st March, 1827	6522	6	2½
Ditto from 31st March, 1827, to 31st March, 1828	15076	13	0
Out of which sum the Commissioners paid for the purchase of property £5553. 11*s.* 3*d.*			
Total expenditure from 31st March, 1828, to 31st March, 1829	8329	2	7½
Out of which £3471. 9*s.* 10*d.* was paid on account of the new guild hall.			
Total expenditure from 31st March, 1829, to 31st March, 1830	7045	17	3
Out of which £3159. 16*s.* 9*d.* was paid on account of the new guild hall.			
Total expenditure from 31st March, 1830, to 31st March, 1831	5283	14	6½
Out of which £393. 4*s.* 4*d.* was paid on account of the new guild hall.			

Abstract of the Account of Receipts and Expenditure from 31st March, 1830, to 1st April, 1831.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
On account of assessments	3788	13	3
From the trustees of the London and Brassington road	210	0	0
From ditto, interest of £1000.	50	0	0
For materials furnished by the commissioners	167	11	6
From Mr. Smith for land on the Osmaston road	71	3	2
From Mr. Warren for ditto	54	2	0
Rent of new Assembly-room during the erection of the new guild hall	15	15	0
Penalties	5	18	0
Interest on the new guild hall account	1	0	1
To balance due to treasurer	4150	6	1
	£8514	2	1

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Town hall extra building account	220	14	2
Weatherhead and Co. Town hall account	153	15	1
Mr. John Mason's ditto	18	14	6
Materials for foot pavements	107	5	5
Labour to ditto	123	15	11
Materials for carriage roads	155	11	11
Labour to ditto	111	5	3½
Carriage and freight of stone	52	11	0
Street lamps and repairs	145	0	9
Watch account	374	0	5½
Building and repairs	31	12	0
Wharf rent	12	0	0
Rent of stone-yards, &c.	31	0	0
Surveyors' miscellaneous expenses	6	16	10½
Cleansing and watering the streets, and carting materials	425	0	0
Ditto, balance for the year ending 25th March, 1830	50	0	0
Lighting with gas from 16th August, 1829, to 31st May, 1830	564	17	2
Ditto with oleſiant oil, the present year	188	16	5
Ditto with common oil, including £52. 0*s.* 2*d.* balance last year	154	8	6
Salaries for the present year	235	0	0
Ditto, arrears of former years	131	13	4
William Marshman for his services	40	0	0
Interest on commissioners' bonds	917	9	2
Bankers' interest and commission	208	4	1
Transferred to the sinking fund account	500	0	0
Printing and stationery	59	8	3
Sundry expenses	42	14	2
For land on Osmaston road	222	2	0
Total expenditure	5283	14	6½
Amount of balance from last account	3382	18	2½
Cheques included in the above	152	3	8
	£8514	2	1

The Gas Company was established in 1826; they have erected two gasometers at great cost, and have distributed lines of piping and lights throughout the borough. Some time ago much dissatisfaction was expressed at the high charges of the Company, and several large consumers in consequence put up apparatus to supply themselves, which induced the Company to reduce the price of gas.

The town of Derby is rapidly becoming distinguished among the provincial capitals of the kingdom for improvements, which blend the two characteristics of perfection—elegance and utility. The streets, particularly the main thoroughfares, are gradually being divested of obstructions, and with the approaches to the borough in every direction, have undergone the process which gives smoothness and safety to the carriage ways. In public buildings, Derby probably surpasses every county town of similar extent. We cannot look around us without discovering proofs that the Im-

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provement Bill, obtained about seven years ago, has been acted upon with energy, taste and judgment, and that the commissioners merit the thanks of the community for the spirit, intelligence and prudence with which they have employed the parliamentary powers intrusted to them.

The market-place is about 110 yards by 55. The increased population of the borough and the number of country people who regularly attend on the principal market-day, caused the market-place to be exceedingly crowded and inconvenient. This induced the Corporation to purchase premises and to build a new market on the south side of, and communicating with, the old market. The new market, consisting of one hundred shops for butchers, &c. a butter market, and a covered space for fruit and vegetable stalls, &c. occupies a space of ground at the back of the town hall, between the corn-market and the Morledge, and communicating with both.

Explanation of the Plan of the new Market and Guild Hall.

No. 1. represents the ground plan of the Town Hall.
A—is the arched entrance under the portico, leading through the building to the old Market-place.
B—the passage from the old to the new Market-place: with a colonnade on each side.
C—the Police office.
D—the Magistrates' room.
E—the Court of Requests.
F—the Watch-house, beside which are two lock-up rooms.

No. 2. represents the upper floor.
G—the Front, with Ionic columns fluted and surmounted with an elegant pediment.
H—the Court of Sessions, an elegant room, 57 *ft.* 4 *in.* by 34 *ft.* 8 *in.*
J—the Court Lobby, 10 *ft.* 3 *in.* in width, and on the other side of the court are the back stairs, the Magistrates' retiring room, &c.
K—the Witnesses' Waiting room.
L—the Grand Jury room.
M—the Public Reading room.
N—the Savings' Bank, with stair-case, landing-place, and passages.

The new Market-place occupies the ground at the back of the Town Hall, between the Corn-market and the Morledge; and is represented by the remaining part of the plan.

Immediately behind the Hall is an open space (marked I) and beyond that, rows of shops (marked P) with walks between them, and a colonnade of slender iron pillars to the east and west. The shops along the middle avenue are larger than the rest, and contain from 70 to 80 square feet. Beyond these shops is the *Butter and Egg Market* (marked S) fitted with forms on iron supports, sufficiently large to accommodate a hundred persons, allowing the space of a yard to each. The *Vegetable Market* occupies nearly the whole space westward of the Butter and Egg Market, and the above named shops. It is marked in the plan (V M). This is fitted up with stalls, tables, &c. having lock-up places underneath them. Standings for fruit are attached to the stalls, and these are marked out by grooves in the pavement. Beyond these last-mentioned markets is a road way, which divides them from the farther shops (marked Q). The shops toward the eastern entrance from the Morledge (marked R) and some of those at the back of the Market contain from 70 to 80 square feet. There are altogether 30 of these sized shops, and 70 of smaller dimensions, containing from 40 to 50 square feet, and they are so contrived that any two of the shops may be thrown into one. The whole number of shops are 100.

The carriage ways, open spaces, &c. are marked 1, 2, 3, 4. The whole are well lighted, ventilated and drained.

T—is the Superintendant's House.
W—the entrance into the Market by the Tiger Inn.

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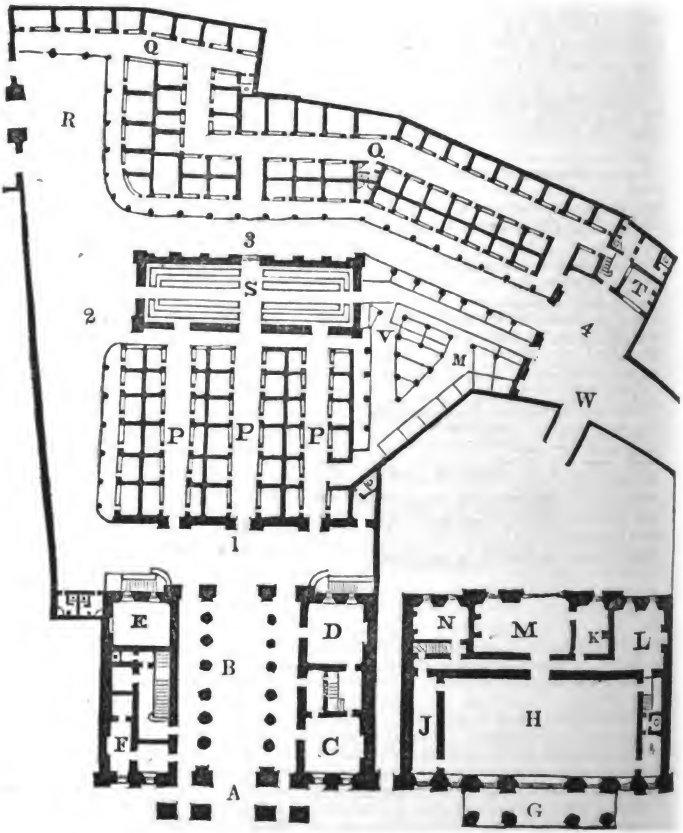
The Plan of the new Market and Guild Hall.



New Town or *Guild Hall.*—This building, of which a correct representation is given in the annexed plate, is in the Grecian style of architecture. Its principal feature is a portico, which projects the clear width of the footpath, having four columns of the Ionic order, about 27 feet in height, and finished by a pediment. This, with the two wings formed by pilasters, is elevated on a basement, the height of the

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ground story. In this basement, under the centre of the three openings formed by the columns of the portico, is a lofty archway for carriages, communicating between the old and new market places; and under each of the side openings, one for foot passengers. The great room or Court of Sessions, to which belong the five centre front windows, and which have plain molded pannels over them, is 58 feet long and 35 feet wide. It communicates on the right with the Magistrates' retiring-room, Jury-room, and private staircase, and on the left with the public staircase and lobby. There are besides on this floor, two small rooms, and one for witnesses attending the sessions.

The accommodations on the ground floor are, on the right of the archways, a police-office, magistrates' room and a retiring room; and on the left, the court of requests, watch-house and savings' bank. Underneath the whole are arched vaults, which are approached by steps from the new market-place. The back elevation is lower by the height of one common story, than the front, and though destitute of either columns or pilasters, yet has cornices, architraves and a pediment in the same general style of architecture. This building cost upwards of £7000. The architect was Matthew Habershon, esq.; the contractors, Messrs. Bridgard, and the clerk of the works, Mr. Mason.

Derby has had a succession of guild halls for many centuries.. Mr. Hutton describes two which stood on the same site in the market-place; the latter of which has recently been taken down. The most ancient, says Hutton, seemed to have stood more than two hundred years; it was wood and plaster; the roof was tiled, in the form of a large old fashioned span: it had two stories; the lower was called the town prison, and was divided into cells, as all prisons ought, that two rogues may not communicate their vices; the upper was a large room for corporation use, to which the company ascended by a steep flight of wooden stairs projecting into the market-place, covered also with a roof of tiles. The hall, the stairs, the conduit, and the cross, then in being, nearly choaked up the little market-place.

In 1730, this venerable building was taken down, and the late town hall erected, which, says Mr. Hutton, is an honour, a beauty and a use. The guild hall, recently removed out of the market-place, owing to the situation on which it was built, as Mr. Hutton justly observes, was a disgusting beauty. Why the late town hall was not built where the present one now stands, was owing to the extravagant price required from the corporation by the owner of the property, who knew the corporation could not go to any other market. They offered an extravagant price, and the seller asked one more extravagant. Astonished at the enormous sum, the corporation refused to purchase and began to build, when he sunk his price to theirs, but it was too late. Thus a lasting benefit was sacrificed for a present profit! What a pity the corporation did not suffer themselves to be bit by extortion, rather than have placed the fabric where it stood, to the detriment of the market people, for a century.

Prisons.—Mr. Hutton says, "four prisons in so small a place as Derby, would induce the stranger to suppose it a place of rascals! but to the honour of the inhabitants, they are often empty. A slender prison indicates that the arts of governing are understood. Rogues are more frequently made by defective government in others, than in themselves. A wise legislator will rather nip an evil in the bud, than suffer it to grow into magnitude. If idleness is the nurse of crimes, employment must have the contrary effect. A proper regulation of diet, solitude and work, will effect the cure of a culprit when nothing else will."

Two of these prisons were jails, and two houses of correction; one of each for the use of the town, under the jurisdiction of the mayor; the others for the county, under the sheriff. "If they excite that terror in the mind which is productive of innocence, they answer a valuable purpose."

Mr. Hutton relates the following circumstance: "A man whom I personally knew, rather defective in his intellects, played upon a rusty fiddle from house to house for a livelihood: but, as the law prohibits the use of the fiddle-stick on Sunday, he solicited charity at the church-door: the officer seized him, and shut him up in a garret, in the house of correction, joining the county hall. But he, like a true-born English-

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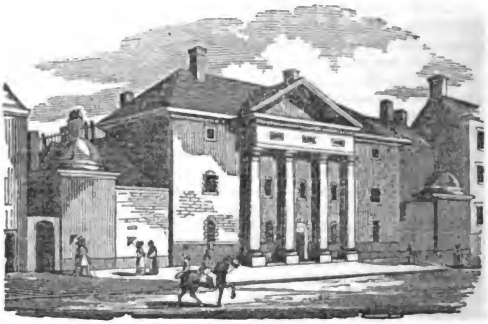
man, impatient of confinement, attempted to jump out of the window; when, repenting one moment too late, he hung, for another moment, by a tile, when I saw both fall together into the county hall yard. Thus in ten minutes he found and left the prison empty. A crowd, full of compassion, instantly surrounded him, and blamed the officer for the seizure, who had certainly done no more than his duty: for a common beggar ought never to be suffered in the streets: if he is able to work, let him be constrained; if not, let the community support him. If the officer committed an error, it was in neglecting to bar his window; but he never suspected a man who had lost his liberty without being criminal, would take a three-story leap to recover it. The unhappy man received an injury in his back, and afterwards became crooked."

Exclusive of these two houses of correction for small offenders, there was the town prison; this was under the town hall. After that was destroyed, a small erection was added to the county prison, at the Jail brook, which bore that name. "Here," says Hutton, "in 1731, I saw the jailer himself, John Greatrex, confined a prisoner for playing at foot-ball, a sport which the mayor, Isaac Borrow, was determined to suppress. But the man who had often confined others, could not brook confinement himself; he declared, in anger, 'the prison should not hold him one night.' He fulfilled his declaration; for he broke it, and fled before morning." This place of confinement stood on Nuns'-green.

"It is an old remark, that 'the present generation are wiser than the last;' this is verified in the chief prison, or jail, at Derby. Our ancestors erected one in a river, exposed to damp and filth, as if they meant to drown the culprit before they hanged him. A worse situation could not have been chosen: it extended across the corn-market, one of the principal streets, or, as if to hide the brook, or bind the flood. The wretched inhabitant was open to the public, and they to him. A vile arch admitted the horse passenger, and a viler the foot; inconvenient to both, hurtful to the stranger, dangerous to the inmate; a reflection upon the place, without one benefit as a counterbalance. But their wiser successors destroyed this ancient reproach, of some centuries standing, and erected an elegant prison upon Nuns'-green, in 1756. Here the culprit enjoys light, air and water, which ought never to be denied even the offender. The town has the credit of a handsome and suitable edifice; the Duke of Devonshire the pleasure of contributing £400. towards the erection; and the traveller is delighted with the object."*



The present borough jail and house of correction is situate in the Friar-gate. It

* It is very probable that the old prison to which Mr. Hutton alludes, as above described, was the one erected by order of an Act of Parliament, passed 23rd Henry VIII. Previous to the passing of this Act the prison for felons for the counties of Derby and Nottingham, was at Nottingham.

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was used as the county prison until 1825, when it was purchased by the corporation for about £3000. It is a plain brick building. The front is from an excellent design, displaying solidity and strength, without that affectation of incongruous ornament so frequently exhibited in modern buildings of a similar character, the pediment is supported by four columns of the Doric order.

The area of this prison, including the governor's house, and other buildings which occupy the whole of the front, is 126 feet by 121 feet. The ground behind these buildings is divided into two parts, one of which is appropriated solely to felons, and the other to debtors and house of correction prisoners, a small part being walled off for a yard for the females. The felons have but one day room, and seven night cells 7 feet by 7 feet 4 inches, and 8 feet 3 inches high. Young and old, untried and convicted, capital and petty offenders, sick and healthy, associate together throughout the day, and have the means of conversing during the night. The cells are ventilated by apertures over the doors in a passage into which they open. It was frequently necessary, during the occupancy of it by the prisoners for the county, and for a long time previous to the assizes and sessions, to lock up four, five or six in each cell. The prison was originally designed for twenty-one criminals. A return was made to the secretary of state in 1820, when it appears, in the year 1817, there were sixty-eight; in 1818, sixty-three, and in 1819, sixty-nine, for felonies and misdemeanours, had been confined in it. The debtors and house of correction prisoners occupied the other side of the ground behind the front building, with the exception of the females' yard. They had the same airing yard. The house of correction prisoners had two small sleeping rooms, one of which was very damp, sometimes occupied by upwards of twenty persons. The females had four rooms, each 12 feet by 12 feet, and 9 feet high, and a yard 23 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 6 inches. There are now five airing yards for men and two for women, each having a day-room. There are nineteen separate sleeping cells for the male prisoners, and the females have two sleeping rooms to each yard. This jail will contain ninety prisoners. These alterations, with the addition of a tread-mill for the punishment of those sentenced to hard labour, have been made by the corporation. The number of persons committed to this jail in 1829 was 241, in 1830, 276, and in 1831, 281. The greatest number at any one time during 1829 was 42, in 1830, 37, and in 1831, 40. Mr. John Roberts is the jailer.

The late town prison was situate in the Willow-row. It was a small inconvenient building. It consisted of the jailer's house in the front, and two small yards behind. The largest, occupied by the male prisoners of all descriptions, was 30 feet by 18 feet; and the smallest, occupied by the female prisoners, was 18 feet by 15 feet. In the first yard, on the ground floor, were two cells, which would hold about ten persons, and up stairs three small rooms for debtors. In the second yard there was one cell, not fit to hold more than three persons, and a small room above for women. There was no chaplain nor any divine service performed in the prison, nor rules for its government, nor employment of any kind.

The following is the number of convicts transported from the borough jail during the last six years: in 1827, three males; in 1828, ten males and one female; in 1829, ten males and three females; in 1830, ten males and one female; in 1831, two males and two females; and in 1832, seven males and one female.

A Court of Requests for the recovery of debts under 40*s.* was established in 1766. The Commissioners, under the direction of a clerk, meet every third Tuesday, at the Town-Hall, to decide cases. John Frear, esq. is clerk to the commissioners.

Commissioners.

Mr. Ralph Lomas, Mr. Joseph Handford, Mr. Michael Hallam, Mr. Thomas Darby,
Mr. Joseph Cooper, Mr. William Barton, Mr. Robert Ward, Mr. John Wright, &c. &c.

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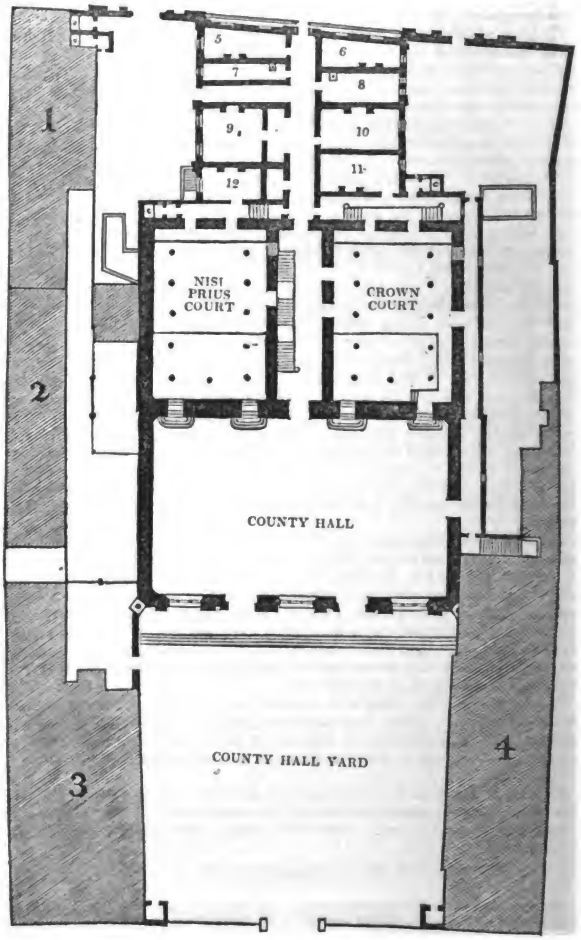
The Plan of the new County Courts.

WALKER LANE.



JURY-STREET.

ST. MARY'S-GATE.

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Explanation of the Plan of the new County Courts.

1. The new Stables
2. Wine Vaults
3. The County Tavern
4. The Judges' Lodgings
5. Witnesses' Room
6. Witnesses' Room
7. Female Prisoners' Room
8. Male Prisoners' Room
9. Clerk of Indictments' Office
10. Retiring Jury Room (Nisi Prius Court)
11. Retiring Jury Room (Crown Court)
12. Judges' Room.

The *County Hall* or *Court of Justice*, situate at the bottom of St. Mary's-gate, was erected of freestone in 1660.* It stands in a recess, as public buildings should do, and has a walk of flag stones in front. The court yard was once graced with an avenue of trees leading to the entrance. Mr. Hutton describes it as being handsome and convenient, long the pride of the midland circuit, longer the dread of the criminal and the client, but the delight of the lawyer. Were two evils cured (he adds) we should yet behold an accomplished piece of architecture: remove one house towards the east, and it would open the whole front; and eight vases placed upon the summit would relieve the heavy effect of the cornice. The former suggestion has been complied with, and, on the east side of the court yard, the Judges' lodgings have been erected and furnished at an expense of nearly £16,000. paid by the county.

The new county hall, though an edifice raised for the legal business of the county magistrates and the judges at assizes, may justly be regarded as one of the public buildings of the town in which it stands. It was opened for the business of the summer assizes on the 11th of August, 1829. The courts and accommodations of this structure are eminently commodious, and afford a fresh testimony of what may be termed the beauty of utility. By the plan and references to it, the general arrangement of the various accommodations will be understood with facility.

County Courts.—The magistrates of the county having, in the year 1824, determined upon erecting new county courts, for the administration of justice, the garden behind the old county hall has been appropriated for this purpose.

The plan fixed upon was to place the crown court on the right beyond the hall, and

* Mr. Hutton informs us that the masonry was executed by one —— Reeve, who saved nothing by the undertaking, as he drank the profits as they sprang up; and the carpentry by Roger Morledge, father of him who attempted to curb the Derwent, who was said to have acquired as much as erected his house at the bottom of St. Helen's-walk, since the residence of his family.

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the nisi prius on the left, and to have a grand staircase between them. Beyond these the whole width of the hall is occupied by a set of rooms which cover the remaining space of ground as far as Walker lane. They have a wide passage between them, and consist of a jury-room and rooms for witnesses engaged in each court. There are also an office for the clerk of indictments, a judge's room, and two rooms for prisoners, one for males and the other for females. On the side next Jury-street is a yard, into which the caravan with prisoners from the jail are brought; and from which they are deposited in these rooms to be ready for trial.

The two courts are about 50 feet by 30 each, and have a gallery round three sides. The judges enter them by a private passage from their lodgings; which lodgings are very commodious, and form one side of the open court in St. Mary's-gate. The magistrates enter by doors formed in the pannelling of the wainscot back, at the sides of the bench of the judge in each court. The barristers, attorneys, jurymen, prisoners and witnesses enter the courts by various doors which open into the large staircase, so that there are separate entrances for each class and description of persons. All these entrances open upon the principal staircase between the two courts, to which the public have no access, with the exception of such persons as are, by the general rules of similar places, admitted into the galleries. The body of the public enter from the great hall, and the seats for their accommodation in each court are raised in such a manner as to afford a full view of the proceedings.

The rooms in the upper floor behind the courts, and which are approached by the grand staircase, are the grand jury room, which is 30 feet by 20; this adjoins the crown court, into the gallery of which it has a door of communication. There is a retiring room attached to the grand jury room, and similar accommodations for the barristers, solicitors and witnesses in attendance in both courts.

The courts themselves are ample and commodious, with an elegant neatness suitable to their purpose. The gallery is supported by columns of an oriental form, with leafy capitals; and columns of a similar form, but lighter and more enriched, sustain the roof. These columns are handsome, and are much admired. The bench for the judges in each court is elevated, and consists of an arm chair covered with deep purple chamois, and fitted with the metallic spring cushions of Mr. Wigston. Over each bench is a sounding board, on which is affixed the county Arms carved in oak, with the addition, in the crown court, of the Royal Arms, which are carved by a very ingenious young artist. Beneath the bench in each court, is the table for the counsel, around which the learned gentlemen of the bar take their seats; and immediately behind them are ample accommodations for the solicitors. On the left hand of the judge are the seats for the jury, with the witness box; and on the opposite side there is an enclosed bench appropriated to the use of the reporters for the press, which is in itself a testimony of the increasing liberality and attention to public information which characterize the present period.

The ventilation of the courts, and the warming of them by means of heated air have been objects of particular attention. The ventilation consists of cold-air passages below, which open into cavities in the thickness of the walls. These air-passages, passing through the floors of the galleries, are in communication with open wire-work, with which the front of the galleries is pannelled. By this method there is an area of upwards of sixty square feet, for the constant admission of pure air from without. This mode of admitting cold air in the front of the galleries, through the medium of wire-work, prevents any of the inconveniences resulting from currents or draughts, which are so frequently attended with injurious effects in crowded rooms. To preserve a change and a constant succession of this large quantity of pure air, an outlet of similar capacity, is provided in the pannels of the ceiling. The windows of the lantern lights may also be opened with facility whenever such an accommodation is found requisite. Two strong brass wires in each court, which descend from each ceiling, and are fastened to two of the columns, form the extended rods of a machine, by each of which one-half of the ceiling pannels may be opened to any required width. The simple machinery by which this is effected is placed above the timbers of the ceiling. George Benson Strutt, esq. had the chief direction of the ventilation.

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The courts are well lighted; the lantern being constructed with double panes of glass, the one clear and the other ground. Each court is capable of accommodating about five hundred persons, including all parties. On Wednesday, the 12th of August, 1829, the weather being sultry and the courts crowded, an opportunity was afforded of deciding upon the merits of the ventilation, and it appeared admirably to effect the purpose of its construction. With regard to the warming, there is a cockle under each court, and, in general, the hot air is admitted through the same openings that are used for ventilation in summer, which is rendered much more effective by the entire walls of the courts being battened. To Godfrey Meynell, esq. and Matthew Habershon, esq. architect, is to be attributed the credit of the general design, which is entitled to the highest commendations; and to Mr. Pattison is due the praise of having executed the whole in such a style of superior workmanship, as has met with the approbation, not only of the architect, but of the whole committee, and of every person connected with it. It must also be observed that the works were in hand no longer than about fifteen months, a circumstance entitled to the particular attention of the public. Much praise is due to Mr. Wight, the clerk of the works, who superintended the whole.

The approbation of Lord Tenterden and Sir William Alexander, together with that of the high sheriff, the grand jury, and the gentlemen of the special jury, was repeatedly expressed; nor was that of the gentlemen of the bar less decided. Some slight alterations were suggested, and these have been attended to. It was justly remarked that there is no echo in either of these courts; and this circumstance was particularly noticed by Lord Tenterden, who was pleased to observe that in the courts of Lincoln, which are in many respects the best in the kingdom, the echo is intolerable and occasions great inconvenience, and he was much gratified in finding so very detrimental an effect happily obviated in these courts.

The style of the building is that which has been termed Roman, and was generally adopted by the architects of the seventeenth century. It is more in accordance with the present front than the Grecian now so extensively used.—The interior of the old hall has been newly roofed, and is fitted up and finished in character with the rest of the building. A balcony or gallery, four feet wide, along the whole length of the hall on the side next the courts, communicates by means of doors with the galleries within. This gallery constitutes a convenient elevated place, for ladies and others to witness the proceedings at public meetings that may be held on various occasions in the hall. In the summer of 1831, this hall was handsomely fitted up for the performance of the evening concerts at the Musical Festival of that year. The original contract was £12,183. 4*s.* 3*d.* The new courts and alterations cost £18,939. 8*s.* 11*d.*

In the grand jury room is placed the bust of a worthy magistrate, Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, esq. late of Markeaton hall, sculptured by Francis Leggett Chantrey, esq. R. A. This bust and pedestal were paid for by subscription, and formerly stood near the left hand entrance of the old hall. The pedestal bears the following inscription on its base:

"This effigy is consecrated by his countrymen to the memory of F. N. C. Mundy, esq. who having modestly declined their unanimous offer to elect him their representative in parliament, continued to preside on the bench of Justice in this hall during a period of nearly fifty years with a clearness of judgment, and an integrity of decision well worthy of being gratefully and honourably recorded. This excellent man, admired for the elegance of his literary productions, beloved for the gentleness of his manners, revered for his public and private virtues, lived happily at his paternal seat at Markeaton, to the age of 76 years. May his example excite emulation."

A county court, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff, is held in the county hall for the recovery of debts under £2.

The commissioners for the relief of insolvent debtors also hold their courts in this hall.

The county magistrates attend at the county hall every Friday to transact business.

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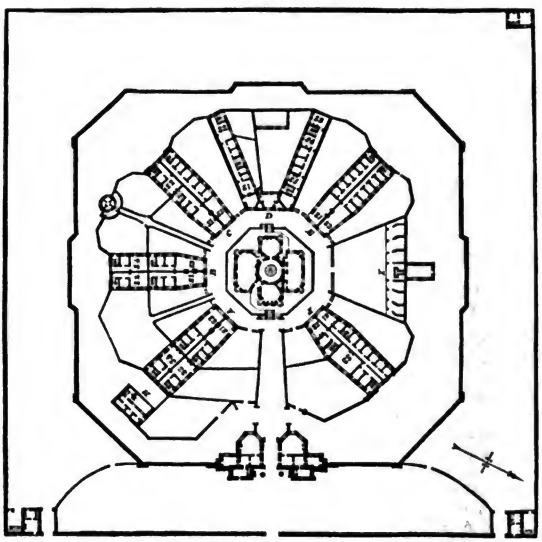

Plan of the new County Prison.

At the General Quarter Sessions for the County of Derby, held at Chesterfield, 10th July, 1827, before Philip Gell, esq. (Chairman) Sir William Chambers Bagshawe, knt. Joshua Jebb, Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, Edward Miller Mundy, Godfrey Meynell, John Bell Crompton, Robert Arkwright, Gilbert Crompton, William Evans, William Ashby, William John Bagshawe, Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, George Benson Strutt, and James Holworthy, esqrs. Justices;

The Court having received and taken into consideration the Report of the Committee of Justices, to whom the appropriation of the new Prison of Derby was referred, proceeded in pursuance of the Act of the 4th of George IV. c. 64, to ascertain, and declare to what classes of prisoners the said prisons shall be applicable, and made the following orders thereon, viz.:

That the several wards or divisions of the said prisons, shall be marked, and distinguished by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, and the sections or compartments of each ward, and the airing grounds attached thereto, shall be numbered progressively, beginning with each ward with the number or figure 1.

Common Gaol for Male Prisoners.—That the whole of the wards A and B, and the sections or compartments 1 and 2 of the ward C, and the section or compartment 3 of the ward F, shall be the common County Gaol, and, with the airing grounds attached to the same wards and sections or compartments, shall be appropriated for eleven classes of male prisoners.

That section 2 of ward A, and section 3 of ward F, with the airing grounds, shall be the debtors' prison.

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That sections 1 and 3 of ward A, and sections 1 and 3 of ward B, with the airing grounds, shall be appropriated for untried felon prisoners.

That section 4 of ward A, and section 2 of ward B, with the airing grounds, shall be appropriated for untried prisoners, charged with misdemeanors.

That section 4 of ward B, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for prisoners convicted of assaults or other misdemeanors.

That section 2 of ward C, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for prisoners committed for want of sureties.

And that section 1 of ward C, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated, as the visiting justices, in the intervals between the General Quarter Sessions, shall direct.

House of Correction for Male Prisoners.—That the whole of ward E, section 3 of ward C, and sections 1 and 2 of ward F, shall be a House of Correction, and with the airing grounds, be appropriated for five classes of male prisoners.

That section 3 of ward C, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for convicted felon prisoners.

That sections 1 and 2 of ward E, with the airing grounds, shall be appropriated to prisoners convicted of misdemeanors.

That section 1 of ward F, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for vagrants.

And that section 2 of ward F, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated, as the visiting justices, in the intervals between the General Quarter Sessions shall direct.

Common Gaol and House of Correction for Female Prisoners.—That the ward D shall be the common County Gaol and House of Correction for female prisoners, and with the airing grounds, be appropriated for five classes.

That sections 1 and 2 of the same ward, shall be the common Gaol, and sections 3 and 4, the House of Correction.

Gaol.—That section 2 of the same ward D, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for debtors.

That section 1 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for untried felon prisoners.

House of Correction.—That section 3 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for untried prisoners charged with misdemeanors.

That section 4 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for convicted felons.

And that section 5 of the same ward, with the airing ground, shall be appropriated for persons convicted of misdemeanors.

Entrance Lodges.—That the day rooms, and cells in the entrance lodges, shall be appropriated, those in the lodge on the right side, to the reception and safe custody of male, and those in the lodge on the left side, to the reception and safe custody of female prisoners, until they have been examined by the surgeon, and it is thought proper to take them into the Gaol, or House of Correction, and dispose of them, according to the classes to which they may belong.

Solitary Prison.—That the solitary cells in ward G, shall be appropriated for refractory prisoners.

Infirmary.—That the ward H shall be the Infirmary, and with the airing ground, be appropriated to sick or diseased prisoners.

Tread Mill.—That the building marked I shall be appropriated for the tread mill.

Chapel.—That the building, forming the uppermost story in the Governor's house, in the centre of the prison, and accessible by bridges from every ward, shall be appropriated for the chapel, and that such chapel, and the infirmary or sick wards, shall be common both to the Gaol and House of Correction.

That Mr. Richard Eaton, the keeper of the Gaol and House of Correction, shall take possession of the building in the new prison intended for the residence of himself and his wife, the matron, their family and servants, and that the prisoners of every description, shall be removed from the present County Gaol, and House of Correction, into the new prisons, as soon as possible, according to the classification above made, and under the direction of the visiting Justices.

SIGNED,

PHILIP GELL,

CHAIRMAN.

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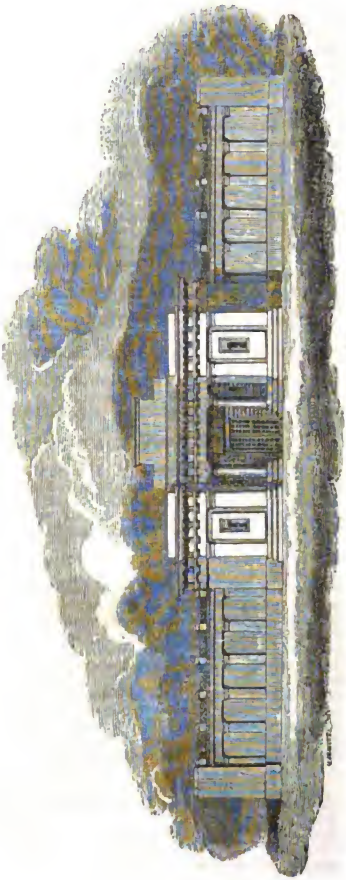

New County Prison.

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The new County Prison is situate between the Uttoxeter road and that part of the town of Derby called Kensington. Six acres of land belonging to Large's hospital, have been exchanged by the Trustees for 36 acres of land in the parish of Sandiacre, belonging to the county. The six acres was valued at £2400. The plans and designs of Mr. Francis Goodwin were approved by the committee at the Epiphany Sessions, on the 16th of January, 1823, and on the 12th of February, the committee contracted with Mr. Goodwin to be their architect, who estimated the expense of the proposed erections at £37,403. exclusive of the purchase money for the land, the tread-mill, and the furniture of the cells and lodges.

The committee submitted the plan to the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and at their suggestion and recommendation the architect introduced various alterations, which increased the number of cells to 161, several of which are calculated to contain three prisoners each. This amended and enlarged plan the court approved and adopted, and the architect delivered a new estimate, which amounted to £46,208. 5*s*. 4*d*. exclusive of the purchase of land. The present jail, erected upon this plan, is capable of containing 315 prisoners.

It was determined by the court to borrow the money on bonds of £100. each, under the Act of 24th George III. c. 54, and to raise annually, by the county rate, the interest and such further sum as will be requisite to discharge the debt within fourteen years.

To the members of the committee the highest praise is due for their unremitted personal attention to the important duties of their appointment, and their valuable services to the county.

The members of the committee were the Right Hon. Lord George Charles Venables Vernon, Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, bart. Edward Miller Mundy, esq. Godfrey Meynell, esq. and W. D. Lowe, esq.

These gentlemen made a highly satisfactory report of their proceedings at the Easter Sessions, in 1828, which report, after giving a plain statement of the expense of the structure, showed that the strictest economy had been observed, and at the same time held out the expectation of a speedy liquidation of the debt thus incurred by the county. The report also speaks in justly deserved terms of the excellent arrangements, and the complete adaptation of the several parts to the purposes for which the whole is designed. The following items are given in the report:

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
The Committee received from the county treasurer	5205	7	5
from loan on county bonds...	15000	0	0
from loan from the exchequer	40000	0	0
proceeds of the sale of the late —— Udall's premises	760	6	0
profits on exchequer bills.....	3401	13	5
	64367	6	10
Balance transferred to the fund applicable to the repayment of the county loan	1032	1	4
	£63335	5	6

DISBURSEMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Excavating ground for foundations and sewers	245	11	0
Stone and Masons' work	20621	16	3½
Bricks and Bricklayers' work	14319	18	4½
Plasterers' work	425	12	7
Timber, with Carpenters' and Joiners' work	6077	19	4
Iron, ironmongery and iron work ...	7852	17	7
Lead and Plumbers' work	3565	16	1
Slates and slating	661	5	0
Paint and Painters' work	413	5	0
Six acres of land	2458	17	1
Architect's per centage, salaries to clerk of the works, secretary, clerk, &c. ...	4707	9	8
Fixtures and furniture	1037	0	5
Levelling, gravelling, pitching roads and areas, and sundry job work	639	17	0½
Stationery, postage, &c.	35	14	5
Sundry incidental expenses	272	5	7½
Total expenditure	£63335	5	6

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Heads of extra expenditure not included in the Architect's estimate.

	£.	s.	d.
Purchase money of land	2458	17	1
Tread-mill and water works	2743	0	6
Wash-house and soft water tank	201	9	11
Work shops	80	11	5
Chevaux-de-frise to airing ground, iron railing, &c. in the chapel	423	0	11
Turnkeys' lodges, boundary fence and wing walls	2162	19	0
Iron posts and chains for fence in front of prison	183	10	11
Levelling, gravelling, pitching of road and area, job work by labourers and team work	639	17	0½
Carried forward	8893	6	9½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	8893	6	9½
Fixtures and furniture	1037	0	5
Salaries, architect's per centage, &c.	4707	9	8
Eight martello towers	1540	0	0
Chevaux-de-frise over the walls front of the prison and stoves	196	5	5
Stationery, &c.	35	14	5
Incidental expenses	272	5	7½
Excess above the estimate	2181	3	5
Total expenditure on works, &c. not included in the architect's estimate	£18863	5	7

By payment to the undermentioned individuals of the following aggregate amounts respectively, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
To Ault John, Derby, for timber	40	17	6
— Britain Gabriel, Butterley Park, for stone	6502	2	0
— Buxton Samuel, Manchester, for masonry, bricklayers, plasterers, and wood work	22959	17	0
— Butterley Company, Butterley, for castings	309	8	10
— Bache Charles, West Bromwich, for wrought iron	131	3	10
— Brown Messrs. Sheffield, for slating	605	6	0
— Birch R. W. Derby, clerk to the Committee	465	5	0
— Bagshaw Samuel, Newcastle, for paving bricks	128	13	0
— Bates Henry, Derby, for masons' work	561	0	0
— Brown Richard, Derby, for chimney pieces	23	2	0
— Chatterton John, for plumbing and glazing	1653	16	0
— Cholerton John, Derby, for carpenter and joiners' work	95	10	0
— Cooper, Joseph, Derby, for carpenters' work	100	11	0
— Cooper Thomas, Derby, for masonry, &c.	1540	0	0
— Cox, Poyser and Co. Derby, for lead and glass	1912	0	1
— Creswell John, Derby, porter	1	0	0
— Cubitt William, ——, engineer, for tread-mill	176	3	0
— Fletcher John, Derby, for giving up possession of land	2	10	0
— Goodwin Francis, London, architect	5749	10	4
— Harpur John, Derby, for bricks	1345	7	0
— Harpur Joseph, Derby, for bricks	260	14	0
— Harrison John, Derby, for iron work	196	5	5
— Holmes Joseph, Derby, for bricks	1633	7	9
— Handbury, Barker and Co. Ashover, for stone and carriage	114	4	0
— Hunt Joseph, Duffield, for stone and carriage	310	2	0
— Jackson John, Mountsorrel, for paving stone	61	13	9
— Johnson Anthony, Derby, for stone and carriage	272	4	0
— Johnson and White Messrs. West Bromwich, for wrought iron	531	13	0
— Kent Anne, Derby, for team work	23	1	0
— Keeling John, Derby, for timber	134	7	9
— Lees Richard, Wolverhampton, for locks	18	13	0
— Mason John, Derby, for labourers' wages, implements, materials, coals, gravel, and incidental expenses	1018	10	9
— Mason John, Derby, salary	100	0	0
— Mason John, Derby, for superintending the martello towers	75	0	0
— Medhurst George, ——, for locks	25	0	0
— Moore Robert, Derby, for bricklayers and plasterers' work	333	18	0
— Moore Henry, Derby, for engraving	2	2	0
— Penn John, Greenwich, for tread-mill machinery	1071	18	0
— Pickford, Poulson and Co. Newcastle, for paving stone and carriage	1158	6	0
— Pitman Joseph and Son, Derby, for painting	413	5	0
— Richardson and Co. Derby, for stationery	4	15	6
— Saint John, Derby, for timber	13	1	0
— Shenton Edward, Derby, for slating	55	19	0
— Slater Samuel, Derby, for bricks	17	11	0
— Smith Samuel, Derby, for wrought-iron work	2993	1	5
— Thraves John, Sandiacre, for land	2458	17	1
— Walker George, Derby, for gravel, &c.	19	12	0
— Walker and Yates, Great Bridge, for iron posts	78	8	0
— Walton Robert, Wolverhampton, for locks	52	0	0
— Weatherhead, Glover and Co. Derby, for castings	3295	18	11
— Weatherhead John and Samuel, Derby, for ironmongery	284	7	0
— Welch Henry, Derby, for bricks	5770	8	7
— Whitehurst John, Derby, for clock	55	2	0
— Wilson Joseph, Derby, for valuing	9	15	0
	£65227	4	6

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The committee acknowledged that to their clerk, Mr. Birch, they were wholly and exclusively indebted for the explicit and satisfactory presentment they had been enabled to lay before the court. And that to his unremitted exertions, and ability in the close examination and checking of the accounts in the progress of the works, he had in each department detected and corrected several errors, to the great and manifest benefit of the county.

The committee expressed their obligations to Mr. Mason in their report in the following words: "The committee feel that they would not act with justice towards Mr. Mason, the clerk of the works, if they omit to declare to the court their entire approbation of his conduct in the discharge of every part of his duty. They feel that it would be wrong to be silent upon an occasion, where his activity, skill and fidelity have been so beneficial to the interests of the county, which, in an undertaking of such a nature and extent, are peculiarly exposed to injury."

"The county, it is hoped, will derive the benefits of a prison which has been pronounced by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline to be the best plan and construction in the kingdom."

Since the riots in October, 1831, eight martello towers have been designed by Mr. Mason, and built by Mr. Thomas Cooper, at the cost of £1540. These are furnished with fire arms.

The boundary walls round the new prison enclose three acres of ground. The plan is upon the radiating principle, and consists of one hundred and sixty-one cells, having twenty-one wards for the classification of prisoners. The gateway is a bold and commanding edifice, exhibiting the strength of character of which the Doric order is capable. The governor's house stands in the centre, and overlooks the whole. It is one of the most complete prisons in England. The Rev. George Pickering is the chaplain to the jail.

The commitments for felonies, misdemeanors, and other offences, were, in 1828, 463; in 1829, 614; in 1830, 503; and in 1831, 566. The number for debt in 1827 were 44; in 1828, 37; in 1829, 50; in 1830, 47; and in 1831, 53.

The convicts sent from the above prison from 1815 to 1832 are as under: transported for life, 144; for fourteen years, 65; and for seven years, 202.

Mr. Richard Eaton has been many years governor of the county prison. He has filled the situation with the highest credit to himself; and has at all times given the utmost satisfaction to the magistracy of the county. His kind and humane attention to the prisoners under his care, his firmness and resolution in the discharge of his duty, render him universally respected in the responsible office he has so long and so satisfactorily held.

Ancient buildings in Derby.—The *Castle.* There is great uncertainty respecting both the position and origin of Derby castle, of which not a vestige can be traced with accuracy. The names of Castle-fields and Castle-street are the only indications of its site, and from them, Mr. Gibson, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, published about the close of the seventeenth century, concluded, that "on the south-east corner of the town stood formerly a castle; though there have been no remains of it, within the memory of man." At a much later period, Mr. Hutton, in his curious researches, believed that he had discovered the foundation walls of the castle in an orchard on the summit of Cockpit-hill. He says, "one of the mounds, eighty yards long, runs parallel with the houses on Cockpit-hill, perhaps one hundred yards behind them; also parallel with those in St. Peter's parish, but twice the distance." He adds, "this place of security then stood out of the town in an open field, no houses were near it. It was guarded by the Derwent on one side, and on the other ran the London road. This, I apprehend, was the chief approach, because the passage afterwards bore the name of Castle-street. From thence also the fields towards the east, now Mr. Borrow's park, acquired the name of Castle-fields." Since the days of Mr. Hutton, and indeed since the year 1815, almost the whole of Castle-fields and the space between Cockpit-hill and St. Peter's-street have been covered with new buildings, but we have not heard of any further vestiges of the castle being discovered; while in cutting down the hill on the west of St. Peter's-street, at the back of the Osmaston road, frag-

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ments of armour, heads of spears, and several skeletons were met with. Such an elevated and commanding situation so near the ancient road to Repton, formerly the capital of Mercia, would more probably be chosen for a military fortress than Cockpit-hill, while the street and fields are as much in the neighbourhood of the one position as the other. There can be very little doubt that the castle was in possession of the Danes when the town was delivered from the sway of those barbarians by Æthelfleda, as we have already mentioned in our General History; and we think that the castle stood south-west of St. Peter's church, nearly upon the road leading to Repton, long before the London road was made. Mr. Gibson, the editor of Camden, speaks of a *gate* or *via* leading "*west* from St. Peter's church, in ancient deeds bearing the name of Castle-gate." This *gate* must have passed close to the site of the house belonging now to Dr. Forester, to the road leading to the royal residence at Repton; on which road there would necessarily be an entrance of the royal castle.

"Derby! the pride of Derwent's western bank,
Where undulating hills their verdant slopes,
Luxuriant, spread; with lucid brooks between,
Flowing through wood and coppice. Southward stood
The castle with extensive walls and towers,
And lofty battlements o'er moat and mound,
Which from the rapid river's parted stream,
—(There, where it breaks in isles the subject mead)—
Extended and embraced the western heights."
MS. Æthelfleda, a Poem.

Under William the Conqueror, the Saxon castles which had fallen into decay were repaired, and many new ones were erected by command of the sovereign and at the pleasure of his Norman barons. At such a period the castle of Derby would, undoubtedly, not be wholly neglected, although we do not meet with any direct mention of it during those distracted periods under the Plantagenets, when every castle seemed occasionally to be the seat of feudal power and warfare. Whether it was retained by the crown or bestowed upon the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, is uncertain, but we think that it did not belong to the Ferrers, for when the latter Earls of that family fortified their castles in this neighbourhood at the time of the baronial wars in the reigns of John and Henry III. we find the castles of Duffield and Harestan mentioned, but no intimation of any castle at Derby. Harestan, Bolsover and the Peak castles are also frequently spoken of as royal fortresses at the same period, held by the most trusty of the king's friends, without any notice of a castle here which might be supposed to be of considerable importance. If any thing is to be gathered from this total want of information relative to Derby castle, it is that the inhabitants of this town were left more to the peaceable pursuits of their industry than those of other places of similar importance. On the confiscation of the estates of the last Earl Ferrers, his rights in Derby as well as his other property were conferred on the youngest son of Henry III. named Edmund Crouchback, but the Rev. Robert Simpson is wrong with respect to a grant of Derby castle. In the petitions and suit at law with which the unhappy and imprudent earl endeavoured to retain his claims, there is no mention of Derby castle. It was, probably, at that period, in ruins, if not entirely dilapidated. Nearly sixty years afterwards, when Edward II. attended the expedition of his favourite, Hugh le Spenser, the younger, in pursuit of his cousin Thomas, Earl of Lancaster and Derby, and in this town received the submission of Robert de Holand,* the traitorous secretary of the noble earl, there is no mention of a castle here, which, had it been in a habitable condition, would undoubtedly have been the royal residence.

Monasteries.—Of the ancient monastic establishments in the borough, there seem to have been six. The priory of St. James, which was situate on the Markeaton brook, at St. James's lane, was originally a small cell or chapel of Cluniac monks at-

* There is a strange historical error in Pilkington, Simpson, and other writers concerning this Robert de Holand. They state him to have been descended from Joan, the daughter of Prince Edmund of Woodstock, the youngest brother of Edward II. The second son of De Holand married this Joan, who was called the Fair Maid of Kent, and in her widowhood she was married to the Black Prince, and became the mother of Richard II.

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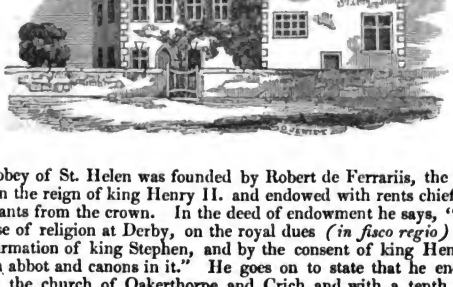
tached to the abbey of Bermondsey, near London. This chapel was founded in the Saxon era, and dedicated to St. James. Waltheof, the unfortunate nobleman whom the Conqueror caused to be beheaded, and who is said to have been the first who suffered from that mode of execution, gave this chapel or church to the Bermondsey friars. In the time of Henry III. this priory was protected as a poor hospital, and in that of his successor it is mentioned as alien, by the name of "Prioratus Sancti Jacobi de Derby de Aldenna." It is stated by Hutton, that, during the wars carried on between Henry V. and the king of France, the subjection of the English Cluniac monks to the abbey of Clugni, in that kingdom, was broken, and that the Cluniac monks of Derby were attached to the abbey of Lenton, in Nottinghamshire. There is much confusion in these accounts. We find it mentioned by Prynne that the following entry stands in the records of the monastery of Lylleshull, in Salop—"Hospitali Sancti Jacobi apud Derb' pro terris in Blackfordby ijs"—to the hospital of St. James at Derby, for lands in Blackfordby, 2*s*. Before the Reformation, the corporation of the borough paid to the monks of this priory two pounds of wax annually, for the privilege of passing over St. James's bridge. This fact serves to prove the antiquity of that thoroughfare. The present bridge is of modern structure. The priory stood nearly upon the site of the King's Head Inn, and in digging the foundation of the buildings in that neighbourhood, a stone coffin was discovered several years ago, containing a body of prodigious size. There can be little reason to doubt that this priory and its possessions are meant, in the grant subsequent to the Reformation to the Corporation of Derby, by the name of the "Free chapel of St. James, with all the lands, &c. thereto belonging."



The abbey of St. Helen was founded by Robert de Ferrariis, the second Earl of Derby, in the reign of king Henry II. and endowed with rents chiefly derived from recent grants from the crown. In the deed of endowment he says, "I have founded a house of religion at Derby, on the royal dues *(in fisco regio)* by the consent and confirmation of king Stephen, and by the consent of king Henry, and I have placed an abbot and canons in it." He goes on to state that he endows the abbey first with the church of Oakerthorpe and Crich and with a tenth of his rents in Derby, with a third part of the meadow land on each side of the Oddebroc, which he and his father held by hereditary right as heirs of Stephen, Count de Blois, afterwards king; and six *solidatæ* of land at Osmaston, and the oratory with burial ground; and six acres at Hordwica and at Aldwerke; with a grant in perpetuity of as much wood as a cart can bring from the woods of Duffield and Chaddesden.

Shortly afterwards, Hugh, dean of Derby, with the consent of his son Henry (or according to Speed, one Hugh Dean or Dene, a blacksmith, of Derby) gave to Albinus, at that time abbot, and to the canons of St. Helen's, all the lands he then held in Little Derby, for the purpose of building thereon a church and monastery. He bestowed upon them also, the church of St. Peter, in Derby, with its appurtenances.

On the confiscation of the property of the Earls of Derby, towards the termination

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of the reign of Henry III. the advowson of the churches held by this monastery was claimed as an escheat to the crown. But in consequence of the grant of Hugh of Derby, the monks of St. Helen's had removed to Little Derby or Darley, leaving only an oratory at their former place of residence. Some time before the year 1261, the priest Nicholas established an hospital at the oratory, consisting of certain poor brethren and sisters, governed by a warden and master.* In the *taxatio* of pope Nicholas, made in the year 1291, we find that the master of St. Helen's held houses in Derby of the annual rental of £1. 6*s.* 8*d.* He also held 120 acres of arable land, valued at £4. yearly, with 3½ acres of meadow land, worth annually 7*s.* besides a capital messuage (probably the religious house itself) estimated to be worth 4*s.* per annum. The whole amount of these assessments is £4. 17*s.* 8*d.* of which the papal see claimed the tithe or 9*s.* 9¼*d.*

At the beginning of the last century, when Mr. Woolley wrote the manuscript to which we have already referred, the religious house of St. Helen's had been converted into dwelling houses and good orchards, and an alley or footway called St. Helen's lane, in the middle of the street called St. Helen's. The Rev. Robert Simpson is of opinion that the house was not in existence at the time of the Reformation. In 1544, William Berners died seised of a messuage in Derby, called St. Helen's; and in 1585, Sir Godfrey Foljambe also possessed a house in Derby of that name. The ancient site of this monastery is now occupied by the marble and spar works of Mr. Hall. Human bones, with a great quantity of skulls and several skeletons have been discovered in lowering the ground. Some of the skeletons were enclosed in flag stones placed close together without cement. This spot was undoubtedly the cemetery of the monastery.

There was a hospital for leprous persons in Derby, as early as the reign of Henry II. called the *Maison de Dieu*, or House of God. Its site is uncertain. There was also an old hospital of royal foundation, consisting of a master (whose place was in the gift of the crown) and several leprous brethren, the master of which paid to the abbot of Darley an annual rent of 5*s.* 6*d.* Whether the religious house dedicated to St. Leonard was not the same as the Maison de Dieu is useless to enquire. Mr. Davies says, that "if there were two, one *must* have stood at the Newlands, and the other at St. Mary's bridge;" and Mr. Simpson, on the authority of Hutton, asserts that "the place where this house stood is ascertained by an adjoining close, which bears the name of Abbey barns." We are much more inclined to credit the manuscripts of Mr. Woolley, by which "St. Leonard's, formerly a religious house," is placed on the elevation above the Osmaston road; and this is confirmed by popular tradition, which has given to one of the streets recently built in that neighbourhood, the name of Leonard-street. With respect to the Newlands and the Abbey barns, Mr. Woolley expressly says, that they formerly belonged to Darley abbey.

The nunnery of St. Mary de Pratis, or King's Mead, was of the benedictine order, and the district west of the town, still called Nuns'-Green, points out its situation. The meadows in this neighbourhood, on the north bank of the Markeaton or Oddebrook, appear to have been known as the King's mead in former times. This nunnery was founded by the abbot of Darley about the year 1160. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The abbot of Darley obtained from Walter Durdent, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the superintendance of this nunnery and the consecration of the Virgins. Henry III. ordered five pounds to be paid every year by the bailiffs of Nottingham, out of the fee-farm rent of that place, to this convent, in order to procure the prayers of the prioress and her nuns for the soul of his father, king John. In the reign of Edward I. this convent derived annually from sundry tenants in Derby, fourteen pounds, and six marks of silver for the rent of three water mills upon the Odde-brook, and possessed the manors of Aldewerk, Normanton, Botterleg

* The Rev. Robert Simpson adds, "In 1271 the master of this hospital is accused of encroaching. 'Juratores dicunt quod magister domûs Sancte Helene fecit quoddam fossatum nimis prope viam regiam in longitudine centum pedum et in latitudene duorum pedum.' But this passage is omitted in the Latin of the original roll, as given by him at page 42, although in his translation we find, Also the master of the house of St. Helen's has made a certain ditch too near the highway, in length one hundred feet, and in breadth two feet."

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and Wytunton. The land on which the nunnery was founded, with its garden and curtilage was valued at twenty shillings per annum: and there were also, four carucates of land, comprising sixty acres. In the reign of Edward III. the abbess of St. Mary of Derby paid £30. for license to acquire possession of ten messuages, one mill, four shops, six cottages, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and ten solidated rents with their appurtenances in Derby. The charters of Henry IV. confirm to the abbess and nuns, the payment of one hundred shillings from the town of Nottingham, and grant to them, twenty-seven acres of land with tenements in the Peak forest, together with common pasture in the same forest.

It appears from the Records of the proceedings in the Court of Chancery, that in the reign of Henry VI. Isabella de Stanley was prioress of St. Mary's convent in Derby. Against this lady, who was nearly related to the nobleman who espoused the mother of Henry VII. a bill in chancery was filed by the abbot of Burton. The complainant alleged that for twenty-one years, she had refused to pay certain rents which he demanded as due to him, and that when his bailiff went to distrain, she declared, with great malice, "Wenes these churles to overlede me, or sue the lawe agayne me? They shall not be so hardy, but they shall avye upon their bodies, and be nailed with arrowes: for I am a gentlewoman, comen of the greatest of the Lancashire and Cheshire; and that they shall know right well." In the time of Henry VIII. Derby nunnery was in debt twenty marks. The revenues at the Dissolution were valued according to Dugdale at £18. 6*s*. 2*d*. clear, and £21. 18*s*. 8*d*. in toto.

Mr. Hutton informs us that this religious house of St. Mary originally stood "one hundred yards north-west of St. Mary's mill (Nuns' mill) and twenty north of the bed of the old brook. The meadow bearing the name of the Nuns' close, contains eight or nine acres, and is full of the vestiges of that religious foundation." The dress of this order was a long black gown which reached to the feet, with sleeves that would admit the body; a close cap covered the whole head, except the lower part of the face; it was bound under the chin, and descended upon the breast like a band. Over the head hung a black cloth, of the same materials as the gown, pending below the shoulders. Exclusive of this they wore a cowl.

The site of this house was granted by Henry VIII. in 1541, to Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, who, in the following year, sold it to Thomas Sutton. In 14 Elizabeth, Alan Sutton died and left to his son Thomas the site of the priory of St. Mary de Pratis (formerly the nuns of St. Austin) King's meadow, Nuns' close and St. Mary's close. These lands afterwards became the property of Sir Simon Degge. Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. owned the site of the nunnery, part of which property he has sold, and several new streets have been erected thereon.

1825, March 2. "As some workmen were employed in laying out the ground for a street in a field called the Nuns, which has been lately sold by Mr. Mundy as building land, they struck their tools upon a stone coffin. It was not more than two feet below the surface of the ground, and on being opened it was found to contain human bones, which were evidently the skeleton of a female of rather small dimensions. The sinking of the earth had broken this ancient receptacle of what had formerly life, and thought, and beauty, and we regret that no pains were taken to preserve it in the state in which the workmen found it. It was about five feet long, and was lying in a direction due east and west. Several fragments of human bones were found in the immediate neighbourhood of the coffin, and at a little distance were subsequently discovered the remains of a tesselated pavement. This interesting relic was formed of many coloured tiles, and was about nine feet in length by four in width. The tiles were three inches square, and a part was surrounded by what appeared to be the foundation stones of side and end walls. Several fragments dug up in the vicinity had the appearance of arch stones, as if they had been employed in constructing the doorway to the small room, of which the pavement formed the floor. It is therefore probable that this small area had been a bath, but whether it is of Roman or Saxon antiquity is doubtful. Probably the former has the best claim to it, but the stone coffin is more likely to have been of much later date. The field where it was found is beyond the boundary of what was formerly called the Nuns' Green, and as there is

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no doubt that a religious house existed in ancient times somewhere in that neighbourhood, it is not improbable that the operations of the labourers may bring to light other relics which may illustrate something more of its history. We hope that the present proprietor of the lands will take proper care to preserve any curiosities which may be found in the subsequent excavations."*

The *Dominican* or *Black Friars*. This convent was founded on or before the year 1292, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 21 Edward I. a meadow containing three roods and a half, situate in Derby, was granted to them by Andrew le Jorene, as appears from the following note: "Non est ad damnum si Rex concedat Magistro Andreæ le Jorene licentiam dandi Fratribus de Derby j pratum contin' iij rodas et dimid' in Derby." In 12 Edward II. a patent was obtained for purchasing ten acres of land for the purpose of enlarging this priory. In 15 Edward III. nine cottages, eight acres of land, one meadow and one croft, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh, belonged to this house.

The friars preachers paid to the abbot of Darley annually xlvj*s.* viij*d.* The revenues of this house were estimated at the time of its suppression at £18. 16*s.* 2*d.* clear yearly income. Laurence Fickner, who was then prior, with five friars, surrendered this convent, January 3rd, 1539. In 1543, the site was granted to John Hinde, and in the course of a few years passed in succession to the families of Sharpe, Statham, and Bainbrigge. William Bainbrigge, esq. was possessed of it in 1562.—Speed's map represents the site of this convent as detached from other buildings, at the skirts of the town, surrounded by an enclosure. About the year 1730, the site was purchased by one of the Crompton family, at which time there was a building consisting of three dwellings about the middle part of the close behind Mr. Crompton's (now Mr. Mozley's) house. This building was supposed to have been part of the priory. It is conjectured that in the situation of Mr. Mozley's garden there was a place of worship and burial ground. Certain it is that human bones have been found in the neighbourhood of the house; and that when it was built the foundations were laid with stones collected from the priory. The Rev. Mr. Cantrell, the minister of St. Alkmund's, writing in the month of August, 1760, says, "The friary is lately taken down, and a new house and outward houses are now erected there by Mr. Crompton, who purchased the situation." The site of the friary belonged afterwards to the family of Dalton, then to the late Michael Henley, esq. and is now the property and residence of Henry Mozley, esq.

The habit of this order was a white robe, which hung to the feet; an apron of the same, a few inches shorter, girt round the waist; a black gown which descended to the bottom of the apron; a short black cloak with a hood; a fillet of hair surrounded the head, the crown being shorn and always naked, except the monk chose to put up his hood.

* Derby Mercury.

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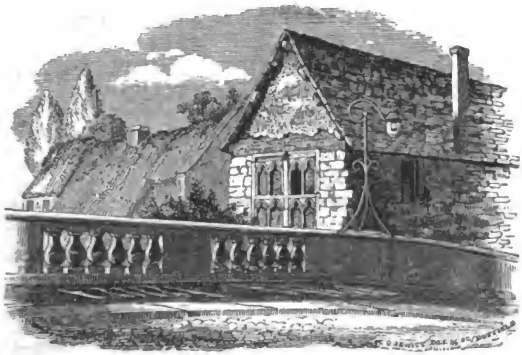

St. Mary's Chapel.—The remains of this chapel ranks amongst the most ancient buildings now extant. It stands upon the verge of the river, formed a part of the old bridge, and was interwoven in such a manner with it, as to leave little doubt of its having been erected at the same time. There appears to have been a church in Derby dedicated to the Virgin Mary in very early times, and we think it is not hazarding a very erroneous opinion to pronounce this the same church as was given to the abbey of Burton, by William the Conqueror.

In the reign of Charles II. the Presbyterians made use of this chapel, and about a century ago it was converted into small dwellings. The only remains now in existence are a door case and two window frames, which formed part of the habitation of the late Mr. Thomas Eaton, surgeon.

The following item from a paper in All Saints' parish chest is given in the Rev. Robert Simpson's History of Derby:

"Item as concerning the tythe of certein lande in the saide towne of Derbie called the Church lande there, and the Chapell on the bridge there, the saide Arbitrators haveinge hearde the evidences and proofs on both p'ts fullye and at large, doe arbitrate, decree, and adiudge that the saide William Buckley by virtue of any letters patent or grant thereof to him or to any other p'son or p'sons heretofore made, hath not any good or sufficient title unto the same or to anye p'te or p'cell thereof, but that the said Baillies or Burgesses ought quietlie and peaceablie to have and enjoy the same to them and their successors, as they have held and enjoyed the same by the space of six or sevenscore yeares last past as by good and sufficient proofes and evidences hath been manifested and proved before the said Arbitrators. And therefore the said Arbitrators doe arbitrate, adiudge, &c."

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CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

"Majestic Pile! whose towered summit stands
Far eminent above all else that rise
In Derby's peopled vale; through many an age,
With changing form, but renovated strength,
Thou hast maintained thy native site; and still,
(If unprophetic hopes fulfilment gain)
Shall other centuries depart and leave
Thee Sovereign of the scene!"

Edwards's All Saints' Church.

"The stranger, who wanders through Derby in quest of objects worthy of remark, will find some defects, and more beauties: but when he arrives at All Saints', he arrives at the chief excellence—the pride of the place. It stands as a prince among subjects; a giant among dwarfs. Viewed at any distance, or in any attitude, the associated ideas of taste, grandeur and beauty, fascinate the mind; the eye is captivated and continually turns to its object, but never tires. Some pride, more sense, and still more judgment must have combined in our forefathers in the construction of this noble tower: they wrought, and we enjoy the credit of their labour.

"A church in Derby, where the stone is not of a loose texture, will endure much more than a thousand years. As time has worn out one church and one steeple, we may fairly suppose this was erected early in the Saxon government, and is the oldest in Derby, being the only one known to have been rebuilt, St. Werburgh's excepted; nor is it to be much doubted, as this spot is the most inviting, that the Britons had a temple here." *(Hutton.)*

The tower of All Saints' is very justly the boast of Derby: It may be said, according to an observation of Mr. Hutton, not only to rank as "a Prince among subjects" compared with the buildings in its immediate vicinity, but to maintain a very conspicuous place among similar buildings, taking the more extensive range of the kingdom. The tower of Boston church alone is of a greater height: this however was built one hundred and fifty or two hundred years previous, and has an octagonal lanthorn or louvre at the top, to the summit of which from the ground, is said to be 300 feet. With the heights of those few other celebrated towers of parochial churches to which it alone can be compared, it bears the following proportion:

All Saints', Derby....	174 feet.
Taunton, Somersetshire	153
Doncaster, Yorkshire	152
Wrexham, Denbighshire..	132
St. Stephen's, Bristol	124
Magdalene Tower, Oxford	122

A similar parallel cannot, with equal propriety, be drawn with the heights of cathedral churches, as their construction is of a different nature; having as their highest part the central tower, which rises from the roof, and not, as in most of the instances above given, in one direct elevation from the ground. As it may, however, assist in giving a more correct idea of the relative altitude of All Saints', we shall just name, that with the exception of those which have spires, the following alone are higher: Lincoln, 288 feet; Canterbury, 235; York, 234; Gloucester, 225; Durham, 214; Ely, 210; and Worcester, 196: whilst Bath, which is 162 feet; Wells, 160; Peterborough, 150; Winchester, 133; Exeter, 130; Carlisle, 128; Chester, 127; and Bristol, 127, are lower.

But, prominent as it thus stands in its dimensions, it is to the beauty of the outline and proportion, to the purity of its style, and to the chasteness and elegance of its enrichments, that its chief claim for admiration rests, and which will ever cause it to be looked upon with pleasure, and continue to make it a most distinguished object. A

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general description will serve to illustrate each of these particulars, and confirm its superior claim to the attention of all lovers of gothic architecture.

With regard to its *outline*, the angle buttresses rising with a bold projection from the ground, form in their gradual ascent to the top, by means of slopes, gables, niches, &c. what is termed the logarithmic curve, in other words, the line or natural sweep made by the trunk of trees. These lose themselves in the four square turrets that rise above the roof, and which are crowned by pinnacles and crockets, and each by a gilt vane. The top of the tower is finished by open battlements with a small centre turret between each.

Its general *proportion*, compared with the churches before named, has a rather more solid appearance, being only about four and a half diameters in height, whilst some of those are four and three quarters, and five diameters.

The body of the tower is divided into three stories, of nearly equal heights, by two beautiful lines of octangular and circular tracery, with shields and small battlements above. The lower story on two sides is quite plain, and in the front it has the entrance door with a niche on each side, and a line of circular tracery and shields above, on which rests a window with four divisions. Each of the four sides of the second story consists of beautiful tracery, having the general feature of a window, but a very small part of which is pierced for light. The upper division forms the belfry, each side of which has a window with three mullions in two heights, filled in with sound boarding, and having surrounding tracery similar to the story below. The battlements above, as well as the buttresses, are also richly pannelled with tracery. The whole is in a tolerable good state of preservation, except the doorway, the niches and enrichments of which are a good deal defaced; and it is to be feared, that unless they are speedily restored, sufficient traces of what they were, will not remain to a future generation.

The style is a remarkably chaste specimen of what is generally termed, the Florid, or highly decorated Gothic, or, according to a designation preferred by others, the Gothic of the fifteenth century. The more particular date of its erection, is the latter end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, or the former part of Henry the Eighth, and hence it may be considered as one of the last specimens of this then matured species of architecture in the kingdom; for after this period a complete stop was put to the erection of ecclesiastical edifices, the art of building in this style was lost, and the Italian mode was gradually introduced.

From an inscription of "young men and maydens" which still remains on a fascia running round three sides of the tower, it is supposed by some that it was erected to that height by the contributions of young people of both sexes. By others this is supposed to be merely part of a quotation from the bible; and this latter opinion is most probably correct, as there are to be found partial scriptural inscriptions on other churches of about the same age.

The ancient body of the church was of Gothic architecture, and we regret that we have not been able to discover any description or print of a building that was probably in some measure adapted to this beautiful tower. In the old view of Derby, now in the possession of Mr. Harwood, of St. Peter's-street, the eastern gable of the church body partially appears. It is double, and each part seems to have contained a large gothic window differing from the other in its style of ornament and form. This indicates that one part of the body of the church was more ancient than the other. From such a document it would be presumptuous in us to pretend to surmise any detail of the structure.

The modern body attached to this fine relict of gothic proportions is in the style of the Roman doric, and although it must be admitted to be an elegant and chaste design, it is lamentably incongruous with the tower. It was the design of the classical Gibbs, the architect of St. Martin's church, London, and the Radcliffe library, Oxford. It was built of beautiful freestone, the produce of the neighbourhood, in the years 1723, 1724 and 1725, and is 130 feet long by 83 feet wide. The present church was opened for public worship November 25th, 1725, when a sermon was preached by Dr. Hutchinson, at that time minister, from *Psalm* cxxii. 1. "I was

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glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." The expenses of the erection of this fabric were principally defrayed by voluntary contributions, which were raised by the Doctor, who not only subscribed £40. but being a man of genteel address, charged himself with raising the whole money, and executing a masterly work without a shilling expense to his parish. It is said he was complete master of the art of begging. The people to whom he applied were not able to keep their money; it passed from their pockets to his own as if by magic. Wherever he could recollect a person likely to contribute to this desirable work, he made no scruple to visit him at his own expense. He took a journey to London to solicit the benefaction of Thomas Chambers, esq. ancestor of the Earl of Exeter, who gave him £100. If a stranger passed through Derby, the doctor's bow and his rhetoric were employed in the service of the church. His anxiety was urgent, and his powers so prevailing, that he seldom failed of success. When the waits fiddled at his door for a Christmas-box, instead of sending them away with a solitary shilling, he invited them in, treated them with a tankard of ale, and persuaded them out of a guinea. He procured five hundred and eighty-nine subscribers, who gave the sum of £3249. 11*s.* 6*d.* But it appears he could procure a man's name by his eloquence easier than his money; for fifty-two of the subscribers never paid their sums, amounting to £137. 16*s.* 6*d.* The remaining £3111. 15*s.* being defective, he procured a brief, which added £598. 5*s.* 6*d.* more. Still, though assiduity was not wanting, money was; he therefore sold six burying places in the vault for six guineas; and twelve of the principal seats in the church, by inch of candle, for £475. 13*s.* which were purchased as freeholds by the first inhabitants.

"Pride influences our actions; nor will it bear contradiction. As the doctor raised the money, he justly expected to have the disposal; but the parishioners considered themselves neglected, and repeatedly thwarted his measures, till, provoked by reiterated insults, he threw up the management, and left them in a labyrinth of their own creating. The result was, a considerable expense upon themselves. Some things he intended, were never finished, and some never begun."*

1735. "In this year the steeple of All Saints' was within a few minutes of being consumed by fire. This was occasioned by a plumber, who, going to close some leaks in the leaden roofs, made a fire on the top of the steeple, upon a hearth of loose bricks, which he carelessly left unextinguished. Some days elapsed before a smoke was observed issuing from the battlements, and it was some time before any one would venture upon the dangerous, but necessary business of exploring it. At last, however, this was done; the aspect was dreadful; the roof was melted, the sleepers burnt, and the main beam consumed to the very edge of the wall which supported it."

The steeple contains a good set of ten bells and chimes. This church has, in all probability, been twice rebuilt since its original foundation. In ancient writings it is called All Hallows; a name which it still retains in the dialect of the common people.

The church of All Saints was formerly collegiate, and had seven, and at one time, eight prebendaries. It is generally supposed the prebendaries of this church resided in the house still designated "The College," and which is situate on the north side of the church. To this college formerly belonged two acres and a half of land, lying in Bridge-croft, in Derby; all manner of tithes of corn, grain, hay, wool, lamb, and all other tithes whatever within the town and fields of Quorndon; tithes of the same articles in Little Eaton; one messuage, with lands, meadows and pastures appertain-

* The Doctor having occasion to go to town, deputed the Rev. H. Cantrell, then vicar of St. Alkmund's, to the care of his parochial duties during his absence, but on the first and second Sundays of the Doctor's absence, Mr. Bagnold, then mayor, with a part of the body corporate, with their mace, &c. attended divine service, and ordered two other clergymen of the town, the Rev. William Chambers, and the Rev. Joshua Winter, to take possession of the pulpit and reading desk, and to perform the duties of the day. Mr. Cantrell, who was in attendance, remonstrated against their proceedings, and produced his authority for that purpose, not only by the Doctor's own letter, but also a letter from his diocesan. These disputes grew warm, and Mr. Bagnold was accused of using improper language and behaviour in so sacred a place, for which he was afterwards prosecuted in the Ecclesiastical Court. Such, however, was the ingratitude and ill treatment which the Doctor received from many of his parishioners, that he was at length compelled to relinquish that church, the erection of which had cost him such unwearied exertions, and to take up his residence for the remainder of his life in London.
MSS. Notes of Derby.

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ing to it; a barn with lands, meadows, and pastures, lands and hereditaments called "The two small Prebends," a messuage and tenement, and one close of land with the appurtenances, all situate in Little Chester; together with all manner of tithes within the liberty. The revenues of this college were estimated, in 1547, at £39. 12*s*. yearly income. The college house, which had been the habitation of the canons, passed into lay hands soon after the Reformation. It was some time in the possession of the Allestree family, who sold it to the Goodwins; it is now by descent from the latter the property of the Assignees of the late Mrs. Hatrel, sister to the late Daniel Parker Coke, esq.

There was in this church also the chantry of our Lady, and the guild of the Holy Trinity. Queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, granted one of the prebends of All Saints', called The Stone-house Prebend, and two small prebends, with several lands, tithes, &c. which had belonged to this college, and certain premises belonging to St. Mary's chantry and Trinity guild, to the Corporation. Directing at the same time, that the bailiff and burgesses should pay £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. to two priests, celebrating divine service, and having the cure of souls of the parish church of All Saints. There is now only one vicarage, in the gift of the Corporation, who pay the vicar a stipend of £80. per annum. Archdeacon Walton, who died in 1603, gave £6. per annum towards augmenting the incumbent's stipend. The Rev. Charles Stead Hope is the present vicar. Hutton says the living is a curacy worth £130.

The interior of the church is particularly light, elegant and spacious: the roof is supported by five columns on each side: the windows are large and handsome; and the symmetry and harmonious proportions of the building have a very pleasing effect. At the west end is a spacious organ gallery furnished with an excellent organ. The gallery is wainscotted and of exceeding good workmanship. The east end is separated from that part of the structure appropriated to public worship by a rich open screen work of iron, fabricated by Bakewell, at an expense of £500. The portion thus cut off from the body of the church is divided into three parts. On the north side is the vestry and the east entrance into the church. Here the corporation meet for the purpose of choosing the mayor; here also the parish meetings are held. The centre part forms a very excellent chancel. The communion-table, altar-piece, and pavement within the communion rails, are of beautiful Derbyshire marble. Over the window is a painting by *Rawlinson*, representing the appearance of the tomb after our Saviour's resurrection, the attendant angel, the visit of the pious women, and the sleeping guards, which he presented to the corporation. Underneath the chancel is a spacious vault, called the Town Vault, in which many families have their places of interment, a small acknowledgment being paid to the corporation for this privilege. The southern side is the dormitory and contains the monuments of the Cavendish family. Underneath this is a spacious vault, in which many of that noble family are interred. In this dormitory is a monument nearly 12 feet high, which stands near the centre, and was erected to the memory of William, Earl of Devonshire, who died on the 20th of June, 1628; and Christian, his Countess, the only daughter of Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, in Scotland. Each side of the monument is open; and in the middle, under a dome, are whole length figures, in white marble, of the Earl and his Lady, standing upright. The angles on the south side are ornamented with busts of their four children; William, the eldest, successor to the Earl; Charles, lieutenant-general of horse in the civil wars; Henry, who died young; and Anne, married to Robert, Lord Rich, son and heir to Robert, Earl of Warwick.

The Countess was much celebrated by the wits of her day, to whom she was a great patroness; she was buried with great funeral solemnity on the 18th of February, 1674–5; and at the same time were deposited in the vault, pursuant to her express desire, the bones of her beloved son, the brave Colonel Charles Cavendish, a most distinguished officer in the royal army, who was slain near Gainsborough, in the month of July, 1643, and had been interred at Newark. All the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, of the Cavendish family, lie buried in the vault at Derby, except the first Earl (who was interred at Edensor) with their ladies, besides many of the younger branches of this noble family. Henry Cavendish, grandson of the third Duke of

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Devonshire (one of the most eminent chemists and natural philosophers of the age, of whom it has been said, that since the death of Sir Isaac Newton, England has sustained no scientific loss so great as that of Cavendish) was interred in the family vault at Derby, in the month of March, 1810. In this vault also lie the remains of the brave Earl of Northampton, who was killed at the battle of Hopton Heath, near Stafford, March 19, 1643.

On the south side of this repository is a splendid mural monument, to the memory of the celebrated Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, which was erected during her life time, and under her own inspection. In a recess in the lower part is the figure of the Countess, arrayed in the habit of the times, with her head reclined on a cushion, and her hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer. Beneath is the following inscription.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in All Saints' Church.

P. M.

Elizabethæ Johannis Hardwick de Hardwick, in agro Derb. armigeri, filiæ; fratriq; Johanni tandem cohæredi primo Roberto Barley de Barley, in dicto com. Derb. armig nuptæ: postea Will. Cavendish de Chatsworth equ. aur. (Thesaurario Cameræ regibus Henrico Octavo, Edvardo Sexto, ac Mariæ Reginæ: quibus etiam fuit à secretioribus consiliis:) Delude Will. St. Low militi, Regis satellitij capitaneo: ac ultimo prænobili Georgio Comiti Salopiæ, desponsatæ. Per quem Will. Cavendish prolem solummodo habuit filios tres scilicet, Henricum Cavendish de Tutbury in agro Staff. armig. (qui Graciam, dicti Georgii Comitis Salopiæ filiam, in uxorem duxit) sine prole legitimâ defunctum: Willielmum, in Baronem Cavendish de Hardwick, nec non in Comitem Devoniæ, per serenissimum nuper Regem Jacobum evectum, et Carolum Cavendish de Welbeck equ. aur. patrem honoratissimi Will. Cavendish de Bathoo militis, Baronis Ogle jure materno; et in Vicecomitem Mansfeild, Comitem, Marchionem et Ducem de Novo-castro super Tinam, et Comitem de Ogle merito creati. Totidemq filias; scilicet Franciscam Henrico Pierepont equ. aurato, Elizabetham, Carolo Stuarto Lenoxiæ Comiti, et Mariam Gilberto Comiti Salopiæ enuptas. Hæc inclitissima Elizabetha Salopiæ Comitissa, Ædium de Chatsworth, Hardwick et Oldcotes, magnificentiâ clarissimarum fabricatrix. Vitam hanc transitoriam xiii. die mensis Februarii, Anno ab incarnatione Domini 1607, ac circa annum ætatis suæ LXXXVII finivit; et gloriosam expectans resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata.

Of which the following is a translation:

To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, in the county of Derby, esq.: and at length co-heiress to her brother John. She was married first to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the said county of Derby, esq.; afterwards to William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, knt. Treasurer of the Chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was also privy counsellor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Lo, captain of the royal guard. Her last husband was the most noble George, (Talbot) Earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had issue. This was three sons, namely, Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, esq.; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue; William, created Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Earl of Devonshire, by his late majesty King James; and Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, knt. father of the most honourable William Cavendish, Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle, by right of his mother, and on account of his merit created Viscount Mansfield; Earl, Marquess, and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne: and Earl Ogle, of Ogle. She had also the same number of daughters, viz. Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox; and Mary, to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. This most illustrious Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwicke, and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and finished her transitory life on the 13th day of February, in the year 1607, and about the 87th year of her age,* and expecting a glorious resurrection, lies interred underneath.

ARMS. Hardwick impaling—*Azure*, on a saltire, engrailed, nine annulets, a crescent for difference.

A quartered coat, viz.

1—*Gules*, a Lion rampant, *Or*, within a bordure, engrailed, of the second.
2—*Azure*, a Lion rampant, within a bordure, *Or*.
3—Bendy of 8, *Azure* and *Gules*.
4—*Gules*, three garbs within a double treasury, *Or*, cotized of the second.
5—Barry of ten pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, an orle of martlets, *Gules*, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1.
6—*Or*, three inescutcheons vaire, charged with three barrulets, *Gules*.
7—*Azure*, two Lions passant, in pale, *Gules*.
8—*Gules*, a saltire and crescent, *Argent*, on saltire a ....., *Gules*.
9—..... bend, between six martlets, *Gules*.
10—..... Lion rampant, *Gules*.
11—*Or*, a frette, *Gules*.
12—*Or*, three chevrons, *Gules*, impaling Hardwick and the following coat quarterly, *Argent*, a fesse and three mullets in chief, *Sable*.†

A mural monument by Rysbach, with a bust of the Countess and a female figure on a sarcophagus.

To the memory of Caroline, Countess of Besborough, in Ireland, and Baroness Ponsonby, in England. She was eldest daughter of William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire. In July, 1759, she married, at Chatsworth, William Ponsonby, eldest son of Brabazon, late Earl of Besborough, by whom she had eleven children, viz. five sons and six daughters. Only three of them (whom God preserve) are now living; Catherine, married to Aubrey Beauclerk, only son of Vere, Lord Vere, Baron of Hanworth, in the county of Middlesex; Charlotte, married to William, Earl Fitzwilliam, of Milton, in the county of Northampton; and Frederick, commonly called Lord Viscount Duncannon. She died on Sunday the twentieth of January, 1760, in the forty-first year of her age.—This monument is only to be considered as

* If Collins be correct in his statement, that she was fourteen when married to Robert Barley, who died in 1533, her age must be here somewhat under-rated, and she must have been in her ninetieth year, even if her first marriage had not been of twelve months' continuance. *Lysons*, page 116.

† Bassano's Church Notes in the Herald's College, London.

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an endeavour to preserve the memory of a departed friend, and as an instance of true affection, and tribute paid by her most afflicted husband, William, Earl of Besborough.

ARMS. Ponsonby impaling Cavendish.

On a neat monument by Nollekins, with a bust of the Earl.

In memory of William Ponsonby, Earl of Besborough, a peer and privy counsellor of Great Britain and Ireland. He was born in 1704, and died in 1792 He was beloved and respected by all. In liberality and charity he was surpassed by none. In 1739 he married Caroline, daughter of William, third Duke of Devonshire, by whom he had Catherine, married to Aubrey, Duke of St. Albans; Charlotte, married to William, Earl Fitz-William; and Frederick, who succeeded him.

ARMS. 1 and 4, *Gules*, chevron int. three combs, *A*. Ponsonby. 2 and 3, *A*. fesse engrailed, *Sable*, in base a lion passant gardant.

impaling—*Sable*, three stags' heads cabossed, *A*. Cavendish.

MOTTO. "Pro Rege, Lege, Grege."

Upon the face of the loft at the west end of the church in black letters.

This frame and seat was erected at the proper cost and charge of Thomas Sutton, of King's Mead, near Derby, esq. in the year 1614, and beautyfyed in the year 1698.

Below is an impaled Coat, a quartered Coat, and a Crest.

First is—*Gules*, a lion rampant. *Or*.—impaling *Or*, a lion rampant, *Sable*, armed and langued, *A*.

Second—*Gules*, a lion rampant, *Or*,—quartering,

1st—4. a chevron between three bugles, *Sable*.

2nd—*A*. a chevron between three cross crosslets, *Sable*.

3rd—4. a chief, *Gules*.

CREST. Upon a wreath is a talbot passant, *Argent*.

Upon the face of a loft on the north side.

Mr. Paul Ballidon, of this towne of Derby, merchaunt, gave this loft in the year of our Lord God, 1636.

Above in a shield painted in a pane of waliscot.

Barry nebule of six pieces, *Argent* and *Azure*, upon a chief quartered, *Gules* and *Or*, in 1st and 4th quarters—a lyon passant gardant; in 2nd and 3rd quarters, two roses counterchanged of the colour and mettail.

In another pane.

A. Upon two bars (seemingly *Vert*) six cross crosslets. *Or*. Ballidon.

Tablets on south wall.

To perpetuate the memory of a man whose virtues were revered by all who knew him, this monument is erected by Anna Maria, the widow of the late Thomas Rivett, esq in testimony of her true affection, and from a full sense of the excellence of his heart, who died in the year 1765, and rests in the chancel of this church, with a joyful hope of a blessed resurrection. Four of his children, Elizabeth Carnac, Frances Ravenscroft, Peter Sibley Rivett, and James Rivett Carnac, have alas! followed him to the grave.

Cold death o'ertook them in their blooming years,
And left a wretched mother unavailing tears.

ARMS. *Argent*, three bars, *Sable*, in chief as many trevets of the last. Rivett.

On an escutcheon of pretence, *Ermine*, a Griffin sejeant, between three cresecents, *Gules*.

John Bromley, died 16th February, 1804, aged 71.

Elizabeth, his widow, died 29th May, 1807, aged 76.

John, their son, died 6th August, 1816, aged 52.

Thomas Swanwick, died on the 15th of March, 1814, in the 59th year of his age, having fulfilled the important duties of schoolmaster, with credit and respect thirty-two years. The gratitude and esteem of his pupils have erected this tribute to his memory.

Sacred to the memory of Henry Hadley, esq. who died April 22, 1830, aged 67. In the same vault are deposited the remains of his father and mother, William Phillips Hadley, and Ursula, his wife.

Near this place lies the body of Robert, only child of Robert and Sarah Matlock, who was born October 26th, 1726, and departed this life October 25th, 1730.

Underneath this tablet lies interred the body of Robert G. Gordon, esq. eldest son of Sir William Gordon, of Embo, bart. He was Major of the 85th regiment, by whom (under the command of his friend, Major Purves) he was buried with military honours, died 28th of November, 1797, aged 25.

ARMS. *A*. chevron int. three spread eagles, *Gules*, Gordon. Over all on an escutcheon of pretence, a lion rampant and border engrailed, *Sable*.

In a vault underneath (the ground being purchased of this parish for the use of their family) lyeth the bodies of John Osborne, esq. of Derby, and Elizabeth, his wife, second daughter of William Sacheverell, of Morley, in the county of Derby, esq. by Mary Staunton, his first wife. He departed this life the 5th of April, 1730, aged 77; she, May 19, 1737, aged 70. They had issue Mary, John, William, Elizabeth and Joyce.

ARMS. *Or*, on a bend, int. two wolves' heads erased, *Sable*, three dolphins embowed, of the first. Osborne impaling. *Argent*, a saltier. *Azure*, charged with five waterbougets, *Or*, Sacheverell.

In memory of Mrs. Joyce Osborne, daughter of John Osborne, esq. by Elizabeth, the daughter of William Sacheverell, esq. by Mary Staunton, died 1st January, 1775, aged 75 years. This monument was erected by Richard Bateman, esq. her great nephew, in remembrance of her many virtues, and in gratitude for her kindness and liberality.

A white marble monument. Sacred to the memory of Daniel Parker Coke, esq. Barrister at Law, and for 35 years representative in Parliament for the town of Nottingham; in the discharge of which trust his devoted attention to the interests of his constituents was no less conspicuous than was, in the whole of his political and private life, the most disinterested independence and thoughtlessness of self. In the unpaid and voluntary duties of magistracy, sedulous and constant in attendance, high minded, and in its true and just sense liberal; and by his mild and engaging manners endeared to all. In a state of peaceful and helpless infirmity, he sunk at last regretted by all, closing an active and useful life on the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1825, aged 80.

In the same vault are deposited the remains of Emma Matilda, his sister, relict of Thornhill Heathcote, Colonel of Marines; she died 5th day of December, 1821, aged 85.

To the memory of Thomas Wheeler Gilliham, esq. of Chichester, late Captain of the first regiment of guards, he died 16th of April, 1801, aged 25 years.

In memory of the Rev. Michael Hutchinson, D D. late minister of this church, who, from a pious zeal, and unwearied application, obtained subscriptions, and afterwards collected and paid three thousand, two hundred and forty-nine pounds for the rebuilding of this church. He died 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord God MDCCXXX.

On a black tablet, facing the south aisle, is a long Latin inscription for Samuel Willes, M. A. prebendary of Lichfield, rector of Ardenworth, Northamptonshire, and 25 years minister of this church, died in 1685, aged 44 years. Also an inscription for two of his daughters, viz. Lucy, wife of Benjamin Parker, of London, gent. died 18th of August, 1696; and Mary, wife of Thomas Carter, of Derby, gent. died 22nd of November, 1699.

On the west wall.

Sacred to the memory of Richard Whitby, esq. and Katherine, his wife: she was daughter to Henry Dolphin, of Shenston Moss, county of Stafford, esq by whom she had four sons and seven daughters. He died May 29, 1785, aged 65: she May the 5th, 1803, aged 72.

Also five of their children: Richard, died December 31st, 1777, aged 25: Thomas Dolphin, November 14th, 1784, aged 28: Elizabeth, December 9th, 1787, aged 25: Maria, April 15th, 1793, aged 19: Mary,

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April 28th, 1796, aged 30. And likewise Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. William Hickin, vicar of Audley, in the county of Stafford, and Katherine, his wife, eldest daughter of the above Richard and Katherine Whitby: she died September 18, 1790, aged 5 years.

ARMS. ....., three adders or snakes, coiled, ..., on a chief, ..., as many pheons' heads, ... Whitby impaling, ..., three dolphins embowed, ... Dolphin.

In the cross aisle, at the west end, are several marble tablets, one for Samuel Ward, esq. of Richmond, county of Surrey, who died 10th April, 1820, aged 87. Ann, his wife, died 6th January, 1800, aged 68. Erected by their three sons.

Another for the Rev. John Lindsay Young, who died 11th November, 1822, aged 29.

Another for John Chattyn, who died 24th March, 1800, aged 59. Elizabeth, his wife, died 10th January, 1784, aged 55

On the north wall.

Two white tablets for George Richardson, who died 19th October, 1792, aged 63. Also George, his son, died 6th March, 1795, aged 34. And of Henry, his second son, who died 8th February, 1799, aged 36. And of Catherine, wife of the above Henry, who died 15th April, 1790, in the 21st year of her age. Also Henry Gould, their son, born 15th March, and died 29th of the same month, 1790. Also of Elizabeth, relict of the above George Richardson, sen. who died 30th April, 1804, aged 75.

Another. To the memories of Frances, daughter of John and Mary Cox, died 16th June, 1809, aged 3 years and 9 months. Howard, son of Roger and Frances Cox, died 29th April, 1816, aged 3 years and 5 months. Erected by their aunt, Catherine Richardson.

Near this place lyeth the body of Sarah Balidon, wife of Paul Balidon, esq. of Stapenhill, in this county, and one of the daughters of Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, also in this county, in memory of whom this monument was erected by her nephew, Sir Thomas Gresley, bart. of Drakelow aforesaid, she departed this life the 15th of June, 1756.

ARMS. *Argent* two bars, *Vert*, each charged with three cross crosslets, *Or*. Balidon, impaling, vaire, *Ermine* and *Gules*, Gresley.

M. M. T. In memoriam nob: v: Gulielmi Wheler Westmonasteriensis qui pestem Lon: effugiens Derbiæ occubuit, locum non fatum mutans, a rege Carolo Equitis Aurati, a Carolo 2do Baronetti titulo insignitus uxorem duxit Elizab: Cole hæredem Michaelis illustri prosapia: filiola quam unicam habuit, cunis obiit: prole perennare nomen non potuit: virtutibus claruit prole et mon'to perennioribus.

Obiit ann { Salutis } 1666
{ Ætatis } 66 August vi.

ARMS. *Or*, a chevron between three leopards' faces, *Sable*, Wheler—impaling, *Argent*, a lamb passant, *Sable*, within a border of the second, besantee.

Underneath this monument is interred the body of William Allestry, esq. recorder of Derby. He was twice married: first to Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Smith, gent. by whom hee had three sonns and four daughters. His second wife was Mary, daughter of William Agard, gent. by whom hee had three sonns and four daughters. He died 4th September, 1655, aged 67.

Underneath this monument is interred the body of Mary, daughter of William Agard, gent. She was twice married, first, to Edward Smith, gent. by whom she had three daughters: her second husband was William Allestry, esq. by whom she had three sonnes and four daughters: she dyed the 1st of April, anno Dom. 1674, aged 63.

Beautiful dust { Mrs. Mary Allestry
{ W'th 4 of her deare children.
A wife most richly adorned { As w'th outward ornaments
{ So w'th inward graces.

With a religious heart toward God, a charitable hand towards the poore, and with tender affection toward her husband and children, who dyed 20th of September, 1638, and lieth below interred; in whose memory her husband caused this monument to be set up.

Under this monument neere to the body of the above written William Allestry, esq. lyeth interred Mistris Grace Allestry, his daughter, who dyed the 1st day of December, 1655, aged 24.

ARMS of Allestry. *Argent*, a chief, *Gules*, over all on a bend, *Azure*, three escutcheons, *Or*, with chiefs of the second—impaling his two wives.

This last token of regaid (all that now remains for paternal care and affection to bestow) is paid to the memory of Rd. Sl. Bateman (son of Hugh and Temperance) who was born 11th of June, 1788, and died at Shardlow the 17th of June, 1794. To whose smaubie disposition, engaging manners, and excellent capacity, this sad tribute is justly due.

How oft the flowret's silken leaves conceal
The drugs that steal the vital spark away!

Near this place lie the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Bateman, daughter of Hugh Bateman, late of this parish, esq. She died February 23, A. D. 1781, aged 55. Piety, benevolence, and filial affection, distinguished and adorned her life: such virtues need no eulogium. This tablet is dedicated to friendship.

Æterna justi habebitur memoria. Ad meridiem hujus chori quod terrenum erat Hugonis Bateman nuper de Hospitio Graiensi Armigeri, terræ redditum est. Filius fuit natu maximus Dom' Ricardi Bateman de Harlington in agro Derbiensi et genere materno a pernobili Beresfordorum prosapia oriundus; tres ordine duxit uxores, primam Mariam filiam Dom. Francisci Clay de Higham in agro Derbiensi. Alteram Elizabetham filiam Dom: Gulielmi Bateman civis Londinensis.

ex qua tres suscepit liberos { Elizabetham
{ Richardum
{ Hugonem

qui ante patrem obierunt omnes: tertiam Elizabetham filiam Johannis Dalton Derbiensis generosi, quæ in charissimi conjugis et viri integerrimi memoriam hoc statuit monumentum: filiam unicam Elizabetham peperit quam Pater moriens reliquit, natam septi manas xvij. Obiit idibus Aprilis anno Salutis humanæ MDCLXXXII.

Mors tua, Mors Christi fraus mundi, gloria cœli,
Et Dolor infernæ sunt meditanda tibi.

ARMS. *Or*, three crescents, each surmounted by an etoile, *Gules*; a canton, *Azure*, for Bateman—impaling ....., lion rampant, ... Dalton.

In memory of Hugh Bateman, late of this parish, esq. who died the 24th of November, 1777, aged 87. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Joha Osborne, of Derby, esq. and Elizabeth Sacheverell, by whom he had issue, Richard, Hugh and John. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Hacker, of Duffield, in this county, esq. He had by her one daughter. Richard, his eldest son, married Catherine, youngest daughter of William Fitzherbert, esq. formerly recorder of this borough, and left two sons, Hugh and Richard.

A man in a gown and ruff kneeling before a desk with his hands elevated, above his head a canopy and the following coats of arms:

ARMS. Quarterly, *Gules* and *Azure*, in the first and fourth, a leopard's head, *Or*; in the second and third a covered cup, and in chief, two round buckles, the tongues fesswise, points to the dexter, all of the third. Goldsmith's Company, and *Argent*, on a chevron engrailed, *Gules*, between three choughs, as many mullets of the first, crescent for difference.

Underneath is the following inscription:

To the glory of God. Richard Croshawe, of London, esq. sometyme Mr. of the Right Worshipful Companie of Goldsmiths and Deputie of Broad-streete Ward, a man pious, and liberall to the poor, in the great plague 1625, neglecting his owne safetie abroade in the citie to provide for theire reliefe, did many pyous and charitable acts in his lifetime, and by his will left above £4000. to the mayntenance of lectures, reliefe of poore, and other pyous uses. Since his death his executors have added out of his estate

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900'll. Hee dweite and lyeth buried in the parrish of St. Bartholomew, by the Exchange, wheare he lived 31 years, and beinge 70 years old, departed this life the 2nd day of June, 1631. Havinge done much good to this towne and this his native countrie, his executors have erected this monument in this place to encourage others of great estates to imitate his pyetie and charitie, 1656.

Samuel Richardson, esq. died 20th January, 1823, aged 82 years.

Near the vestry is an old tombstone, having on it a figure in scroll lines as large as life, holding a sacramental cup in his left hand, and his right hand uplifted. Round the edge is the following inscription in black letter:

Subtus me jacet Johannes Lawe, quondam Canonicus ecclesiæ collegiatæ omnium sanctorum Derby, ac subdecanus ejusdem qui obiit anno Dni millimo cccc mo cujus animæ propitietur Deus.

A large mural monument divided into three compartments, ornamented with busts and recumbent figures, the centre compartment in form of drapery, inscribed: Near to this monument lye interred the bodies of Thomas Chambers, late of London, Merchant, who departed this life the 10th of December, 1726, aged 66. Also of Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Bagnold, esq. late of Derby, who departed this life the 23rd day of April, 1735, aged 56. They had issue one son and two daughters, Thomas, who died young; Arabella, who married William Bate, late of Foston, in the County of Derby, esq. and departed this life the 23rd day of July, 1727, aged 26. Hannah Sophia, who married the Right Hon'ble Brownlow, Earl of Exeter.

ARMS. *Ermine*, three quadrants (or copper cakes) *Gules*; on a chief of the second a chamber, *Or*, Chambers—impaling—Barry of six, *Or* and *Ermine*, a lion rampant, *Azure*.

A beautiful mural monument, inscribed, To the memory of Mary Elizabeth Chichester, wife of the Rev. James Hamilton Chichester, daughter to the late Richard Bateman, esq. and niece to the late Sir Hugh Bateman, both of this county; who departed this life on the 9th day of April, 1830, at Harlington Court, in the county of Devon, and whose earthly remains, at her request, now rest near this spot. An afflicted husband dedicates this mournful tribute of his affection to the remembrance of one of the best of wives, and one of the most virtuous of women. With whose pure spirit he humbly relies on his Creator's and Redeemer's mercy, that his own will hereafter be united in everlasting happiness.

On the east wall.

On a neat monument by Chantrey.

In the family vault in this church lie the remains of Richard Bateman, esq. who died March 29th, 1821, aged 63 years. He served the office of high sheriff in 1812, and was one of the magistrates for the county. A widow, five sons and one daughter, are left to mourn his loss. He was second son of Richard Bateman, esq. of Derby, by Katherine, daughter of the late William Fitzherbert, esq. of Tissington, formerly Member of Parliament for this Borough.

Also to the memory of his two lamented daughters, Joyce Osborne Bateman, died at Uttoxeter, 13th of May, 1808, aged 15 years, and was buried there; and Eliza Catherine Bateman, died 20th of May, 1819, aged 21 years. Also an infant son, Fitzherbert Bateman, aged 7 months. This monument is erected by Elizabeth, his widow, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Keelinge, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, to express her deep regret, and as the last sad token of affectionate remembrance for those, who from their virtues claim the warmest tribute which conjugal and maternal love can dictate and inscribe.

Each duty done—they rest in peace.

On the same wall, in the vestry, is a mural monument, inscribed, Near this place lyeth interred the incomparably ingenious and virtuous Mrs. Hannah Cotchett, eldest daughter of Thomas Cotchett, of Mickleover, in the county of Derby, esq. She departed this life the 29th of January, 1698.

Brass plates in wooden frames.

Loe Richard Kilby lieth here
Which lately was our ministere:
To th' poore he ever was a frend,
And gave them all hee had at's end,
This towne must twenty shillings pay
To them for him ech Good Friday.
God graunt all Pastors his good mind
Thatt they may leave good deeds behind.

Hee dyed the xxi st of Octiober, 1617.

Hoc lapide marmoreo tegitur Corpus Joh'is Walton Sacræ Theol: Baccal: quondam archi'ni Derbien: pr bend: p'bendæ: de Willington in eccle'a Cathi: Lich: et Rectoris Ecclesiæ: de Breadsall et Gedling: qui testamento suo credit el ad augendum hujus ecclesiæ ministri stipendium Et xxl. ad emendum duos inaurationes cretersan usum Ballivor: hujus burgi Derb: atque c l. mutuo dandas ee a 4'or in 4'or annos in perpetuum x hujus burgi artifieb: inopia laborantib: Dunelmi habitantib: et Lxxx l. in uberiorem sustentationem pauperum in villis de Breadsall et Gedling prædictis. Obiit 1'o die Junii A'o. D'ni 1603. Ætatis suæ 57.

Hereby lyeth the body of Jane, late wife of the said Jo: Walton. She gave by will £100. for relefe of Schollers in St. John's Coll: Cambridge: £40. for Benefit of the Schoolm'r. of Derby: £40. for the releefe of the Poore in Derby: £20. to be lent to four tradesmen in Durham gratis: £20. for releefe of Poore and repayre of the church of St. Alkmund, in Derby. In which p'she she dyed the xxii of Januaire, 1605, being 80 years of age.

On a pillar in the chancel.

In a vault near this pillar are deposited the remains of Thomas Coke, esq. and Matilda, his wife. He departed this life on the 15th of November, 1776, aged 76. She on the 1st of August, 1777, aged 71. They lived together man and wife more than 40 years (in times not abounding with such instances) in perfect harmony and affection, and to the evening of their days, when this world could afford nothing to them but what is inseparably the lot of humanity in so advanced a period, infirmities, they followed each other to a better and more perfect state, where they will receive the reward of their virtues. They have left one son and three daughters. Out of filial gratitude, and from a sincere respect, this monument was erected to their memory by their only son, Daniel Parker Coke, esq.

ARMS. *Gules*, three crescents and a canton, *Or*.

CREST. A sun.

MOTTO. "Non ali rinde penderc."

On another. In a vault near this place lie interred the bodies of Henry Parker, of this town, esq. and Mary, his wife, daughter of Leonard Fosbroke, of Shardlow, esq. He died the 27th of August, 1748, aged 66. She 12th of December, 1756, aged 59.

In the same vault also lies the body of Joseph Parker, esq. brother to the above named Henry, who died the 17th of February, 1752, aged 64. Out of regard to whose memory this monument is most gratefully erected by his nephew, Thomas Bainbrigge, esq.

In another vault near this pillar lie the bodies of Thomas Bainbrigge, of this town, esq. and Catherine, his wife, (sister of the above Henry and Joseph Parker.) He died 29th August, 1746, aged 69. She, the 13th of April, 1752, aged 65.

On another pillar. Erected by James Rawlinson, for his mother, Ann Rawlinson, who died 15th May, 1807, aged 83 years.

Another. To the memory of John Chambers, gent. who departed this life May 7, 1751, in the 59th year of his age. Also of his children, Jane Chambers, died December 29, 1771, aged 45. William Chambers, D. D. rector of a church in Northamptonshire, who died September 4, 1777, aged 52; and Theodora Chambers, who died January 20, 1778, aged 54. Elizabeth, widow of John Chambers, who died November 6, 1785, aged 85. Dorothy, wife of William Chambers, D. D. who died Nov. 1, 1809, aged 64.

Another. Near this pillar lie the bodies of William Turner, gent. and Mary, his wife, one of the daughters of Roger Allestrey, esq. She died 30th April, 1712. He the 24th October, 1716. And also the body of Exuperius Turner, gent. youngest brother of the

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said William: he died the 27th of January, 1728. He had only issue one son, Euxp. rius, who died before his father without issue. The said William Turner, and Mary his wife had issue, Mary, William, Sarah, Roger, Seth, and Bethia.

ARMS. *Ermine*, on a cross, *Argent*, quarter pierced, four moll rnds, *Sable*, in the centre a fleur-de-lis of the second. Turner—impaling Allestrey.

Another. Henry Richardson, esq. who died at Cheltenham, 24th August, 1815, aged 79 years.

Another. This tablet is erected out of filial respect and gratitude by their surviving children, to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Charles Hope, A. M. many years minister of this parish; and of Susannah, his wife, daughter of Benjamin Stead, esq. of Woodseats, in the county of York, universally esteemed and regretted. He died December 6, 1798, aged 65: she died October 24, 1807, aged 63. Their two youngest sons found an early grave while serving their country in distant climes. York, died at Cuttack, near Berhampore, December 11, 1805, aged 22. John Joseph, died in the island of Walcheren, September 5, 1809, aged 23.

On the pavement.

Benjamin Blithe, gent. died 26th April, 1758, aged 41.

Henry Peseh. died 11th May, 1758, aged 40.

Theophilus Browne, died 19th January, 1786, aged 71.

Margaret Browne, died 23rd February, 1795, aged 78.

Henry Browne, esq. died 18th November, 1831, aged 71.

Besides the above, Bassano's Church Notes, taken a century ago, now in the Herald's College, describes monuments for—

Catherine, wife of John Ward, deacon of this church, died October 21, 1705, aged 70.

William Crees, gent. he departed this life the 29th of April, anno Domini 1674; ætatis suæ 39. Also of Mary, his daughter, the wife of Thomas Carter, gent. She departed this life the 7th of November, 1687, aged 22 years. Also Ebenezer Crees, gent. the eldest son of the said William Crees: he married Mary, the second daughter of Francis Burton, of Weston Underwood, gent.: he departed this life the 5th of March, 1691, ætatis suæ 29.

John Taylor, gent. he died the 25th of August, 1704, aged 79.

Hannah Chambers, the wife of John Chambers, of Derby, gent. who was daughter of Mr. Thomas Hamond, of London, merchant: she died the 16th of February, 1698–9, aged 82.

Margaret, the wife of William Chambers, of this parish, gent. She was the eldest daughter of Francis Burton, of Weston Underwood, in the county of Derby, gent. She died the 26th of November, 1685, aged 25. Also Margery, her daughter, who was interred here on the 18th of March, 1685.

..... Eyr, of Churchill, gent. who died the 11th of March, 1629.

Mrs. Hester Willot, wife of William Willot, late of Derby, gent. daughter of Robert Parker, of Burndhurst, in the county of Derby, gent. she departed this life the 10th of October, 1700, aged 58.

John Bagnold, gent. steward for twenty years to the Corporation, and sometimes a worthy Member of Parliament: he married Hannah, daughter of Joseph Parker, of this town, gent. by whom he had issue, Joseph, John, Walter, and Margaret: he died the 1st of May, 1698, aged 55.

Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Luke Whittington, late alderman of this town: she died 2nd of January, 1674, aged 6 years. Also Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Abraham Crompton, she died January 11th, 1690, aged 37.

Below is a shield, ..., upon a bend, ..., between two griffins' heads erased, three dolphins naiant, ...

Mary, daughter of John Osborne, esq. and Elizabeth, his wife: she died 25th of November, 1694. Also John, son of the said John and Elizabeth Osborne: he died 6th January, 1695.

Below Osborne impaling Sacheverell.

John Cole, gent. who died 17th March, 1701: he was loyal to his Prince, just to his Master, and faithful to his friend.

Upon a tomb of alabaster, under an arch on the south side of the chancel, is a portraiture of a man and his wife, and in the middle of the stone is inscribed:

Richard Fletcher, in duteous piety to the deserved memorial of his father, Richard Fletcher, thrice bayliffe of Derby, deceased the 13th day of January, 1606: inscribeth these lines: ..... [below is an epitaph in verse, and again are the portraitures of five children. Upon the south side is inscribed] his first wife was Emmot Draper, widow, married the 9th of October, 1564: she departed this life the 3rd day of June, 1589: they had issue Elizabeth, who the 21st of May deceased, 1570. His second wife, Rachell, the daughter of Richard ....., of Spondon: they lived married 33 years, and had issue Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, and Jane: she deceased the 7th of May, 1602.

Upon flat marble and alabaster gravestones, before the rails of the altar.

Hic inhumatur Corpus Hugonis Bateman arm. Dñi Richardi Bateman de Hertington in hoc Derbiæ comitatu filij primo genit. nati in parochia de Hertington prædict. vicesimo die Junii: A. Dom. MDCXVI. denati vero in hac parochia decimo tertio die Aprilis, Anno Domini MDCLXXX. Ætatis suæ LXV.

Mrs. Mary Bateman, wife of Hugh Bateman, of this town, esq. she died the 21st of October, 1623. Also Mary, the wife of Hugh Bateman, nephew of the above said Hugh Bateman: she died the 22nd day of March, 1704, aged 41.

Conditur sub hoc saxo reliquæ Simonis Jackson optimæ spei innobilisque adolescentis; filij quæ Rogeri Jackson Rectoris Ecclesiæ de Langford. et Sanctæ uxoris ejus, obdormivit in Domino Decembris. decimo Anno Domini 1630, ætatis suæ vero decimo octavo.

Edward Berkeley, esq. aged 38, son and heir of Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yarlington, in the county of Somerset, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Nevill, of Billingbeare, in the county of Berks, who departed this life the 8th day of July, 1655.

Requiescit in Pace Domn Barbara Harpur fil: Anthonij Fanmt clar: famil: in Agro Leicestriæ Armig: Henrico Beaumont militis primo nupt: deinde Henrico Harpur Baronet. Reliquit filias, Barbaram Dixie hered: Henriet Beaumont, nec non Joannem Harpur Baronett: Henricum, Guliel: filios. Elizabeth: Dorotheam: et Barbar: filias ad huc .....

Henry Harpur adept. Isab: Jana: Kater: Cæcilia mi cant plured: in Domino obdormivit 2 die Jul: Anno Domini 1649, Ætatis suæ 68. Here also lies Dorothy Harpur, of Breadsall, who was wife, first, to Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury, after to John Shore, of Derby, Doctor of Physic, March 16, 1666.

Sir John Shore, knt. Doctor of Physic, who married Dorothy, daughter of John Harpur, of Breadsall, esq. and widow of Sir John Fitzherbert, of Norbury, by whom he had no issue: his second wife was Sarah, daughter of John Chambers, of Derby, gent. by whom he had four children: Anne, John, Thomas and Sarah: he died 30th June, 1680, aged 64.

Patience, daughter of Captain John Meynell, eldest son of Godfrey Meynell, of Willington, esq. widow of John Grace, of Kilb rne, gent. and of the county of Derby, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, all died before her. She constantly attended the holy office of the Church of England, and exchanged this life for a much better on the 17th of April, 1701, and in the 59th year of her age.

Below in a shield is Vaire.

Mary Muckloe, the daughter of Thomas Muckloe, gent.: she died 11th of August, 1699, aged 21.

ARMS. In a lozenge, ..., upon a saltire, ..., a lion rampant, *Sable*, on a chief, ..., an escalop between two fleur de lis.

C. J. P. Cineres hic conduntur .....

Gulielmi Wheler equitis aurati et Baronetti .....

Sarah, the wife of John Fletcher, she died 1st December, 1683.

William Clarke Major, of London, who died 15th of August, 1666, aged 47.

In the east end of the north aisle is a tomb all of wood, erected about four feet high, and upon it is the

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full proportion of a man in some sort of priests orders, in rich canonical robes, supposed to be the Abbot of Darley, a dog at his feet, collared, and looking mournfully up at his master. Upon the side of this tomb are the effigies of thirteen monks in their habits, in praying postures, and under them, cut on wood, lies a man on his left side wrapped up in his winding sheet, with a "cross patee" on his left breast.

Upon the wall at the east end of the chancel is placed a monument of black and white marble: in the white marble in black letters is inscribed,

M. S. Neer to this place lyes interred the body of Mary, sister of Ffrancis Arundell, of Stoke Parke, in the county of Northampton, esq. She departed this life the 25th day of July, in the 20th year of her age, Anno Domini 1676.

ARMS. Above in a lozenge, *Sable*, six swallows, 3, 2, 1, *Argent*.

On the south side is an elegant vase and drapery monument in statuary marble, upon a polished black marble ground, beneath which is a tablet bearing the following inscription:

To the memory of Henry Haden, esq. for many years one of the Surgeons of the Derbyshire General Infirmary, who departed this life October 10th, 1831, in the 41st year of his age. This monument was erected by a number of his old friends and companions.

How many an aching heart thy loss confess'd
Of friends that cherish'd, of the poor that bless'd;
How memory oft recalls with magic power
Each generous action or each social hour,
But vainly might this votive marble tell
To those who knew thy worth and weep farewell.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

The oldest register belonging to this parish begins September, 1538.

October, 1592. The plague begun in Darby, in the house of William Souter, bootcher, in the p'she of All Saints', in Darby. Robertt Woode, ironmonger, and Robertt Brookhouse, tanner, then bayliffes and yt continued in the towne the space of twelve moneths att the least, as by the register may appeare.

Immediately after this entry we find the names of severall who are stated to have died "ex peste."

Nov. Sep. Maria Smyth vidua sep. 22 die ex peste.
Alicia uxor Will'i Sowter sep. ex peste 25o die.
Edwardus filius Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste 23o die.
Maria filia Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste eodem die.

December. Johes filius Wil'mi Sowter sep. ex peste V. die.
Will'mus Sowter, Lamius, sep. ex peste 8o die.

October, 1593. About this tyme the plague of pestilence, by the great mercy and goodnesse of Almighty God stayed, past all expectacion of man, for it ceased upon a sodayne, at whyche tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole p'shie, there was not two houses together free from it; and yet the Lord bade the angel stay as in Davide's tyme, hys name be blessed for yt. Edward Bennett, Minister.

May 16, 1610. I see no reason why a register for English people should be written in Latin. Richard Kilbie, Minister of Allhallows, in Darbie.

June 26, 1637. Sep. Henry Stowman suppos'd the first of the plague.

June 18, 1638. Geary, Elizabeth 9 d. of Thomas Geary. Her bap. Sermon by Mr. Crompton. Luke ii. 28.

July 31. Bonsall John, son of John Bonsall, bap. Sermon per Mr. Crompton. Luke ii. 28.

October, 1641. This month began the rebellion in Irelande, the Papistes makinge heade against the Kinge's loyall subjectes; which rebellion was filled with most barbarous and cruell deedes.

1642. The 22no of this August, 1642, erectum fuit Nottinghamiæ vexillum regale. Matt. xii. 25.

October. Rot. at Kinton 23 day.

November. Rot. at Branford 12 day.
Rot. at Swarston-bridge 5 day.

1643, Jan. Ashbie 17 day.

Mart ij. The 20th day the Hon'ble Lord Brooke slaine at the seige against Litchfield close, which close was valiantly maintained till the 21st, and then took ffree quarter and with great honor marcht away.

September 21, 1655. Richard Bennet and Sara Sales were married together by me, Joseph Swetnam, according to the ancient law of the land.

April, A. D. 1656. Married before Holenfrey Yates, Justice of Peace, John Mayfield and Grace Crosby. Edward Daste and John Leechfield being witnesses.

Form of marriage, as enjoined by Parliament during the Commonwealth of England, to take place from September 29th, 1653.

Man.

I, A. B. do here, in the presence of God, the searcher of all hearts, take thee, C. D. for my wedded wife; and do also, in the presence of God and these witnesses, promise to be unto thee a loving and faithful husband.

Woman.

I, C. D. do here, in the presence of God, the searcher of all hearts, take thee, A. B. for my wedded husband; and do also, in the presence of God and these witnesses, promise to be unto thee a loving, faithful and obedient wife.

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 *to* 1830 *inclusive.*

	Baptisms.		*Burials.*		*Marriages.*
1821	59 Males.	51 Females.	55 Males.	61 Females.	52
1822	49	46	44	35	32
1823	50	44	30	35	38
1824	45	30	36	37	31
1825	56	50	55	56	50
1826	45	37	58	49	46
1827	62	39	31	39	38
1828	47	41	47	44	39
1829	44	40	42	50	28
1830	46	43	53	46	36
	503	410	431	452	392

Buried in 1818 ten persons, viz. three males and seven females, whose united ages amounted to 858 years.

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List of Incumbents since the Reformation.

1554, July 9th, John Houghton.
1576, January 20th, Charles Wood.
1592, June 28th, Edward Bennett.
1609, September 29th, Richard Kilbie.
1617 John Chappell.
1621 Gervase Hall.
1632 Edward Willimot, D. D.
1633 Joseph Swetnam. Ejected.
1643 ——— Boylston, D. D.
1672 Samuel Willes, ob. 1685: he was prebendary of Bobenhull in 1682. Samuel Willes published a sermon preached at the funeral of the Right Honourable Lady Mary, daughter of Ferdinando, Earl of Huntingdon, and wife to William Joliffe, of Caverswall castle in the county of Stafford, esq. preached at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, December, 12th, 1678.
1692 Walter Horton.
1700 Michael Hutchinson, D. D.
1730 William Chambers.
17... Joshua Winter. Joshua Winter was educated under Mr. Jollie, at Attercliffe Academy, near Sheffield: he afterwards conformed.
1774 Charles Hope.
1798 Charles Stead Hope, the present incumbent.

A true copy of the terrier of the parish of All Saints' in Derby.

The salary which the minister is nominated to, is twenty marks a year. The parsonage house is an old building divided into two tenements, both of them together bring in the rent of £5. 15*s.* per annum. Communion plate, consisting of two large flagons, two cups, two patens, and one large dish; all of them silver gilt: another old cup and paten of less size, silver gilt: a velvet covering for the altar, two stools to kneel upon, covered with velvet, two cushions of velvet for two large Common Prayer-Books lying on the altar every Sunday; a scarlet velvet clothing for the pulpit; a cushion of the same; another brown velvet cushion for the pulpit: two armed chairs for the vestry: a large Bible, royal paper, morocco cover; a handsome Common Prayer-Book for the desk.

Delivered in September 10. 1770, according to an order received at the late Visitation, August 22nd, this same year.

Josh: Winter, Minister.
Daniel Glossop, } Churchwardens.
Matthew How, }

Papers relating to the repair of the Chancel.

To the Right Reverend father in God,
John Lord Bishopp of Lichfield and Coventry.
The humble petition of the Churchwardens of the p'ishe of All Saints', in Derby,
Humbly sheweth,

That the Chancelle belonginge to the Church of All Saints aforesaid, is in much decay, and unles speedilie repaired, in great danger; the sparrs upholding the roofe being many of them broken, the repaires of which chancell have been lately put uppon the p'ish, which they doe beleeve in right they ought not to repaire.

Therefore humblie pray that your Lordshipp will bee pleased to take the same into y'or consideracon, and to appoynt which way the same ought and may be repaired, and they shall daylie pray, &c.

John Storer.
Thomas Willimat.

Mr. Allestry's and Mr. Brandreth's award bet. All Saints' and Quarndon, concerninge disputes bet. y'm.

Dated Aprill 10th, 13th K. Charles I.

To all Christian people to whome this p'sent writeinge indented shall come, Whereas John Lowe and Abell Toplisse, Churchwardens of the parish of All Saynts, in Derby, of the one part, and John Walker, Richard Smyth, William Tabberer, Luke Chaloner, and others, inhabitants of Quarnedon, owners of the tythe corne, within the said townshipp of Quarnedon, have mutually referred themselves to the Awarde of us, William Allestrye and Richard Brandreth, for the endinge of certaine differences dependinge between them about the repayre of the Chancell of the parish church of All Saynts, in Derby, aforesaid. Now we have taken upon us the endinge therof, and have heard the allegac'ons of the said Churchwardens on the behalfe of themselves and the rest of the parish within Derby, and divers of the inhabitants of Quarnedon on the behalfe of themselves and others, owners of the tythes there, doe finde that the said Churchwardens have already expended towards repayre of the said Chancell, the sume of £8. 6*s.* 8*d.* And we do order that the said John Walker, Richard Smyth, William Tabberer, and Luke Chaloner, shall forthwith pay the one halfe thereof to the said John Lowe and Abell Toplesse, in regarde that wee conceive that the tythes of Quarnedon are of equall value to all the tythes, other ecclesiastical dutyes ariseinge within Derby, that belonge to the rectory of All Saynts, saveinge the mortuaries or other dutyes that shall arise or become payable for burialls within the said Chancell. And for the avoydeinge of all further trobles for any thinge that is past, we do order that the owners of the tythes within Quarnedon shall not be questioned for the payment of any thinge concerninge the reparasions of the said Chancell for the tyme past, but that for the tyme to come they shall ever be at the one halfe of the charges to be expended about the same. And the Churchwardens of Quarnedon shall be acquainted and made privey to the disbursements about the same, if hee please. And we do further order that they the said Inhabitants of Quarnedon shall from the tyme of the date hereof be allowed unto them, and shall be lawfull for them to take to themselves the moyetye of all such sumes of money as shall be hereafter payed or due to be payed for any buryall within the said Chancell in regard they are to be at one halfe of the expences about the repayre thereof, but shall for any thinge before that tyme paid for any buryalls there no thinge shall be allowed unto them. In WITNESS whereof we have hereunto sett our hands and seales the 10th day of Aprill, in the 13 yeare of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, Ffrance and Irelande, Kinge, Defender of the Faith, &c. Anno Domini 1637.

Signed Wm. Allestrye,
Ric: Branureth.

Sealed, subscribed, and published in the p'sence of

Henry Ffranceys.

Grace and peace in Xt. Jesus.

Fforasmuch as after a long expence of tyme, now by the wisdome of Commissioners, it is agreed upon and knowne unto y'ow what is the proportion of each one of y'or tythes, I holde it my duetie to putt y'ow in mynde of that which y'ou have before your eyes, the great decay of the Chancell of the churches in

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Derby, whereunto you are chargeable for reparac'ons. These are therefore to require of each one of y'ow respectively (according to his due rate) to contribute thereunto, as necessity doth and shall require from tyme to tyme, for it would be a shame unto us, professing the religion of God, to suffer his houses of woorshipp to ruine, and not to repaire them; If not upon our owne prievate religious devotion, yet at least by our bond and dutie by virtue of lawe. I doubt not but you will have that respect unto mee and unto y'rselves, that I shall not be occasioned to trouble y'w hereafter, by reason of any negiect herein. And thus commending y'ow to the protec'on of the Almighty,

I rem.
Yo'r loving friend and ordinarie,
Thomas Coven: and Lichff.

Eccleshall Castle,
1 Mart. 1629.

ARMS of the See impaling
Quarterly, 1 and 4, ..., a goat's head erased.
2 and 3, *Ermine*.

A note of the landes and tenements belonging to All Saintes' Church in Darbie, in the Countie of Derbie, given heretofore towards the repaire of the said Church, the p'ticulars of what landes and tenements, together with the severalle rents reserved upon them, as alsoe how long they are leased out, doe hereunder follow according to the fourth article in the agreement made between the inhabitants of Darbie and the inhabitants of Quarndon, parishioners of the said Church, written in Darbie the xiiijth daye of June, 1620, by the Churchwardens then being, Paul Ballydon and Joseph Parker, viz.:

	£.	s.	d.
First, one tenement, with all houses, edifices, buildings, swinesties and garden, thereto belonging, leased out to Mr. Edmund Bligh for xxi yeares, together with xiij acres of inclosure lying in Normanton field, and ij acres of land, the one lying in Normanton field, the other in Darbie, for which te paid xl'li fine, his lease beginning the 25th daye of March, 1604, and ending the 25th daye of March, 1625, at 40s. per annu	2	0	0
Item, one tenement in the north end of the Rotton-row, next unto a tenement of the king's, containing one chamber and one cellar, in the occupation of Richard Bestwig and Mr. Comins, without lease and geve yearlye rent, the chamber and cellar	0	5	0
Also one butcher's shop in the said tenement, in the occupation of Blake Johnson, which yeldeth the yearelie rent without lease, the sum of	0	16	8
Also one other butcher's shop in the said tenement in the occupation of Henry Ward, geveth yearelie rent 16 shi. 8d. 2 sh. of which the towne hath restis to the Ch	0	14	0
Item, one tenement and orchard lyinge in the upper of St. Peter's p'rish, demised to Robartt Bateman for xxi yeares, beginninge the xvth dail of April, in the 4th yeare of his Ma'tes raigne over England, wh yeldeth yearelie rent	0	12	0
Item, one tenement in St. Peter's p'rish adjoyninge to the next above, demised to Anthome Spicer for xxi yeares, beginninge the 20th daye of March, in the 44th yeare of the Queene Elizabeth, and yeldeth yearelie rent the some of	0	8	0
Item, one other tenement in the south side of the Marte-gate, in the occupation of Widow Willowes, without lease, and yeldeth yearely rent	0	8	0
Item, one barne and garden lying in Newlands or Greene-lane, in the occupation of Mrs. Turner, together with one acre of arrable land in Dutchfield, at Rowditch gap, p. annum, ij s. iij d.			
Half an aker and a roode in the Parkfield lying on Marton waye, on the west, per annum xix d.	0	1	7
Half an aker in the same feild, Edward Smith on the south, and William More on the north, at xiiij d. per annum, and set altogether for 21 yeares at 31s. 9d. per annum, and 30 sh. fine, in the yeare 1605, as we find in the Church booke, and ending anno d'ni 1626	1	11	9
Item, one croft lying in the upper end of a lane that leadeth to Littie Over from Mr. Leemings house, demised to Lawrence Breadie for 21 years, beginning the 20th day of March, in the 44th yeare of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, and yeldeth yearely rent	0	8	0
Item, a chiefe arising out of a barne and a croft neare unto St. Ellins, between the land of George Stringer on the south side, and John Francis on the north, and late in the tenure of Ottiwell Heyes, by yeare	0	2	0
Item, one garden lyinge neare Beckettwell lane, in the tenure of Robart Bruckhouse, and ajoyning to the land of the said Robart Bruckhouse, yeldeth per annum	0	3	4
Item, the Chamberlains of the towne of Darbie pay to the said p'rish and Churchwardens by yeare x s. for halfe an aker of inclosure lying w'thin Mr. Ro: Bates land in Little Chester, afforetyme in the tenure of old Richard Heyes, and now of Mr. Bate, per annum	0	10	0
Item, one aker of inclosure of the same lying in Chester close, in the tenure of Henry Wandell, and sometyme before in the occupation of Robart Stringer, w'hout lease, and yeldeth yearelye rent the sum of	0	6	8
Item, one aker and ½ of meadow, I saye one aker and halfe of meadow lying beyond Darwin in the east side of the same meadow, in the tenure of William Potter, without lease, and yeldeth yearlie rent...	0	11	8
Item, one aker and a halfe lying in the said meadow, in the tenure of Henry Walker, a lease granted to him of them both, not sealed, who payeth yearelie for this aker and a halfe the some of	0	11	8
Item, ij lees lying in Coxalle neare to the new pasture heuge on the west, in the tenure of Robart Wood, w'thout lease, and yeldeth yearelie rent, the some of	0	4	0
Item, one aker and a halfe arrable land lying in the Rundeth field (or rather the field called the p'cells) late in the tenure of Robart Stringer, now of William Walker, and yeldeth yearelie rent, old rent	0	3	6
Item, one aker of arrable land in the Parke field, late in the tenure of Robart Stringer, and now of the said William Walker, and held with the other give yearelij.....	0	2	4
There hath latelie been no rent paid for this last 2 akers and halfe of arrable land.			
Some totall of the whole p'mes	£9	19	3*

Thus you see as neare as we can gather, the lands and tenements belonging to our parish Church of All S'ts. in Darbie pittie it is so faire ..... and should be so slenderlie p'vided for.†

* This is a mistake, it should be £10. 2s. 7d.

† From Papers in a Chest in All Saints' Church.

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Charities belonging to All Saints' parish.

Ash Francis	.....	3	0	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Bateman Sir Hugh	Property at Derby, messuages, &c. to the Goldsmiths' Comp.	.....			6 gowns to poor wid.	Paid by R. T. Bateman, esq.
Beaumont Alice	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Paid by Mr. Roger Cox.
Botham William	.....	0	16	0	.....	Paid by the Corporation.
Crowshaw Robert	Land	20	0	0	For a lecture	Ditto ditto.
Ditto	Land	15	0	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge	2	8	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Duffield William	2 houses in Friar-gate	15	10	0	6 gowns to poor	Will, 22nd Dec. 1639.
Ditto	1 house in Bag-lane ...	8	5	0		
Goodwin Francis	Rent charge	1	8	0	Four gowns	Will, 11th Nov. 1626.
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge	0	12	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Harpur Joyce	£10	0	10	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Hough Peter	.....	1	0	0		
Kilby Richard	.....	1	0	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Moore Isabel	6 acres of land in Darley Slade	44	0	0	For binding out poor boys	Inden. March 31, 1673.
Osborne Edward	Land at Chester Green	1	0	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge	2	0	0	Minister for 2 Serm.	1st March, 1599.
Ditto	Rent charge	2	0	0	Poor	Ditto.
Stone Elizabeth	Rent charge	0	10	0	Ten poor widows	Will, 12th July, 1717.
	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Paid by Mrs. Edge.
	Rent charge	0	6	8	Poor	Paid by Mrs. Thorpe.
Swetnam Rev. J.	Rent charge	0	16	0	Sixteen poor widows	Inden. 21st Sept. 1652.
Walthall William	Rent charge	1	12	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge	1	4	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Ward Samuel	5½ acres of land in Darley Slade	45	0	0	Poor	Deed, 15th and 16th August, 1707.

Countess of Shrewsbury's Almshouse.—By indenture, bearing date 1st of March, 1599, Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury, granted to the Warden, Brethren, and Sisters of an almshouse at Derby, founded by the said Countess under letters patent, bearing date the 3rd of March, in the thirty-ninth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an annual rent of £100. to be issuing out of the manor of Little Longsdon, in the county of Derby, and after appropriating parts of the said rents to the said poor persons of the almshouse, she directed that 40*s.* thereof should be paid to the minister or curate of the church of All Saints, being a preacher, and in default thereof to the minister or curate of any of the other churches in Derby, being a preacher, for his pains to visit and see the said poor of the said almshouse there, to be kept in good order, according to the rules and orders of the said almshouse.

By the same deed, the said Countess also gave out of the said rent to five score of the other poor of the said town of Derby, 12*d.* each, to be yearly distributed on Good Friday. This is distributed under the direction of the mayor of Derby for the time being.

The alms people were to receive £1. 13*s.* 4*d.* each quarterly, and 20*s.* per annum for a gown. The warden was to have 20*s.* over and above as his salary for keeping clean the monument of the foundress. This almshouse was founded for the maintenance and support of eight poor men and four poor women. The original building, which was of stone, was taken down, and the present one erected by the late Duke of Devonshire, about the year 1777; before his death he gave an additional endowment of £50. per annum. The additional payment took place at Lady-day, 1811.

It has been justly remarked that "whatever convenience the interior of the present structure may now possess, the design of the front but ill accords with the nature of the establishment. The simplicity and modest plainness that should exist in a structure devoted to the purposes of charity, are sacrificed to a style of architecture, that would be more in character when employed in the entrance to a nobleman's park or pleasure grounds."

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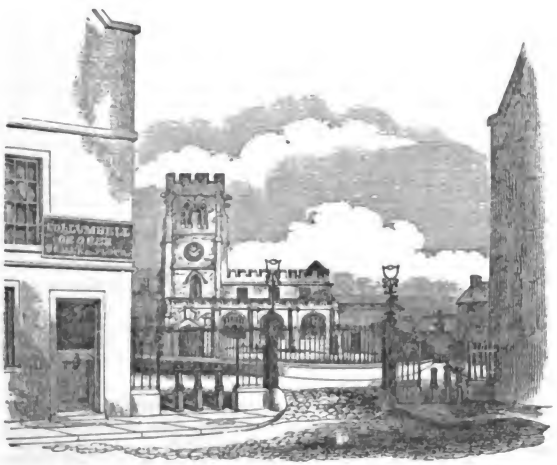

St. Alkmund's Church.—This church is situate at the north end of the town, in Bridge-gate. It is supposed to have been founded as early as the ninth century, in honour of Alkmund (son of Alured, the deposed king of Northumberland) who was slain in battle whilst endeavouring to reinstate his father. Fuller's account is this: "St. Alkmund (son of Alured, king of Northumberland) slain in a battle on the behalf of Ethelmund, viceroy of Worcester, pretending to recover lands against Duke Wolstan, who detained them, was therefore reputed Saint and Martyr. It would pose a good scholar to clear his title to the latter, who lost his life in a quarrel of civil concernment: on which account all battles betwixt Christians, such as are slain on one side may lay claim to martyrship. However, it befriendeth his memory that his body, translated (from Lilleshull, in Shropshire) to Derby, was believed to do miracles, being there with great veneration interred in a church called St. Alkmund, on the right hand as passengers (from the South) go over the bridge, whither the Northern people made many pilgrimages, till discomposed by the Reformation."

This church is undoubtedly the oldest in Derby, and though built posterior to the Saxon times, it is a very ancient gothic structure, with a square tower and embattled. The architecture appears to be the style of the fourteenth century. The spouts are formed of rude carved figures, and the string courses are ornamented with sculptured heads, and other sculptures, as ornaments, in different parts of the building. It consists of middle, north and south aisles: there are galleries on the north and south sides and west end, and the west gallery contains a good organ. In very early times this church was granted to the abbey of Derley, and continued till the dissolution, when Henry the Eighth seized it; and it rested in the crown till his daughter, Queen Mary, gave it to the corporation of Derby, who have the presentation. It is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £11. 6*s.* 8*d.* This, as Mr. Hutton observes, must have been a mistake, or some of the emoluments were lost; for in the reign of George the First, the income was only £8. per annum, and divine service was performed once a quarter. Ever since the year 1712, it has enjoyed an endowment bequeathed by a gentleman of the name of Goodwin, which Mr. Hutton hands down to us in the

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following words: "An old bachelor, of the name of Goodwin, descended from an ancient family in Derby, possessed an estate of £60. a year. 'How will you dispose of your fortune?' says Mr. Cantrill, minister of St. Alkmund's. 'I am at a loss,' replied Goodwin, 'for I have no near relations.' Here was a fine opening for Cantrill to increase his income, and for Goodwin to save his soul, by giving that property to pious uses, which he could keep no longer. Eloquence is seldom wanting to promote our interest. 'My church,' says the parson, 'stands desolate; instead of being a place of regular worship, it is only a nursery for owls and bats. No act of charity can surpass that of promoting religion.' 'Then I will give £10. per annum to St. Alkmund's at my death,' says Goodwin, 'and the residue at the death of my nephew:' which last happened about the year 1734." This estate is situate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, and at that time produced £60. per annum, but now about £210. The steeple contains six musical bells. The parish includes Little Chester, Little Eaton, Darley and Quarndon. The income is about £350. per annum: the vicar is the Rev. Charles Stead Hope, and the curate the Rev. Charles Robert Hope.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Alkmund's Church.

In the chancel, on the wall, is a white marble monument—Sacred to the memory of Eliza, the beloved wife of Thomas Parker Bainbrigge, esq. late of his Majesty's 24th infantry, and youngest daughter of Lieutenant General Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. of the Honourable East India Company's service. She lived in entire dependence on the merits of a crucified Saviour, and died with a lively hope of enjoying through faith an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled and that fadeth not away, on the 3rd of May, 1824, aged 22.

ARMS. 1 and 4, *Argent*, a chevron embattled, ..., between three battle axes, *Sable*, Bainbrigge. 2 and 3, *Gules*, a chevron between three leopards' faces, *Or*, Parker—impaling—barry of six, *Argent* and *Sable*, a canton, *Erminc*, Marshall.

In the chancel.

This monument, erected to the memory of John Hope, Doctor of Physic, who departed this life the 15th day of July, 1710, and of his wife Dorothy, daughter of William Bainbrigge, of Lockington, in the county of Leicester, esq. who dyed the 21st day of July, 1707. Near this place lyes also interr'd Barbara, daughter of the said Dr. Hope, and Dorothy, his wife. They left issue two sons, William and John, and one daughter, Dorothy.

ARMS. *Or*, a chevron engrailed, *Sable*, int. three Cornish choughs, *Proper* Hope, impaling—*A.* chevron embattled int. three battle axes, *Sable*, Bainbrigge.

Sacred to the memory of Anne Gisborne, wife of the late John Gisborne, esq. of this town, after a long series of ill health she died at Crakemarsh, in the county of Stafford, March 9th, 1800, aged 68, in full confidence of a blessed resurrection through the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour and Redeemer of Mankind. Her genuine benevolence and unwearied charity will long continue to be remembered by the grateful poor, and her maternal love and affection will live for ever in the bosoms of her children.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Gisborne, esq. many years a vigilant Magistrate of this town and county, who died December 9th, 1760, aged 80. He first married Sarah, daughter of George Beardsly, of this town, esq. by whom he had no issue. To his second wife he married Temperance, daughter of Robert Packer, of Shellingford, in the county of Bucks, esq. by whom he had issue one son, who, in respect of their memories, and as a small testimony of filial affection, hath erected this monument.

Near this place, by the side of his beloved parents, lie the remains of John Gisborne, esq. who died February 13th, 1779, aged 62. He married Anne, daughter of Mr. William Bateman, of this town, by whom he had eight children; four of whom only, two sons, and two daughters, survived him. It were hard to express the heavy loss sustained by his friends, his family, and in particular by his afflicted widow; who, as the only remaining tribute of affection, hath erected this monument to his memory.

Sacred to the memory of Frederic, second son of John and Millicent Gisborne, he died in this town upon Thursday morning the ninth of April, 1818, the twenty-first anniversary of his birth-day! In him was seen the blessed work of the Holy Spirit, who for the Redeemer's sake, maketh "all things new" in the hearts of sinners.

ARMS and hatchments over these.

2, *Erminois*, lion rampant, *S.* collared, *A.* in canton, *V.* garb, *O.*

4, Gisborne—over all an escutcheon of pretence. *O.* three crescents, each surmounted by an etoile of six, *G.* a dexter canton, *Az.* Bateman.

South wall of the chancel

Sacred to the memory of a sincere Xtian whose remains are deposited underneath this tablet. The Rev. William Cantrell, late of Stamford-Baron, in the county of Northampton, many years rector of St. Michaels in the borough of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln, and of Normanton, in the county of Rutland, who died January the 17th, 1787, in the 71st year of his age.

Underneath this place lies interred the body of Samuel Burton, esq. who died October 24th, 1751, aged 67. He was endued with many eminent virtues, and amiable qualities, his principles were religious, and worthy of imitation; he was modest, humble and courteous, a tender and obliging husband; and an indulgent master. This monument, sacred to his memory, is erected by his mournful relict. The above named served the office of high sheriff for this county in 1719, and his decease having rendered extinct in the male line, a family which had been very anciently seated in it, Joseph Sikes, esq. of Newark, Notts, as only surviving issue of Mr. Burton's first cousin in the female line, became the heir general of the family and estates.

ARMS—*Azure*, a crescent, *Argent*, within an orle of etoils, *Or*, Burton.

On the pavement within the communion rails, a flag for the Rev. William Cantill. A. M. 50 years vicar of this church, died 31st of July, 1762, in the 78th year of his age.

Flags in the middle aisle.

William Hodgkinson, gent. and Joice, his wife, and Obadiah, their son. Obadiah died the 11th of July, 1723; Joice, died 13th of September, 1741; William, died 3rd of May, 17... William Hodgkinson, their son, died December 21, 1747, aged 25.

Rev. Thomas Wood, rector of Keyworth, Notts. died 23rd March, 1787, aged 43.

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Thomas Manlove, A. M. of this town, died February 1, 1802, aged 72.

Susannah, his wife, died 9th March, 1823, aged 83.

Obadiah Hodgkinson, gent. died January 2, 1750, aged 61.

Rebeckah, his wife, died 20th of December, 1736, aged 65.

Samuel, their son, died September 26, 1717, aged 5 years.

Alice Ludiam, her niece, died 10th February, 1717, aged 7 years.

In the middle aisle, opposite the pulpit, on a pillar.

Whereas for near fifty years Divine service hath been seldom performed in this Parish Church for want of a sufficient maintenance to support a residenq Minister, the evil consequences whereof Mr. Samuel Goodwin, of this parish, piously considering hath procured the Church to be made a Vicaridge, and endowed it with an Estate in the parish of Eckington, in this county, upwards of the annual sum of forty pounds, and alsoe with a house in the parish of St. Werburgh. This is therefore set up with the concurring voice of the Parishioners, to be an eternal monument of their gratitude, and to inform posterity hereof, that his memory may be always blessed among 'em as wee pray he may for ever be in the kingdom of heaven, MDCCXII.

In the middle aisle, opposite to this pillar, are deposited the remains of Joseph Wright, esq. painter. He died August 29, 1797, aged 62.

'His well earn-d merit in his works is shown,
Where taste and genius mark him for their own.'

Here are also likewise interred Anne, wife of the said Joseph Wright, who died August 17, 1790, aged 41. John, their son, who died March 22, 1798, aged 17: and Joseph, who died in his infancy.

North aisle, mural monuments.

This tablet was erected to perpetuate the memory of William Harrison, by his surviving acquaintance, and to mark their approbation of that integrity undeviatingly displayed by him in his earthly transactions. He departed this life June the 13th, 1821, aged 32 years.

In a vault near this place lie the remains of Eliza Mdlicent Wheeldon, who died on the 10th of March, 1793, aged four years. Also Mary Tymison Wheeldon, who died on the 1st of March, 1808, aged 14 years, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wheeldon.

Near this place are interred the remains of several of the Parker family, originally of Little Eaton, in this parish, and amongst them Edmund Parker, who died September 25th, 1742, aged 61 years. And Isabella, his widow, who died February 1st, 1782, aged 81 years. Also their friend, Elizabeth Woolley, who died May 8th, 1798, aged 82 years.

On a flat stone, the date 1599.

On slabs.

Elizabeth, wife of Richard Taylor, of Impingham, Cambridgeshire, died at Kedleston, 14th of March, 1792, aged 44.

John Bateman, esq. died August 24, 1800, aged 70.

Sacred to the memory of William Harrison Wood, who departed this life April 12, 1809, in the 32nd year of his age.

Edmund Parker, citizen and bookseller of London, died 20th December, 1730, aged 60. Edmund Parker, his father; Elizabeth and Frances Parker, his sisters; Mr. Thomas Parker, his brother, lie interred here.

Edward Parker, died 3rd November, ...

On the west wall.

Hic juxta muri basin Johannes Jaques de Toton Genero: qui obiit Feb. v. MDCCVI. ætatis suæ Lxxxiv. Etiam hic juxta jacet Corpus Elizabethæ Jaques filiæ Johannes Jaques supra scripti. Obit 20mo Septbris A. D. 1757. Ætatis suæ 53.

In a vault within the porch are deposited, in hope of a joyful resurrection, the remains of Hannah Wright, eldest daughter of the late John Wright, gent. She was born on the 24th of September, 1732, and died on the 6th of November, 1810. In the same pious confidence, beside her friend and sister, are placed the remains of Anne Elizabeth Wright: she was born April 6th, 1739, and died May 8th, 1815.

In a family vault, within the porch, are deposited the remains of Richard Wright, M. D. of this place, he died February 2nd, 1814, aged 83 years. He was son of John Wright, gent. who died November 1st, 1767, aged 71 years, and brother to Joseph Wright, esq. whose remains are together deposited in the middle aisle of this church. This also is sacred to the memory of Sarah, the widow of Richard Wright: she died March 2nd, 1820, aged 82 years.

ARMS. *Sable*, on a chevron, engrailed, between three unicorns' heads erased, *Or*, as many spears' heads, *Azure*.

South aisle, mural monuments.

M. S. Near this place lyeth interred the body of Rebekah Woolley, daughter and co-heir of Robert Westbrooke, of Collingham, in the county of Nottingham, gent. first married to William Wilson, of Kn't. Thorpe, in the county of Leicester, esq. and after his decease, without children, married a second time to William Woolley, of Derby, esq. by whome she had two sons, William and John, both liueing at her death, which was the 20th October, 1716, æt. 62.

ARMS on the hatchment above, *Sable*, a chevron, vaire, *Or* and *Gules*, between three maidens' heads, couped, *Proper*, crined of the second. Woolley—impaling—*Gules*, two bars, *Argent*, each charged with three mascles of the first: on a canton, *Or*, a leopard's face, ... Westbrooke.

South aisle, on slabs affixed to the wall.

In memory of Lewis Latuffiere, of this parish, gent. who died February 28th, 1808, aged 75 years.

'For I know that my Redeemer liveth.'

In memory of Dorothy, relict of Lewis Latuffiere, who died the 6th of December, 1815, aged 54 years. She walked innocently and departed in peace, and believed verily to see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living.

Near this place are deposited the remains of Mary, the wife of Lewis Latuffiere, of this parish, gent. who died July 31st, 1791, aged 65. To whose memory it would be unjust not to record that complacency of temper, and fidelity, with which she cultivated and improved (for a series of years) the minds and manners of those entrusted to her care. Let this marble also record the exemplary resignation to the divine will, under a long and severe illness, with which she closed this life.

Near this place lie the remains of Thomas Edward Radford, late of Ashover, in this county, Surgeon, who departed this life July 17th, 1797, aged 41 years. Also the remains of Martha Radford, sister to the above, who died February 1st, 1798, aged 43 years.

An affectionate tribute of respect, to the memory of Anna Maria Archdall, by an attached friend.

Near this spot an humble stone tells when she left this world for a better.

On a very neat mural monument.

To the memory of Richard Archdall, esq.; formerly of the Irish and latterly of the Imperial Commons' House of Parliament; who closed an exemplary life on the 8th of February, 1821, aged 78 years, at Tours, in France, where his remains are interred. The admiration of his friends during his life, and their sincere regret on account of his death, bear testimony to his talents and virtues. Let those who knew him endeavour to imitate his numerous excellencies, for instructive eloquence is conveyed by the voice of death. This tablet is raised to the memory of their parent, near the spot which contains the ashes of their beloved mother, by the dutiful and affectionate respect of their children.

On the pavement.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Anna Maria Archdale, daughter to the Earl of Halifax, and wife of Richard Archdale, esq. M. P. She died on the 16th September, 1805, aged 43 years. Move not this stone.

ARMS. *Sable*, a chevron, *Ermine*, between three talbots passant gardant, *Or*.

CREST. A wolf's head, issuing from a ducal coronet.

MOTTO. "Data fata secutur."

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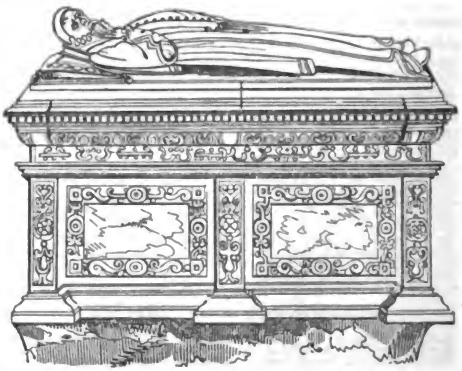

To the wall in the east end of the south aisle is erected a worthy tomb of alabaster, well adorned with carved work, upon it is the effigy of a man in his gowne, and a booke in his left hand, his head resting upon his right hand, and under his head a booke. In two tables on the side of the monument has been a deal of writing in gold letters, but now not to be taken. On the north end of the tombe in a shield, the following coate of armes, vizt. *Ermine*, a chief *Gules*, and a labell of five points, for Bullock, empaling a fesse engrailed between six cross crosslets. Crest, seems to be a sheaf of arrows in a coronet. Near by upon an alabaster gravestone is circumscribed:

Here lyeth Elizabeth, late wife of John Bullock, of Derley, esq. which Elizabeth dyed the 11th day of August, 1582. She had issue three sons and three daughters, two of which daughters dyed before her, and lye here by their uncle: Elizabeth was daughter of William Pireson, of London, and Anne, his wife, daughter of William Carkerke, gent.: William and Anne had issue five sons and three daughters. Anne after married Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, knt. and had issue by him one son. Upon the face of the stone is a verse of God's word, Job ix. 19. And under it vincet post funera virtus.

In the north aisle upon a gravestone.

Here lyeth the body of Susannah, wife of Thomas Stanley, and daughter of Edmund Parker, of Little Eaton, gentleman. She dyed the 17th August, 1659.

Upon another.

Hic jacet corpus Edwardi filij Edvardi Parker gen: obiit 24 die Aprilis, Anno Domini 1688, ætatis suæ 20. Hic etiam jacet corpus Marie uxoris Edwardi Parker, obiit 30 die Novemb: Anno Dom: 1690, Anno ætat. 30.

Upon the south wall in a tablet of alabaster.

Here lyeth the bodye of Francis Goodwin, of this parish, twice bailiffe of Derby, he dyed the 11th December, 1626, aged 78. In the middle isle also lyeth buried Isabell, his wife, aged 62: they lived in holy wedlock 42 yeares: had issue three sons and one daughter, vizt. Eliz: Samuel, Thomas, Francis, who dyed 10th April, 1619. Near to her lyeth Thomas, Master of Arts, Parson of Kirklangley, he dyed the 28th of November, 1621, aged 31. Samuel, dyed the 28th May, 1624, aged 37, buryed in Leigh church, in Staffordshire. Elizabeth, wife to Richard Brandreth, dyed the 11th Febr: 1632, aged 49, and lyeth near her mother: Francis, yet living: which Richard Brandreth and William, eldest son of Samuel, caused this monument to be erected.

By it is an old iframe hanging up, and a lozenge *Ar.* three bores' heads erased erect, *S.* a mullet, *G.* empaling ..... In 1611, these arms are said to have been in this church, *Ermine*, on a fesse, *S.* three mullets, *A.* impaling—*A.* a bend, *S.* Round these arms was inscribed:

Anthony Lister, gentleman, and Alice, his wife. They had issue Henry Anthony Lister, which Anthony dyed the 30th day of November, 1592. Alice, his wife, dyed Ao. Dom. 1600, and left four sones and four daughters, vizt. Anthony, Henry, Richard, William, Alice, Elizabeth, Ellen, Mary. On another hatchment was—per pale indented, *Sable* and *Ermine*, over all a chevron frette, *Or*.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

The register of this parish is exceedingly neat. The writing, in places, is beautiful. On the first page of the register is written the following,

Capitulum sive Constitutio Ecclesiastica, per Archiepiscopum Episcopos et reliquum clerum, &c. de regi-stris in Ecclesiis salvæ custodiæ committendis.

Quia registra in Ecclesiis (quorum permagnus usus est) fideliter volumus custodiri, primum statuendum esse putamus ut in singulis visitationibus admonentur ministri et œconomici ecclesiarum de injunctionibus regiis ea in re diligentius observandis. Deinde ut libri ad hunc usum destinati quo tutius reservari et ad posteritatis memoriam propagari possint, et pergameno sumptibus parochianorum in posterum conservantur: non modo ex veteribus libris cartaceis transcripta nomina eorum qui regnante serenissimâ domina nostra Elizabetha, aut baptismatis aqua abluuntur, aut matrimonio copulantur, aut ecclesiasticæ sepulturæ beneficio affecti sint, sed eorum etiamum qui in

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postero, baptizati, vel matrimonio coniuneti aut sepulti feurint. Ac ne quid vel dolo commissum, vel omissum negligenter redarguatur, quæ per singulos hebdomedas in hisce libris inscripta nomina fuerint, ea singulis diebus dominicis post preces matutinas aut vespertinas finitas, aperte et distincte per minutum legantur die ac mense quibus singula gesta sunt sigillatim adjectis. Postquam autem paginam aliquam integram multorum nominum inscriptio compleverit, tum ministri tum gardianorum ipsius parochiæ subscriptionibus volumus eam communiri. Idemque in transcriptis ex veteribus libris carteeis, paginis singulis fieri, sed diligenti ac fideli prius habita collatione, neque vero in uniuscuiusquam custodia librum illum, sed in cista publica, eaque trifariam obserata reservandum putamus. Ita ut neque sine ministro eardianus, nec sine utrisque gardianis minister quicquam possit innovare. Postremum est ut exemplar quotannis cuiusque anni auctæ nominum inscriptionis ad Episcopi diocesarii registrum per gardianos infra mensem post festum Paschatis transmittatur et sine ulla dilatione recipiatur, atque in Archivis Episcopi fideliter custodiatur. Quicunque vero in premissis aliquo deliquerit, is ut delicti qualitas jusque postulaverit puniatur. Quod quidem capitulum sive constitutio omniaque et singula in eisdem contenta, Regia Majestas per suas literas patentes gerentes dat, apud Westnonasterium decimo octavo die Januarii anno regni sui 40, ratificavit, confirmavit, ac stabivivit, ipsaque ab omnibus regni sui subditis utriusque provinciæ, Cantuariensis et Eboracensis, quatenus eorum aliquem consernunt, diligenter exequenda ac observanda authoritate sua regia proposuit, promulgavit et per eandem literas patentes sic per eos observari præcepit, iniunxit et mandavit prout in eisdem literis patentibus sigillo magno Angliæ sigillatis plenius liquet et apparet. Descriptum erat hoc Regesterium per Thomam Swetnamum ministrum hujus Ecclesie Sancti Alkmundi Derbie, juxta vetus exemplar, Elia Bradshawe et Roberto Sleighe Gardianis. A. D. 1598. Sit Deo gloria, laus et honor. Amen.

Translation.

A Capitulum or Ecclesiastical Constitution, by the Archbishop, the Bishops and the rest of the Clergy, &c. concerning the safe custody of registers in Churches.

Because we are desirous that the registers in churches (which are of great importance) should be faithfully preserved, we think proper in the first place to declare, that in all visitations the ministers and churchwardens should be instructed in the royal injunctions which are diligently to be observed in that matter. In the second place that the books destined for this purpose, may be the more safely kept and preserved for the information of posterity, let them be for the future formed at parochiane, at the expense of the parishioners, and not only let the names of those who were baptized, or were married, or were buried during the reign of our most serene mistress, Elizabeth, be transcribed from the old paper books in their due order at the parish expense, but the names of all who in future may be baptized, married or buried. And, lest any error should be committed, either through design or negligence, let those names that have been inserted during each week in these books, be read openly and distinctly by the minister on each Lord's day, at the close of morning and evening service, and let the day and month be added to each circumstance severally. Moreover when the inscription of many names shall have filled up any whole page, there we order that such page shall be verified by the subscribing of the names of the minister and churchwardens. The same is to be done in every page of transcriptions from the old paper books, each page to be first carefully collated with the original, nor is the register book to be committed to the custody of any individual, but we order that it be kept in a public chest, and preserved under three locks; so that no churchwarden without the minister, nor the minister without both the churchwardens can open it. Lastly, a copy of the inscription of such names through each year must annually be made and transmitted by the churchwardens to the registry of the Bishop of the diocess, and there received without the payment of any fee, and carefully preserved in the archives of the bishop. Whoever shall transgress in any of these particulars, let him be punished according to the extent of his transgression. This capitulum or constitution, is issued under the letters patent of her royal majesty, ratified, confirmed and established at Westminster, in the fortieth year of her reign, &c.

This register was written out by Thomas Swetnam, minister of this church of St. Alkmund, at Derby, according to the ancient copy—signed, Elias Bradshawe and Robert Sleigh, churchwardens, 1598. Glory, praise and honour be to God.

1580 Johanna uxor Ricardi Buxtoni de p'va Eton pepert uno partu tres filios quorum unus baptizat: Mali 10.
Johannah, the wife of Richard Buxton, of Little Eaton, brought forth two children at a birth, of whom one was baptized May 10.

1592 Sepultus est Thomas Ball qui centissimum et decimum vixisset annum Nov. 17.
Thomas Ball was buried, who had lived to the age of 110, November 17.
Incipit pestis pestifera.
The plague began.
Obiit mortem Margeria Cotes Ffeb. 2, prima ex peste.
Margery Cotes died the first of the plague, February 2.
N. B. Ninety-one died of the plague in this parish.

1593 Octob. 4. Hic desinit pestis pestifera. Sit Deo gratia
October 4. The dreadful plague terminated. Thanks be to God.

1600 Dimersus est Henricus Howley molendarius apud Derleyam et sepultus Julii 10.
Henry Howley, the miller, was drowned near Darley, and buried July 10.

1604 Sepultus est Rolandus Cotton legis peritus erat vir pius et honestus, Aprilis 21.
Roland Cotton, a pious and honest lawyer, died April 21.

1605 Johannis Hollingham successit Thom: Swetnam 29 Sep'bris minist. hujus Ecclesie.
John Hollingham succeeded Thomas Swetnam on the 29th of September, as minister of this church.

1616 Sepultus puer inventus Parvæ Cestriæ in agris.
A boy found in the fields at Little Chester was buried.

1622 Sepultus Johannes Fletcher in fluvio submersus vit: inebriatus.
John Fletcher was buried, who lost his life in the river, while drunk.

1624 Meuse Augusti Campanarium Sanct' Alkmundi denuo reconditum est, et Campana quarta refusta. Henrico Coke ministro, Thoma Burne et Samuele Storer œconomicis, Roberto Caddow et Josepho Reeve operariis, et finitum est opus integrum decimo quarto die ejusdem mensis Augusti 1624, quo die Rex Jacobus una cum Carolo Principe, et villam Derbeyam in progressu intravierent et duas noctes in eadem villa, ...tantes.
In August, the belfrey of St. Alkmund was finally repaired, and a fourth bell was cast. Henry Coke being minister, Thomas Burney and Samuel Storer, churchwardens, Robert Caddow and Joseph Reeve the workmen, and the whole work was completed on the 14th day of August, 1624. On which day, king James, together with prince Charles, entered the town of Derby in their progress, and remained in this town two nights.

1625 Ineunte hoc anno obiit Jacobus Magnæ Brit: et Hibernie princeps pacificus.
At the commencement of this year died James, king of Great Britain and Ireland. A pacific prince.

1626 My dear and only son, Henry Coke, a full Minister and Preacher of the worde of God, having accomplished the full age of twenty-six

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years, died of the bleeding of a veine broken inwardly the thirtieth day of July. (Let my soul dye the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his) and was buried in the east end of the chancel of St. Alkmund's church.

1627 This yeare the bellframe was againe new made and finished the 25th of Ffebruary, by George Wragg, the workman. Thomas Waite and Thomas Sadle being churchwardens.

1630 About this time was borne Charles, the eldest sonne of our Sovereigne Kinge Charles, whom God bless and preserve.

1633 Whereas Katherine, the wife of Nathaniel Bate, of Litt'e Chester, within the parish of St. Alkmund's, Derby, being great with childe, and (by reason of her health) very infirm and weak, and therefore not able to feed upon fish meat without apparent injury (as I am credibly informed) I do therefore by these presents permit (so far forth as by the statutes of the kingdom I may) unto the said Katherine Bate to provide for herself, and to feed upon such flesh meates, as by the said statute are licensed, in this case, during all the time of her sickness, and no longer. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. H. Coke, Minister and Preacher of the word of God in the Parish of St. Alkmund aforesaid.

1637 The plague began in Derby this year.

1652 Josephus Swetnam venerandus pastor Ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum donavit huic parochiæ St. Alkmundi decem Solidos inter decem viduas egenas die passionis Christi quotannis distribuendos. Cujus pii muneris constituit Gilbertum Ward, et Samuelem Goodwin, et eorum heredes esse fidei Commissiarios in perpetuum.

Joseph Swetnam, the reverend pastor of the church of All Saints, gave to this parish of St. Alkmund, ten shillings, to be distributed yearly among ten poor widows on the day of the Passion of Christ. Of which pious gift he appointed Gilbert Ward and Samuel Goodwin and their heirs to be perpetual trustees.

1658 Isaac Selden, Clerk, came to Derby on Saturday the 14th day of August, anno Domini, 1658, and by mutual consent was elected and chosen Minister of the Parish Churches of St. Alkmund and St. Michael, in Derby. (Here follows a long paragraph in short hand, signed Richard Boothouse.)

1666 Buried Xtofer Nayler, who by his last will and test: gave unto the parishes of St. Alkmund and St. Michael's, in Derby, the sume of twenty shillings per annum for ever, to be paid upon every 25th day of December, for the use of the poor of the said parishes, and hath tyed his late dwellinge house, situate in the p'she of St. Michael's aforesaid, for the true payment thereof. October 12th.

1712 Baptized Elizabeth and Honeylove, the daughters of John Key. November 5th.

Note, Elizabeth was about three years old. The reason why she was baptized at the same time in the church with Honeylove the infant was this: I had sometyme before preached concerning baptism, and proved that the dissenting teachers have no authority to baptize, and consequently that children that had been sprinkled by 'em ought to be baptized by an Episcopal Minister. The father was so fully convinced by what was said, that he came to me and desired me to baptize the said child.

1713 Buried Dorothy Henshaw, servant to Mr. Charnells, who had the misfortune to be poisoned by tasting Rat-bane, which she had bought at the request of a neighbour for that neighbour's use.

1718 Baptized Mrs. Cavendish's black Fortunatus Charles. He was a negro of Guinea, in Africk, and was brought over from Barbadoes by her daughter, Mrs. Bates. He was buried August 13th, same year.

1720 Buried Jane Creswop, who was killed by the Coloquintetda, or Bitter Apple, which she took to procure an abortion. God give others better grace.

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 *to* 1830 *inclusive.*

	Baptisms.		*Burials.*		*Marriages.*
1821	62 Males.	63 Females.	37 Males.	33 Females.	89
1822	62	55	38	37	54
1823	59	65	23	33	82
1824	62	78	30	43	72
1825	103	71	60	45	82
1826	93	89	54	44	67
1827	85	81	47	50	63
1828	97	75	56	43	85
1829	77	88	42	42	79
1830	74	71	38	40	57
	774	736	425	410	730

List of Incumbents.

1556 John Mariatte.
1557 ..... Moore.
1586 Thomas Swetnam.
1605 John Hollingham.
162– Henry Coke.
1658 Isaac Seldon.
1712 William Cantrill.
1773 Thomas Manlove.
1802 Charles Stead Hope, present vicar.

A copy of the terrier of the lands, messuages and rights belonging to the Vicarage of St. Alkmund's, in Derby, and now enjoyed by the present Vicar.

Imprimis, A vicarage house, with a brew-house, stable, garden and other appurtenances.

Item, a house, with a brew-house, stable, garden and other appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh, in Derby, now in the tenure of Mrs. Thornhill.

Item, A freehold estate with a house, barn, stable and other appurtenances, situate at Plumley, in the parish of Eckington, containing by the survey of the commissioners for the inclosing of the common fields, &c. of Eckington aforesaid, 126 *a.* 3 *r.* 16 *p.* which said estate was settled upon the said vicarage,

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by Mr. Samuel Goodwin. The several particulars of which settlement are registered at Litchfield. The title deeds of the said estate are in the possession of the Corporation of Derby.

Item, A pension or yearly payment of £7. 6*s.* 8*d.*

Item, Another pension of £6 13*s.* 4*d.* both which pensions are now paid to the Vicar by the Corporation of Derby, according to the grant of Queen Mary.

Item, For every marriage by banns a customary fee to the Vicar, 2*s.* 6*d.*; for every publication of banns, 1*s.*; for every marriage by license, 5*s.*; for every churching and registering a baptism, 1*s.* 4*d.*; for every burial in the church, 2*s.*; for every burial in the church-yard, 1*s.*; and 4*d.* for registering.

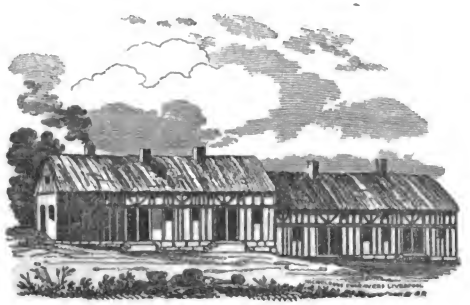
Item, The Easter Roll is also paid to the Vicar in the following manner: for every house, 1*d.*; garden, 1*d*; every communicant of sixteen years of age, 2*d.* All these rights and dues are now enjoyed by the present Vicar, and of other rights he is not able to set forth.

This is a true terrier of all the lands, tenements and rights belonging to the said vicarage of St. Alkmund's, and exhibited at the Visitation of the Honourable and Right Rev. Father in God, James Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, holden at Derby, the 8th day of July, 1800.

Witness our hands { James Manlove, Edward Cokayne.

Charities belonging to St. Alkmund's parish.

Ash Francis	Rent charge ...	0	18	8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Botham William	Rent charge ...	0	5	8	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Crowshawe Richard ...	Land	1	10	0	3 poor, 3*s.* every 5th Sund.	Ditto ditto.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge ...	0	16	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge ...	0	4	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Navler Christopher.....	Rent charge ...	0	10	0	Poor	Will, 4th February, 1666.
Osborne Edward	Land	0	6	8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Parish land	4*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*	16	0	0	Poor	Deed, 1667.
Shrewsbury Countess of	Land	0	13	4	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Swetnam Rev. J.	Rent charge ...	0	10	0	Ten poor widows	1652.
Walthall William.....	Rent charge ...	0	10	8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge ...	0	8	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.



Wilmot's Almshouses, formerly called the Black Almshouses—are situate in Bridge-gate, Derby. Robert Wilmot, the elder, of Chaddesden, by his will, bearing date — day of July, 1638, and proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury, in the same year, gave to his son, Edward Wilmot, and his heirs, all the tithe of corn, grain and hay arising within the limits of the manor of Denby, in the county of Derby, and appointed that his said son and his heirs should, out of the rents and profits thereof, pay the several sums of 12*d.* a piece weekly, from his decease, to ten poor people, viz. six poor men and four poor women, of good and honest life, by him already placed in ten little houses, situate in Bridge-gate, Derby, which houses he had built for the said number of poor people to dwell in, and to be maintained by such weekly allowance; and he appointed that when any of the said poor people should die, his said son and his heirs should, within a month, appoint others in their room. And he appointed that out of the rents and profits of the said tithes, his said son and his heirs should every year, at Christmas, give to every of the said poor men and women a black gown, faced with red, of the like cloth as the poor people then in the said houses used to wear, or otherwise 10*s.*; to the men every two years a red cap, of about 2*s.*

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a piece, similar to the caps then worn by them, and should also provide yearly, at Christmas, thirty yards of linen cloth at 12*d.* the yard, to be distributed amongst the said ten poor people; and should also provide a dinner yearly for the said poor at Christmas, or otherwise allow every of them 8*d.* for the same. And he further appointed that his son and his heirs should, for ever, out of the rents and profits of the said tithes, repair the said houses so often as need should be.

Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. is the present owner of the tithes of Denby, mentioned in the founder's will; and in respect thereof, pays to each of the eight alms people 1*s.* a week, and yearly, at Christmas, 13*s.* 8*d.* each, instead of the gown, cloth and dinner; and the men are entitled to a cap each every two years.

Each of the eight alms people also receive of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, bart. 6*d.* a week, making in the whole the annual sum of £13. mentioned in the award of 1729. The almshouses are kept in repair by Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. who took down the old houses (represented in the cut) and erected a new range of buildings in their stead, for the accommodation of eight poor persons, four men and four women, A. D. 1814, at an expense of more than £250.

Linacre's Charity.—George Linacre, by will, bearing date the 27th of September, 1703, left a messuage and 19 *a.* 3 *r.* 21 *p.* of land in Findern, now let for £31. 10*s.* 6*d.* and a messuage, &c. which lets for £5. to put forth two poor boys, being the sons of honest inhabitants in the town of Derby. All the parishes partake of the benefit of this charity.

St. Michael's Church stands in Queen-street, about midway between the churches of All Saints' and St. Alkmund's, and, like the latter, was a member to Darley abbey, until it was seized by Henry the Eighth. This church is a gothic structure, with a square tower and embattled. It is very ancient and built upon a small scale, but at what time it was erected cannot exactly be determined. About the latter end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century it was given by one of the Freschevilles, to the convent of Darley. In the first year of Queen Mary's reign she gave this church to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Derby. It is a vicarage, valu-

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ed in the king's books £4. 14s. 11d. according to Ecton, £11. 6s. 8d. and yearly tenths 9s. 6d. This church was united with St. Werburgh's; it contains about two hundred and eighteen sittings. Service was performed in 1791 once a month, now alternately morning and afternoon, every Sunday. There is also a lecture on Tuesday evening. The steeple contains three small bells. The patronage of this church is vested in the crown. The present vicar is the Rev. John Garton Howard. The living was augmented by a private benefaction of £400. royal bounty £400. and by a parliamentary grant of £2000 and it is now worth about £200. per annum.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Michael's Church.

In the north aisle of the church.

To the memory of Samuel Hickling, late of this place, grocer, he died August 28th, 1783, age 44. And of Anne, his wife, daughter of the late Rev. John Fletcher: she died November 5th, 1770, aged 32. Also of Mary, his second wife: she died April 21st, 1791, aged 42. And Mary, his daughter, by Mary, his wife: she died April 12th, 1792, aged 17.

On the west wall.

Beneath is deposited the mortal part of Joseph Evans, he was a strict maintainer of social duties, and an eminent instance of industry and piety; having educated his numerous family in the pure principles of Xtianity, exhibited by precept, enforced by example, he entered on eternal life 4th December, 1790, aged 57. Also Sarah, his wife, died 15th of March, 1821, aged 84. In the same vault are interred John, eldest son, Elizabeth, youngest daughter, and Joseph, third son to the abovesaid Joseph Evans. John, displaying the most prominent talents, was cut off at the age of 20 years.

Here lies the body of Anne, wife of George Oldham, who died November 14th, 1791, aged 41 years. Also nine of their children are interred here, viz. Thomas, Mary, Robert, George, Dorothy, Dorothy Toplis, Elizabeth, Frances and John.

On the south wall.

In a vault under the Churchwardens' and the two adjoining seats, are deposited the remains of Richard Wright, surgeon, who died the 1st of December, 1770, aged 68. Also of Frances, his wife, who died 6th of May, 1772, aged 61. They had issue one son and two daughters, viz. Richard Wright, M. D. F. R. S. and late one of the Physicians to St. George's Hospital, London, who died 14th October, 1796, aged 46. Elizabeth, who died January 4th, 1766, aged 25, and Mary, the survivor, who married Captain John Wilson, of the Royal Navy.

In the middle aisle.

In a vault under the seats next the desk lie the remains of William Hope, Doctor of Physic, and Jane, his wife. He died February 1st, 1776, aged 75: she May 27th, 1779, aged 72. They had issue seven sons and two daughters, of whom are here interred Mary, the eldest daughter, who died July 3rd, 1772, aged 41: and also Robert, the fourth son, who died December 1st, 1777, aged 40.

Restored to the dust and natural level of mankind, and freed from its mortal inquietudes, in the transporting hope of a joyful resurrection, here rests the body of William Goodman, Esq're, late of Little Eaton, near this place, he was a most indulgent and tender husband, a sincere and affectionate brother, a faithful and disinterested friend, his ear was ever open to the plaints of distress, and his generous and benevolent heart was equally ready with his amply bestowing hand to relieve the wants of the needy and oppressed; he was not without some few failings, but they were eminently counterbalanced by his numerous virtues, he died sincerely regretted and lamented, by every relation and friend, and left behind him a character to which all should be studious of attaining, that of an honest man, thus universally esteemed and beloved, with the most calm resignation to the will of his divine maker, he departed this transitory life the 15th day of October, 1779, ætatis suæ 40 anno.

On slabs on the ground.

In the chancel near the altar.

Here lyeth the body of Nathaniel Edwards, son of Nathaniel, Edwards, gent. and Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the ninth day of May, anno Dom. 17..., in the eighth year of his age.

Here lyes the body of Anne Allin, daughter of Abraham Allin, and Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord 1701, aged 23.

Here lieth the body of Mary Tomlinson, who departed this life the 9th day of April, 1767, aged 15: she was the eldest daughter of Mr. John Tomlinson, of this town, gent. by Jane, his wife. Also the said John Tomlinson, who died the fourth day of April, 1776, aged 46. Also the said Jane Tomlinson, who died the 23rd day of September, 1776, aged 45. Also Constance Harpur Tomlinson, the only surviving child of the abovenamed John and Jane, who died the 10th day of November, 1777, aged 22. Also Martha, the second daughter of the late Mr. Oliver Hargreave, of Manchester, who died December 25th, 1821, aged 20 years.

Here lyeth the body of Mary Lambert, who departed this life December 13, An. Dom. 1717, aged 35.

In a vault underneath are deposited the remains of William Collumbell, sen. who departed this life the 12th November, 1814, in the 81st year of his age. Also of Elizabeth, his wife, who departed this life October 7th, 1818, in the 79th year of her age.

Exuviæ mortales Johannis Litchford hic juxta sunt depositæ. Animus ei erat liberalis satis et generosus, virtute magis quam sanguine inclaruit. Honestis tamen parentibus fuit oriundus aurea gaudentibus mediocritate. Diem is clausit extremum Septem'ris 10 anno ætatis septuagesimo, salutis recuperatæ 1702. Hic juxta pariter est recondita Elisab'tha Litchford uxor ejus clarissima. Cui supremum Numen amore, cultu et laudibus dignis prosequi semper erat in votis et quæ exequebatur fœlera tori illibata conservavit. Charitatem in omnes munificam et vere Xtianam coluit exercuitque. Morti ærumnæ succumbit prolis expers Nov'is 15 anno ætatis 65, D'ni XII 1709. Hoc marmor utriusque memoriæ sacrum esse voluit et pietatis et religionis ergo posuit Nepos Georgius Oldham.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Hannah Rowland, daughter of Robert Litchford, esq.: she died November 27th, in the year of our Lord 1733, aged 22.

Here lieth the body of Anne Lacy, wife of William Lacy, gent. who died the 20th September, 1788, aged 82. Also of the above William Lacy, gent. who died March 7, 1790, aged 82. Also Sally Maria, the wife of William Wood, gent. and grand-daughter of the above William Lacy, who died August 8th, 1817, aged 44.

In the vault underneath lieth the body of John, eldest son of Joseph and Sarah Evans, who died 27th January, 1781, aged 20 years. Also Elizabeth, their youngest daughter, who died 23rd March, 1784, in the 5th year of her age. Likewise Joseph, their third son, who died 26th January, 1798, aged 30. Also Sarah, their second daughter, who died 28th April, 1822, aged 52.

In memory of Mrs. Hannah Granger, the second wife of Mr. Benjamin Granger: she died Nnv. 24th, 1748, aged 44. Also of the abovesaid Mr. Benjamin Granger: he died October 11th, 1761. aged 88.

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Extracts from the Parish Register.

This register begins in 1559, on the cover of it is this entry. "May 17th, 1722, Hannah, the daughter of Henry Burton jun. was born neither by land nor sea."

1563. It appears that this parish was also visited by the plague and suffered very severely, since no less than twenty-one persons are reported to have died of it. It began in the month of May and ended in that of August.

Memorandum. That there was collected the 31st day of July, in the year of our Lord 1630, in the parish church of St. Michael's, in Derbie, the summe of sixteene shillings and two-pence, towards the reliefe of the distressed inhabitants of the market town of Southwold, alias Soulby, in Suffolk, which money was paid in according to order to Mr. Robert Parker, then Major of Derbie, and an acquittance taken under his hand for the receipt thereof. Witness Richard Haughton.

Mary Gretton, a countrey maiden, living at Mackworth, having her leg broke by a fall off a horse starting at the shott of a musket, dyed and was buried at St. Michael's, in Derby, October 20th.

Memor'. That there was collected in the parish of St. Michael's, in Derby, Octobor 4, 1660, the summe of ten shillings and ten-pence towards the relief of several families in Bydenhale, in Staffordshire, who had sustained great loss by fire, and had procured letters patent from his gracious Majestie Charles the Second, to that purpose.

Memorandum. That there was collected in the parish church of St. Michael's, in Derbie, February 24, 1661, the summe of one pound ten shillings and six-pence halfpenny, towards the rebuilding of the church of Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

May 26th. The same day there was collected in the parish church of St. Michael's, in Derbie, towards a fire in Mountsorrell, the sume of 18*s.* 2*d.*

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 *to* 1830 *inclusive.*

	Baptisms.		*Burials.*		*Marriages.*
1821	5 Males.	7 Females.	14 Males.	13 Females.	22
1822	10	6	11	11	15
1823	7	5	10	6	6
1824	8	13	9	9	11
1825	14	8	19	18	9
1826	11	5	23	17	11
1827	9	4	12	11	5
1828	13	4	15	11	13
1829	4	5	22	13	11
1830	8	7	15	12	13
	89	64	150	121	116

List of the Vicars of St. Michael's.

1536 Nicholas Bartilmew.
1611 Joseph Booth, died August 14th.
1613 George Dale.
1619 Henry Coke.
1660 Isaac Seldon.
1662 Nathaniel Macham, *per sigillum magnum.*
1685 Francis Ward.
1689 James Walker.
1710 John Bradbury.
1719 Henry Burton.
1722 William Lockett.
1752 John Seale.
1775 Charles Hope.
1779 Nicholas Bayley.
1815 John Garton Howard, present incumbent.

Copy of the terrier of the lands, houses, tithes, &c. belonging to the Vicarage and Vicar of St. Michael's, in the year 1786.

Imprimis, The church-yard, mansion, and garden.*
Item, Easter offerings, tithe of all garden and orchard tree fruits, of all sale gardens, pigs, geese, and eggs, two for every hen and three for every cock, two for every duck and three for every drake.
Item, One farthing in the shilling for all servants' wages, to be paid by the head of each family; four-pence for every one following any trade, or trade-like occupation: for smoke two-pence, and for a garden two-pence.
Item, For every publication of banns of marriage, 1*s.*; for a marriage, 2*s.* 6*d.*; by license. 5*s.*; for every churching, 1*s.*; for every burial, 1*s.* in the church-yard, and 2*s.* 6*d.* in the church or chancel; for every certificate of the publication of banns, 1*s.*; and for every registering, 4*d.*
Item, Three pounds to be paid yearly to the Vicar on the 1st day of May, from the parish of Alvaston, by the churchwardens for the time being.
Item, Twenty shillings, to be paid yearly by the owners of the water-works, to the Vicar, as a rent for the cistern standing in the church-yard.
Item, Three parcels of land inclosed, lying in Sturson, in the parish of Ashbourn, county of Derby, called Tween Lands or Pingles, purchased by the Governors of Queen Anne's bounty, in 1746, and the interest of £200. at 2 per cent. from the same.

Charles Hope, Vicar.
John Linnett,
Wm. Collumbell, } Churchwardens.

* The present vicar made an exchange with Thomas Bryan Balguy, esq. for the old vicarage house, and the present one is situate in Lodge lane.

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Charities belonging to St. Michael's parish.

Botham William	Rent charge	0	2	8	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Crowshaw Richard	Land.				2s. 5d. every 5th Sund.	Ditto ditto.
Deane Daniel		0	5	0	Poor	Will, 1st April, 1637.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge	0	8	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Duffield William	Rent of ho. Walker la.	0	9	0	Poor	St. Michael's and St. Alk.
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge	0	2	0	Poor	Will, dated 1639.
Nayler Christopher	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Osborne Edward	Land at Chester Green	0	3	4	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Parish lands	2 houses in Queen- st.	4	19	0	Poor	Pd. by ten. of L. Scarsdale.
Stowman Edward	Rent charge	0	10	0	Poor	
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge	0	6	8	Poor	Paid by Duke of Devonsh.
Walthall William	Rent charge	0	5	4	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge	0	4	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.

Copy of the Agreement between the Vicar of St. Michael's and the Parish of Alvaston, dated March 20th, 1499.

"To all the children of the Holy Mother Church by whom these our present letters shall be seen or heard John by Divine Providence Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield greeting in our Lord everlasting to whose provident circumspection the government of the pastoral flock is committed by one consent in the meet behaviour of the subjects and putting an augmentation of peace to their tranquillity by our authority of confirmation in the peace whereof it is now nourished and rests quiet Know you all that of late between the religious men of the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of Darley of the order of St. Augustine within our diocese and the perpetual vicar of parish Church of St Michael in the town of Derby of the one part and the Wardens or Chappel Reeves of the Chappel of Alvaston near Derby and the farmours or inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid of the other part of and for the finding and presenting of a chaplain in the aforesaid Chappel of Alvaston, And also of and concerning the nomination deputation and removal of the said Chaplain and of and for divers other articles concerning the matter underwritten the matter being so risen into great strife and discord at length by the mediation of friends the parties aforesaid by the advice of counsel and preferring the peace of the matters in controversy before discord they did agree conclude and expressly consent in manner and form underwritten IMPRIMIS that the said Abbot and Convent of the monastery of Darley impropriators of the said parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby and of the said Chapel of Alvaston shall for ever have as hitherto they had all manner of tithes of corn arising in what place soever to the said town of Alvaston in any way belonging moreover it is agreed and consented unto between the parties aforesaid that in the Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid there shall be for ever a chaplain to celebrate divine service to be relieved and sustained of the lesser tithes and oblations in the town of Alvaston aforesaid and the precincts of the same and to the said Chapel belonging and arising which said Chaplain shall have the cure of the parishioners there under the Vicar perpetual of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby and administer the sacrament and sacramental rites unto them being deputed and admitted by the aforesaid Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael of the town of Derby for the time being and for ever in future times so that such priest or chaplain be deputed and admitted in the Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid whom the parishioners of the said town of Alvaston shall present unto the said Vicar and none other if he be found fit and sufficient by the said Vicar AND also shall be removed by him or any other for any reasonable cause if so it seem meet unto him and another in his place in the manner aforesaid to be appointed so that the aforesaid parishioners shall not be negligent in so presenting by the space of three weeks from the time of notice of such vacation by which negligence for such the right of nominating and admitting of such minister for that time it shall be admitted lawful to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael aforesaid for the time being and so of the rest to be continued in future times FURTHERMORE by consent and agreement of the parties aforesaid it is agreed that the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid shall demand collect receive and take in the name of the said perpetual Vicar of St. Michael's in Derby for ever in future times all and all manner of lesser tithes by what name soever they be called of the said town of Alvaston and of other places to the said town belonging howsoever growing or increasing for the maintenance and support of a Chaplain when he shall be thereunto appointed saving nevertheless to the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors the tithes of hay in what place soever it groweth as aforesaid as heretofore they have been accustomed to have ALSO the farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid for themselves and their successors in the said town have expressly by their own consent and own mind without any restraint or compulsion agreed that they the said inhabitants will pay or faithfully cause to be paid to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby aforesaid for his time and his successors in the aforesaid Church to be the perpetual Vicars for the time hereafter being for his damage for the cause rehearsed every year three pounds of good and lawful money of England at two times of the year by equal portions viz. at the feast of St. Martin in the winter thirty shillings and at the feast of Pentecost thirty shillings or within six days immediately following either of the said feasts and so to be continued from year to year for ever AND moreover the farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid for them and their successors as before is expressed have agreed that all and every of them or the greater part of them shall visit the parish Church of St. Michael in Derby aforesaid once in a year viz. at the feast of the Reliques for ever and to the said Church shall come and every one of them shall come (all lawful impediments excepted) to hear divine service viz. evening and morning as to their parish Church and mother Church and so they have promised to continue from year to year for ever in succeeding times AND as all and singular the premises concluded and agreed between the parties aforesaid in manner afore rehearsed are faithfully to be kept and observed the parties aforesaid have earnestly and humbly intreated us that so much of the said Composition between the parties aforesaid may be drawn into a real form and to yield our consent thereto which composition we will vouchsafe to confirm by our pontifical Authority We therefore John by the grace of God Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield aforesaid desiring by a fatherly affection as much as in us lies peace and concord between our subjects and favourably considering the just requests and pious supplications of the parties aforesaid and of their free will consent assent and express desire we have brought this present agreement by our ordinary authority unto a real Composition to endure in future times and have yielded our consent unto the same and do approve of the said ordinance agreement and real

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composition and do likewise confirm the same and of our certain knowledge as much as in us is have caused the same to be confirmed according to the tenor of these presents MOREOVER by consent and assent aforesaid and that all matters of discord in this cause may be rooted out WE DO add to this real composition that if the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid hereafter for the time being shall be in arrears by the space of six days after either of the said feasts in any payments of the stipend aforesaid so as it is agreed to be paid yearly at those times according to the ordinance aforesaid to the perpetual Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby for the time being and do not pay the said stipend at the two times of the year or within six days then following according to the ordinance aforesaid or do not visit the aforesaid parish Church of St. Michael in Derby as is before rehearsed THEN we will ordain and judge and determine that from thenceforth the said Chapel of Alvaston aforesaid for that cause without any further sentence or decree to be had therein shall be under the Ecclesiastical prohibition as well now as then and then as now and by the tenor of these presents we do put them under Ecclesiastical prohibition until the said stipend of three pounds and every part and parcel of the said stipend so being in arrear with all and singular damages and arrears and expenses and interest which by the occasion aforesaid the said Vicar of the parish Church of St. Michael of the town of Derby for the time being shall have suffered till the said Vicar be satisfied and also until the farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid do at another festival day visit the aforesaid parish Church of St. Michael in Derby in like manner as afore is rehearsed and if it so happen the said Chaplain of Alvaston aforesaid so prohibited do continue one month that then during the said prohibition the aforesaid Vicar of the parish church of St. Michael in Derby shall receive all tithes and all manner of fruits and increase to the said town of Alvaston belonging (except as before excepted) until the said farmours and inhabitants of Alvaston shall pay the sum of three pounds with the arrears if any be and until they visit the parish Church aforesaid as before is expressed PROVIDED that the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid shall no other way be charged in the said Church of St. Michael in the town of Derby otherwise than is before expressed nor in repairs of the said Church nor in any other way to which the parishioners by right and custom are bound unto IN DEFENCE and testimony of all and singular the premises our seal together with the seals of the parties aforesaid we here jointly put to these presents GIVEN at our palace at Lichfield as well by putting to of our seal the 20th day of the month of March in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-nine and in the fourth year of our grace Furthermore given by the putting to of the seals of the aforesaid Abbot and Convent in their Chapter house the eighteenth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord aforesaid AND because the farmours and inhabitants of the town of Alvaston aforesaid have not a seal of office therefore they have promised to procure the seal of the Archdeacon's official of Derby to be put to these presents AND we by virtue of our office at the special request of the said farmours and inhabitants in the town of Alvaston aforesaid have put the seal of our office to these presents GIVEN at the town of Derby by the putting to our seal the one and twentieth day of the month of March in the year of our Lord aforesaid.*

St. Werburgh's Church is situate on the western side of the town, on the Markeaton brook. Like that of All Saints', it has a tower and body of different orders, though probably both were built during the seventeenth century. The church which originally stood on this spot, is supposed to have been built before the Conquest, but from being so near the brook, its foundations were sapped by floods, and, in the year 1601, the tower fell to the ground. To gain firmer ground, it was erected on the east side, which is contrary to the situation of steeples. In 1698, on the 5th of Novem-

* From MS. in the possession of Mrs. Linnet, of Derby.

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ber, the church fell, owing to another flood. It has a gothic tower and a Tuscan body, with a lantern in the centre of the roof. In the chancel is a much admired altar-piece, consisting of the arms of Queen Anne, and other ornaments; under which are the Lord's Prayer, the Creed and the Ten Commandments, all in gilt and painted plaster work, date 1708. There is a gallery on the north and south sides, and west end, in the latter there is a small organ, the front of which is ornamented with gilt and painted iron work. St. Werburgh's church is calculated to contain eight hundred persons. It is 60 feet by 58 feet, with a chancel 38 feet by 16 feet. In this church there was a chantry of the Virgin Mary, which was endowed with various messuages, lands, cottages and gardens, which, in the reign of Queen Mary, were granted by her to the Corporation of Derby. The living of St. Werburgh's is a vicarage, in the gift of the crown. Its clear annual value is £39. 11*s.* and yearly tenths 11*s.* 3½*d.* It is now estimated at about £450. a year. The impropriation is vested in Lord Scarsdale. The steeple contains five bells. The Rev. Edward Unwin is the vicar, and the Rev. John Latham the curate.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Werburgh's Church.

On a slab erected in the chancel is the following inscription:

Here, in the middle of this choir, lyeth buryed the body of Henry Milward, late of Synfyn, gent. who departed this life the 25th day of January, 1615, in the 79th year of his age. He had by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Higham, of Adlington, in Cheshire, gent. ten children, five sons and five daughters, and having lived lovingly together 52 years, she deceased the 27th September, 1610, and lyeth buryed in the church of Barrow-upon-Trent. To whose memory in filiall duty John Milward, their youngest child, hath erected this monument.

Tho' never rich, richly did Milward live,
With liberal hand to lend, to spend, to give;
Where need required, according to his portion.

* * * * * *

To God devout, and to the church inclined,
Hurtful to none, helpful to all, and kind;
Especially to neighbours, friends and kindred,
And father-like, his children dear he tendered.
Stout, good housekeeper, constant to his word,
Milde peacemaker, so blessed of the Lord.
A child of God, he reigns in heaven for ever
From labour free, from care, from fear, from fever.

Gravestone of grey marble.

M. S. Here lyeth the body of John Gisborne, gent. who departed this life the 17th day of April, A. D. 1704, in the 60th year of his age.

In the south aisle upon grey marble stones.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Cheshire: he dyed the 29th December, 1675, in the 72nd yeare of his age. As also the body of Isabell, his wife: she died the 30th day of September, 1704, and in the year of her age 103rd.

Heyth the body of Samuel Cheshire, gent. he died the 13th June, 1703, in the 62nd year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, wife of John Nevill, of Nottingham, gent. she dyed the 5th of September, 1695, and in the 66th year of her age.

Here lyeth the body of Joseph Fowler, of this parish: he dyed in the 77th year of his age, on the 21st of March, anno Dom. 1702.

Upon a flat gravestone in the chancel, near the altar.

Hic jacet corpus Alveridi Motteram generosi, qui obiit vicesimo 7 die Sep'ris An'. Dom. 1688. Ætatis suæ 59.

Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Anne Dalton, the endeared wife of John Dalton, gent. and daughter of Richard Pyott, of Street-hay, in Staffordshire, esq. interred 16th October, 1673. And also her first-born son, John Dalton, interred in the year 1657. And also the body of Mrs. Isabell Wandell, the wife of Henry Wandell, one of the Aldermen of Derby, gent. and mother of the abovementioned John Dalton, gent. interred 1652. And also the said John Dalton, who dyed the 30th day of August, 1679, ætat. 69.

Upon another in the body of the chancel.

Here lyes Thomas Brookhouse, gent. he died March the 28th, MDCCV. aged XLIII.

Upon the south wall of the south aisle.

This Church was rebuilded Anno Domini 1699.
Mr. Nathaniel Brough, } Church | James Walker,
Mr. Robert Alleyne, } Wardens | Vicar.

Upon a marble gravestone in the cross aisle

Here lyeth the body of Nathaniel Brough, of Derby, gentlemen, he died the 3rd of August, 1701, in the 27th year of his age. And also the body of Nathaniel, son of the said Nathaniel and Theodosia, his wife, he died the 26th of May, 1705, in the 5th year of his age.

Upon another marble gravestone by the former.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, the daughter of Ralph Brough, by Sarah, his wife, she dyed the 1st April, 1701, in the 2nd year of her age.

Upon another marble gravestone near by.

Here lyeth the body of Gervase Haughton, gent. he dyed the 30th day of June, Anno Domini 1701, and in the year of his age 52.

Upon a marble gravestone in the middle aisle.

Here lyes the body of Mr. John Milward, who died the 26th of August, 1689. Also the body of Judith, his wife: she died November 8th, 1698.

Upon another gravestone.

Here lyes the bodies of John Gisborne, gent. and Margery, his wife: he dyed the 11th of September, 1689, aged 87: and she dyed the 31st of July, 1664, aged 54.

Upon a marble gravestone at the head of the aisle going into the chancel.

Hic jacet Corpus Mariæ Brookhouse, Johannis Brookhouse generosi uxoris: Quæ honestis prognata erat parentibus. Obijt 12 dai Julij anno Dom. 1701, annos nata 72. Hic etiam conduntur reliquiæ Johannis Brookhouse Roberti Brookhouse gen: filij qui natus est mense Novembris anno Dom. 1621: ob: Jan. 28, 1702.

With a Latin epitaph under it.

Charles Benskin, of Alvaston, gent. gave a good brass Candlestick of 12 lights to this Church, which now hangs up in the body of the Church, and it's hoped he will be a further benefactor.

On the north wall of the chancel is a monument of alabaster, and in a table of black marble between two pillars of the same, is inscribed:

Memoriæ sacrum Gervasii Sleigh de Ash, Arm. qui duxit Elizabetham filiam Johannis Chomley Gen. ex qua suscepit Samuelem, Gervasium, et Hugonem; postquam autem cum illa annos xxxv ab inito conjugio pie et feliciter vixisset, placide in Dom: obdormivit vij. die Junij anno Salutis MDCXXVI. ætatis suæ LXVI.

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Gervasius Sleigh, } Anagram.
Is re gavisus lege, }
Qui quæ sunt legis præstat, procurat, et urget,
Is re gavisus lege procul dubio est.
Talis erat noster Gervasius integer ipse,
Justitiæ locuples ac Elemosynæ.
Talis erat noster procurans omnia justa
Sive foris obiit munia, sive Domini
Talis erat cunctos urgens ad justa patranda,
Sumptibus, exemplis, consiliis, precibus;
His tamen haud fisus queis siquis fidere possit
Exclamat moriens, 'O miserere, Deus.'
Qui legis hæc, legem serva, te servet Jesus.
Si re gavisus lege cluere velis.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Gules*, a chevron int. three owls, *Or*. Sleigh.
2 and 3, *Or*, a fesse int. three cross crosslets fitchee, *Sable*, a chief, *Or*.
Impaling—*Gules*, in chief two helmets, *A*. in base a garb, *Or*. Chomley.

Katherine Bingham died May 28, 1799, aged 66.
'Hoc saltem fungar inani
Munere. W. S.'

On the north wall of the chancel.

Sacred to the memory of John Borrow, esq. youngest son of Isaac Borrow, late of Castlefields, esq. by Honor Burton, his second wife. He departed this life the 24th of February, 1780, aged 69. Also of Barbara, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Bainbrigge, late of Derby, esq. She died the seventh of August, 1787, aged 71. They had issue Mary, who died an infant, John, Honor, who also died young, Isaac and Thomas.

ARMS. *A*. on a mount in base, the trunk of an oak tree, sprouting out two branches, *Proper*, with a shield of Pallas hanging thereon, *Or*, fastened by a belt, *Gules*. Borrow.
Impaling—*A*. a chevron embattled int. three battle axes, *Sable*. Bainbrigge.

On a hatchment on the north wall.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Quarterly, *Or* and *Vert*, a cinquefoil, *Gules*. Barnes.
2 and 3, *Azure*, Semee of cross crosslets three cinquefoils, 2 and 1, *A*.
Impaling—*A*. Griffin sejeant, *Gules*, holding in its claws a shield, *Azure*, charged with a demi-griffin sejeant, *A*.

Mural monuments in the north aisle.

In memory of Michael Henley, esq. who died the 11th of September, 1813, aged 71 years.

Mary Catherine, widow of Thomas Coxhead Stevens, esq. of Stamford, in Middlesex, and daughter of the late Michael Henley, esq. who died 27th February, 1827, aged 56.

Anne, wife of William Ward, and daughter of Walter and Anne Mather, late of Derby, who died 26th January, 1794, aged 36.

Robert Radford, who departed this life May 20, 1817, aged 77. Rebeckah, his wife, died 11th September, 1819, aged 68.

Sacred to the memory of William Bateman and Anne, his wife: he died August 3rd, 1756, aged 55. She died March 9, 1788, aged 77. This perishable but sincere tribute of affection is paid to their remains by their grandson, John Gisborne.

In memory of Thomas Wilson, esq. of this parish, whose remains are interred in a vault at the west end of the middle aisle. He died 28th November, 1798, aged 68.

Rosa and Edith, daughters of Henry and Jane Mosley. Rosa died May 28th, 1816, aged 11 months. Edith, June 11th, 1821, aged 7 months.

Eleanor, wife of Thomas Emery, who died 20th November, 1805, aged 23 years.

John Harrison, surgeon, who died 12th October, 1787, aged 64. Also of Anne, his wife, who died 13th October, 1805, aged 77.

On a pillar is a tablet for Mary Ellen, wife of Thomas Bent, M. D. who died July 29th, 1823, aged 31. Thomas Henry, their son, died 25th July, same year, aged 2 years.

South aisle, mural monuments.

John Seale, M. A. was instituted to this living May 21st, 1751. He died October 18th, 1774, in the 75th year of his age. In the same vault are deposited the remains of Sarah, his wife, who died May 4, 1795, aged 76.

William Newell Bennet, who died 1st April, 1829, in his 18th year.

Sacred to the memory of William Tancred Fowler, esq. surgeon, who died June 5, 1821, aged 57 years. Meekness, humility, resignation, integrity, and holiness characterized the life of this consistent Christian; and at its close strengthened his faith in Christ, upon whose merits alone he trusted for salvation, took away the fear and the sting of death. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, The end of that man is peace." Psalm xxxvii. 37.

This parental mark of affection is paid to the memory of William Bowyer Evans, son of Edmund and Dorothy Evans, who was born August 7th, 1791, and died January 29th, 1801, to whose sincerity of heart and truly amiable disposition, this last respect is justly due.

'Such then his lot, let us the hand revere,
That wounds the bosom, that extracts the tear.'

Also two other sons who died in their infancy.

The above Dorothy Evans was born July 30th, 1757, and died May 6th, 1819.

In this aisle there is a flag inscribed, Anne, widow of the Rev. William Wright, late of Greasley, Notts. died 17th November, 1801, aged 82.

On the south wall of the chancel is a beautiful statuary marble mural monument by Chantrey, to the memory of Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Edward Charles Whinyates, C. B. and K. H. and only daughter of Samuel Crompton, esq. of Woodend, in the county of York. This monument is raised by her afflicted husband, as a tribute of his love, and a testimony to her exemplary faithfulness in the discharge of her various duties, as a daughter, a sister, and a wife. She was born at Derby on the 27th of August, 1790, and died at York on the 28th of April, 1828, in the first year of her marriage, after having given birth to a still born child, whose remains, together with those of its mother, lie interred in the family vault within the walls of this church.

A female figure kneeling before an urn, inscribed, "Sarah."

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 *to* 1830 *inclusive.*

	Baptisms.		*Burials.*		*Marriages.*
1821	62 Males.	59 Females.	49 Males.	59 Females.	62
1822	63	72	50	40	49
1823	72	65	49	48	56
1824	57	60	48	57	50
1825	86	76	58	68	76
1826	82	85	60	73	63
1827	74	67	66	62	72
1828	94	63	62	65	67
1829	80	74	57	57	48
1830	72	71	60	62	70
	742	692	559	591	613

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List of Incumbents.

1539 Robert Thacker.
16... Samuel Beresford. Ejected.
16... James Walker, ob. 1710.
1710 William Lockett.
1751 John Seale.
1774 Charles Hope.
1798 Frederick Hotham.
18... Edward Unwin, present Vicar.

Copy of the terrier of St. Werburgh's, delivered into the Bishop's court, 21st Sept. 1810.

1st. The church-yard, a mansion house and garden in the Friar-gate, in Derby.
2nd. One house and garden in the Friar-gate, in Derby, leased to Mr. Richard Hodgkinson, at £5. per year.
3rd. One house in Sadler-gate, in Derby.
4th. Nine acres of land, in the fields of Derby and Normanton, being the gift of Mrs. Dorothy Cundy, to the Vicar of this parish, for preaching two charity sermons, one on the 13th day of March, and the other on the 23rd day of November, yearly for ever.
5th. One close butting on the lane that leads to Mickleover, now let in gardens.
6th. A pingle pointing to Dawson's lane, now let in gardens.
7th. The remainder of a third part of tithe grain within the liberties of Derby, after the rent charge due upon the same is paid.
8th. Tithe hay, every tenth cock within the parish, tithe herbage or agistment, tithe hemp and flax, tithe wool and lamb, and for every flock of sheep pasturing in the fallow fields within the parish, three shillings yearly or tithe in kind of both wool and lamb, if it become due, tithe pigs and geese, tithe eggs two for every hen and three for every cock, two for every duck and three for every drake.
9th. Five pence in the pound for all servants' wages, to be paid by the head of each family, likewise four pence for every one following any trade, or trade-like occupation; for smoke two-pence, for a garden two-pence; likewise tithe of all orchard and garden fruit, and for all persons above the age of sixteen years, two-pence for offerings.
10th. For every publication of banns of marriage 1*s.*; for every marriage by license 5*s.* and for every marriage by banns 2*s.* 6*d.*; for every churching 1*s.*; for every burial in the church-yard 1*s.* and in the church or chancel 2*s.* 6*d.*; for every registering 4*d.*
11th. Ten pounds yearly, the gift of Mr. Francis Ash, to be paid by the Goldsmiths' Company in London, by two equal payments, viz. Lady-day and Michaelmas, to the Vicar.
12th. Thirteen shillings and four-pence, the gift of Mrs. Bloodworth, to be paid to the Vicar by the Corporation yearly, on the 5th of November, for preaching a sermon proper for that day.
13th. A ground rent in the church-yard (where formerly stood four tenements) of fifteen shillings per year, paid to the Vicar by the Churchwardens of the parish.

Nicholas Bayley, Officiating minister of Saint Werburgh's, Derby.

Michael Henley, George Wheeldon, } Churchwardens.

Examined 14th February, 1823.
John Mott, Not. Pub.

At the Committee for Plundered Ministers.

June 3, 1646.

By vertue of an order of both houses of parliament of the second of May last, It is ordered that the yearly sum of £30. out of the tythes of the impropriate rectory of Etwall, in the county of Derby, which arise and grow within the towns of Barracoate and Burnaston, and the premises and limits thereof, be paid and allowed to and for mor ease of the maintenance of the minister of the church of St. Warburgh, in the town of Derby, the present maintenance being but twenty marks per annum, and the sequestrators of the premises are required to pay the same accordingly at such times and seasons of the year as the same are payable.

July 24, 1646.

It is this day ordered by the Committee of Sequestration for this county of Derby, that Mr. Thomas Sleigh and Mr. Humphrey Yates, of Derby, shall have power to demise and let, or collect and gather, the tythe corn of Burnaston, and pay unto the minister of the parish of St. Warburge, in Derby, the sum of thirty pounds per annum, according to an order of the honourable Committee for Plundered Ministers, and be accountable for the surplusage to this Committee when they shall be hereunto called.

Edward Coke,
Samuel Sleigh,
John Mundy,
Ralph Clarke.

June 5th, 1657.

It is this day agreed and consented unto by us, whose names are subscribed, that what person soever of this parish shall hereafter entertain, admit, or receive any tenant, subtenant, or inmate into any tenement or cottage without first acquainting the chiefe of the parish, and their consent gained, and give such security to the parish to save harmless and indemnify the same from all charges whatsoever that may befall the said parish, by or from any such reception or entertainment of tenants or inmates, as aforesaid, not being before this day lawfully settled in the parish, or be properly inhabitants of the same, that then all and every such landlord, or other so offending, shall be assessed and rated to and for the relief of the poor of the parish to the value and full rent of all such lands and tenements in the said parish, wherein such tenants shall or do inhabit over and above his ordinary assessment to the poor.

Signed Thomas Sleigh,
John Dalton,
Robert Cotchett,
Humphry Yates,
John Byrom,
John Gisborne,
Humphry Borrowe,
Robert Wandell,
Robert Fletcher,
William Tabberer,
Nathaniel Tabberer.

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Charities belonging to St. Werburgh's parish.

Ash Francis	Property at Derby, messuages, &c. to the Goldsmiths' Comp.	10 0 0 3 0 0 7 0 0	Vicar Poor Put out one appren.	Paid by the Corporation.		
Bloodworth John	£100. to be laid out in land	5 2 8	Poor	Ditto	ditto.	
Botham William	Rent charge	0 17 4	Minister, &c.	Ditto	ditto.	
Brough Theodosia	Rent charge	0 8 0	Poor	1603.		
Cheshire Isaac	Rent charge	1 0 0	Ten poor widows	Will, dated 1723.		
Crowshaw Richard	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Paid by R. H. Cheney, esq.		
	Land	0 5 0	5s. 3d. every 5th Sun.	Paid by the Corporation.		
Cundy Dorothy	Rent charge Land 8 a. 1 r. 11 p. £7. per annum 9 acres of land	2 10 0 5 0 0 2 0 0	Cloth, 4 poor people 2 fellmo. or their wid. Poor, in bread Vicar for 2 Sermons	Will, 1697. Paid by Mr. Jas. Lovatt.		
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge	1 4 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.		
Day Mary	Rent charge	2 12 0	Poor, in bread	Will, 25th Sept. 1669. Pd. by Chas. Clarke, esq.		
Deane Daniel	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Will, dated 1637. Paid by Trust. of Ass. R.		
Fletcher Samuel	2 acres of land called Park Field	.....	Ten poor widows	Will, 15th June, 1695.		
	A rent charge of	1 0 0	only is paid by	W. Leaper Newton, esq.		
Fowler Rebecca	7 acres of land	12 0 0	Instruct. 14 poor chil.			
Gisborne John, gent.	Tithes of C. Broughton	5 0 0	Poor	Will, 3rd May, 1689.		
Gisborne John, the Son*		1 4 0	Poor	Will, 16th April, 1704.		
Glossop Anthony	Rent charge	0 6 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.		
Haughton Thomas	House & land, 22 a. 2 r. 24 p. Int. of £85. 7s. 5d. in Messrs. Crompton and Newton's hands	54 10 0	Four boys and one or more girls to be put out apprent.	Deed, 24th Oct. 1729.		
Jones's Dole		0 4 0	Poor	Paid by the Churchward.		
Osborne Edward	Land	0 10 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.		
Parish lands	2 acres in Old Meadows					
	£50.	2 10 0	Poor	Vested in the Parish Officers.		
Potter William		2 10 0	Minister			
Spateman John	£10.	.....	Poor	Will, 1729.		
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge	1 0 0	Poor	Paid by D. of Devonshire.		
Walthall William	Rent charge	0 16 0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.		
Walton Jane	Rent charge	0 12 0	Poor	Ditto	ditto.	

Large's Hospital.—Edward Large, of Derby, gent. by his will, bearing date 3rd June, 1709, devised all his lands and tenements situate on Nuns' Green, in Derby, being of about the yearly value of £50. in trust to John Curzon, son and heir appa-

* The fee-farm rent of Church Broughton is now vested in Edmund Henry Lushington, esq. whose grandfather married one of the granddaughters of John Gisborne, the son.

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rent of Sir Nathaniel Curzon, of Kedleston, bart. and two others, and their heirs, that they should, out of the profits thereof, erect and build five small almshouses for the habitation of five poor parsons or vicars' widows for ever, the same to be elected, chosen and put in by the choice and election of his said trustees, or any two of them; and that the rents and profits of the said estate should be equally divided amongst such five poor widows for their support and livelihood respectively for ever.

Mary Broom, by her will, bearing date the 6th April, 1721, devised as follows: "I leave to my brother, Nathaniel Doubting, all my land, free from debt, for his life, and after his death to that hospital upon Nuns' Green, where I now live, in Derby, which was left by Mr. Edward Large for parsons' widows, and after my brother's death, I leave my land to the care of the same trustees which Mr. Large left for that hospital, viz. Sir John Curzon, of Kedleston, bart. Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston, esq. and Councellor Robert Holden, of Aston, esq."

The property belonging to this charity consisted of the edifice or building called Large's Hospital, and the gardens and appurtenances belonging to the same, situate upon Nuns' Green, containing 1 *a.* 2 *r.* 23½ *p.* and six closes of land, situate in the parish of St. Werburgh's, containing together 20 *a.* 3 *r.* 36 *p.* also 7 *a.* 2 *r.* 9 *p.* of land in the parish of Alvaston.

Within the last few years two exchanges have been made by the trustees. The exchange made in 1823, with Mr. Thraves of Sandiacre, took place in consequence of a site being required for a new jail for the county of Derby, viz. six acres, at the rate of £400. per acre. But as the trustees had no power to sell this land, it was agreed that it should be exchanged under the Act of 1 and 2 George IV. for an estate at Sandiacre, belonging to Mr. Thraves, containing 43 *a.* 2 *r.* 26 *p.* which he agreed to sell for the sum of £2650. The sum which was to be paid by the county for the six acres being of less amount, two other parcels of the charity land were disposed of, one containing 2945 square yards, at 2*s.* 9*d.* per yard, and the other 482 square yards, at 4*s.* 6*d.* per yard, which were, together with the six acres intended for the use of the jail, conveyed by the deed of 1823 in exchange for the estate of Mr. Thraves. All the expenses of this exchange were paid by the county.

The following is a Statement of the Account.

	£.	s.	d.
Purchase money of six acres for the site of the jail	2400	0	0
Interest on ditto from April 6 to August 8	41	13	1
Paid by the county for building and a tree on the land	17	4	0
Miss Prime's purchase money of 2945 sq. yards	404	18	9
Mr. Ward's ditto of 482 yards	109	9	0
	£2972	4	10

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Thraves' purchase money for estate at Sandiacre	2650	0	0
Interest on ditto to August 8th	44	17	9
Balance	277	7	1
Out of this balance the trustees agreed to lay out on the premises at Sandiacre £100. leaving the balance £177. 7*s.* 1*d.*			
	£2972	4	10

The other exchange, to which the deed of the 6th of August, 1825, relates, was made in consequence of its being advantageous to the charity. The trustees conveyed to Mr. Turner 4 *a.* 2 *r.* 26 *p.* of land, which was valued at £500. per acre, amounting in the whole to £2331. 8*s.* and the estate at Sandiacre, received by them, containing 31 *a.* 2 *r.* 25 *p.* was purchased by Mr. Turner for the purpose of making the exchange for £2050. The expenses of this transaction amounting to £238. 0*s.* 6*d.* was equally borne by Mr. Turner and the Trustees, which, after deducting some interest and a moiety of the expenses, left a balance in favour of the charity of £75. 11*s.* 1*d.* which, with the balance of £177. 7*s.* 1*d.* was placed in the bank of Messrs. Smith and Co.

The following rental will show the present state of all the property now belonging to this Charity, except the site of the hospital and the garden belonging to it.

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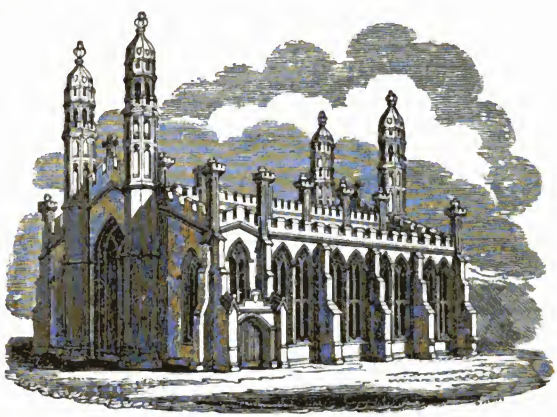
Parish.	Tenants.	Description of Property.	Quantity. a. r. p.	Rent. £. s. d.
St. Werburgh's.....	Joseph Banister	A close	2 0 10	10 8 9
Ditto	Thomas Trafford ...	Ditto	3 3 30	19 11 3
Ditto	Mrs. Potter	Ditto	3 0 20	15 12 6
Ditto	Thomas Bent, M. D.	2 parcels of land	(626 sq. yards)	6 4 0
Alvaston	William Sherwin.....	Closes	7 2 9	18 0 0
Sandiacre	John Thraves	Nine ditto	43 2 26	80 0 0
Ditto	John Abbot	Seven ditto	31 2 25	56 0 0
				£205 16 6

The almshouse, called Large's Hospital, which is situate in the Friar-gate, consists of five dwellings under one roof, with a wash-house at one end thereof, a small court in front, and a garden behind, divided amongst the inmates: each of whom, since 1821, has received £15. half yearly.

Byrom Thomas, house in Rotton-row, £20. to teach poor children to read (by his will, dated 14th July, 1714) an annual sum of £9. 12*s*. is paid to a schoolmistress for teaching 32 poor children, by Mr. Leaper, one of the trustees, who had a balance in his hands belonging to this charity, in 1826, amounting to £143. 11*s*. 10*d*.

Hough Peter, of Langley, was buried in that parish in 1689. It is stated on a table of benefactions in All Saints' church, that he gave 20*s*. per annum in bread to 20 widows of the borough of Derby.



St. John's Church is an elegant structure, erected in a bad situation, on a flat site, on the south bank of the Markeaton brook, in Bridge-street. It is built in a mixed style of gothic architecture prevalent in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, in imitation of one of the public buildings at Cambridge. It was designed by Mr. Francis Goodwin, of London, architect, and built under the direction of Mr. Thomas Mason, of Derby. The contractors were Mr. Thomas Cooper, who has executed the masonry in a very superior style of workmanship; Messrs. Bridgart, who did the joiners' work, Mr. William Horsley, the plumbing and glazing, Messrs. Weatherhead, Glover and Co. the iron-work, Mr. William Searle, the plastering, and Messrs. Welsh, the painting. The inhabitants subscribed nearly £5000. and the remainder was from the parliamentary fund for building churches. It cost nearly

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£7500. It is lighted by 22 elegant cast-iron gothic windows, has a double embattlement, and the six projecting buttresses on each side of the nave is ornamented with caps and consols. At each corner is an octagonal tower or turret 71 feet 3 inches high. The body of the church is 69 feet 6 inches long, 53 feet wide, and 38 feet 9 inches high, with a chancel 20 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 4½ inches. It has a gallery on the north and south sides and west end, and is capable of holding 1200 persons. The entrances to the body of the church and galleries are on the north and south sides and west end. It is a chapel of ease to St. Werburgh's, and the Rev. Philip Gell, M. A. is the curate.

St. Peter's Church is situate near the centre of St. Peter's-street, towards the southern extremity of the town. It was given in the reign of king Stephen to Derley abbey. In Pope Nicholas's *Taxatio*, the revenues of the church of St. Peter, at Derby, were estimated at £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. and the tenths at £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. It is a very ancient gothic structure, with a square tower, ornamented pinnacles, and embattled. It is 58 feet by 48 feet, with a chancel 36 feet by 24 feet. This church having galleries all round is calculated to accommodate a large congregation. It has also a good organ in the west gallery.

Some years ago the late Mr. Wilson planted ivy round the walls of the church which now nearly covers the building, and gives it a pleasing appearance.

In 1819, a piece of land was purchased by the parishioners for the enlargement of the church-yard from Dr. Forester. This new burying ground is a great acquisition to the parish. Another opportunity now presents itself of further enlarging the church-yard, by purchasing of Mr. Gascoyne the adjoining piece of land.

"Robert Liversage, a dyer, of Derby, founded a chapel in this church in 1530, and ordered divine service to be celebrated every Friday. Thirteen poor men and women were to be present, each to be rewarded with a silver penny; as much in those days as would support a frugal person. The porches, like those of Bethesda, were crowded with people, who waited for the moving of the doors, as the others for that of the water. While the spiritual sergeant beat up for volunteers at a penny advance, recruits would never be wanting. A sufficient congregation was not doubted; nor their quarrelling for the money. The priest frequently found his hearers in that disorder which his prayers could not rectify; they frequently fought, but not the good fight of faith; nor did ill neighbourhood end with Friday. The hearer used to pay the preacher, but here the case was reversed. We learn that no scheme is so likely to fill a church as the silver penny; that good silver will draw more than good sermons; that no devotion is valid that is bought with a price; and that a penny will make a hypocrite."

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"In the same church was a chantry to St. Mary; but, as no premium was given for attendance, perhaps the priest sung to the walls."*

St. Peter's fell in the common ruin, and was vested in the crown till queen Mary granted it to the Corporation. As the profits of the chantry and chapel were united with the benefice, the income was augmented to £37. 15*s*. It is a vicarage, in the gift of Messrs. Wright of Bosworth, who are the present impropriators and patrons of the vicarage with the chapel at Normanton. The living, in 1791, was estimated at about £130. and it is now nearly £200. per annum. The steeple contains six musical bells. The villages of Normanton, Boulton, and Litchurch are members of this parish. The Rev. Richard Rowland Ward is the present incumbent.

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in St. Peter's Church.

West aisle, a tablet.

Alexander M. Machie, died 3rd April, 1823, aged 21.

South aisle, mural monument.

Filial affection raises this stone to the memory of Frances, wife of the late Augustus Parkyns, esq. and daughter of John Borlase Warren, esq. of Stapleford hall, in the county of Nottingham, who departed this life June the 21st, 1821. Also in memory of Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the above Augustus and Frances Parkyns, who died on the 8th day of November, 1815.

On the east wall of the same aisle, near the pulpit, is a brass.

Elizabeth Willcocks, sometyme servant unto the right worshipful Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, in the county of Derby, kuight, did by her last will and testament, give unto the poore of the several parishes of Astwell, in the county of Rutland, of Elvaston, in the said county of Derby, and of St. Peter's, in the towne of Derby, one messuage or tenement with the appurtenances, scituate and being nigh St. Peter's bridge end, in Derby aforesaid, Now or late in the tenure or occupation of one Anthony Spicer. The rents, issues and profitts thereof, yearly to be distributed amongst the poore of the said parishes upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle, by the Executors during their lives, and after their decease, by the Parsons or Vicars and Churchwardens of the said parishes, for the tyme being, for ever, in manner and forme following, (viz.) To the poore of the parish of Astwell aforesaid, the one half of the yearly profitts of the said messuage or tenement, and the other half of the profitts of the said messuage or tenement to be equally divided into two parts, and one part thereof to the poore of the said parish of Elvaston, and the other part thereof to the poore of the said parish of St. Peter's. She dyed the 22nd day of July, anno D'ni 1648.

I. C. { CH: WAR.
T. W. { 1652.

West end, middle aisle, on a gravestone.

Reliquæ Thomæ Cantrelli A. M. Scholaichæ Derbiensis.

'Reader, here lyes the dust, deny't who can,
Of a learn'd, faithful and well natur'd man.'

On the pavement near the chancel.

Elizabeth, wife of Henry Eyre, of Rowter, in this county, esq. daughter of Sir Willoughby Hickman, of Gainsborough, county of Lincoln, bart. She died 26th February, 1741, aged 47.

In the chancel on a flag.

Anne Lowe, daughter of the late Rev. John Lowe, and granddaughter of the late John Lowe, esq. of Denby Park Hall, died 5th February, 1825, aged 48.

A gravestone.

Here lies the body of Richard Carter, gent. he departed this life the 14th of December, 1695, aged 72 years.

Within the rails of the altar upon a blue marble gravestone.

Sub hoc marmoreo lapide conduntur reliquiæ Georgij Jackson, M. D. cujus pietatem, Charitatem, allasq; virtutes insignes satis norunt et experti sunt presentes, credant futuri et imitentur; ad superos evolavit anima 28 die Maij anno Domini 1699, ætatis suæ 52, memoria justi in benedictione. Sub hoc etiam lapide Anna predicti Georgii vidua, &c.

Within the altar rails on the south side upon a marble stone.

Hic jacet corpus Percivalli Willoughby, M. D. filij Percivalli Willoughby de Woollerton in commitatu Nottingham militis obijt 2 die Octob. anno salutis 1685, ætatis suæ 89.

Below in a shield.

Fretty, within a bordure a mullet for difference.

Upon a gravestone near by it.

Hic jacet Elizabetha uxor Pereiva: Willughby gen: filia Francisci Coke de Trusley milit: ipsa obijt 15 Feb. 1666, ætatis suæ 67.

On a pillar in the middle aisle.

Brotherly love. Sacred to the memory of Mr. Samuel Pratt, who died November 14th, 1808, in the 73rd year of his age. He was the founder of a friendly Society called the Union. For his steady and unremitting attention to its interests for more than 40 years, his surviving brother members have erected this tablet as a tribute of their gratitude and respect. Unity. Mary, relict of the above Samuel Pratt, died April 28th, 1815, aged 76 years.

Against the wall in the north aisle.

In a vault near this place lie the remains of William Mansfield, who died November 27th, 1809, aged 56 years.

A List of Baptisms, Burials and Marriages, from 1821 *to* 1830 *inclusive.*

	Baptisms.			*Burials.*		*Marriages.*
	80 Males.	76 Females.		43 Males.	46 Females.	47
1822	68	73		42	49	54
1823	85	85		61	60	55
1824	70	79		64	64	71
1825	67	49		77	88	70
1826	85	92		74	88	70
1827	64	85		72	51	77
1828	84	90		58	59	61
1829	61	77		64	64	58
1830	68	67		81	83	77
	730	753		636	652	640

* Hutton's Derby.

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21	Ditto	Benjamin Challinor	[illegible] yards, on which a house, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1806	60	10 10 0	.....	[illegible]	
22	Ditto	Samuel Stone	A piece of land, part of the old Bowling Green, 920 square yards, on which a house, &c. have been erected.	5th April, 1806	60	20 0 0	.....	Covenant to build.	
23	St. Peter	George Richardson	A house on the road leading from Derby to Osmaston, divided into several small dwellings.	6th April, 1818	21	21 0 0	.....	Covenant to repair.	
24	Ditto	Samuel Smith.....	A house, bakehouse and outbuildings behind the house next mentioned in the rental.	25th Mar. 1828	60	50 0 0			
25	Ditto	Ditto	A house and outbuildings in the Corn-market, formerly the Ship Inn.	25th Mar. 1828					
26	Ditto	Thomas Moore	A house and draper's shop in the Corn-market, and a public house behind, called the Rose and Crown, with outbuildings.	.....	yearly	38 0 0			
27	All Saints	Henry Orton	A house in the Corn-market	6th April, 1821	60	39 0 0	.....	Covenant to build.	
28	St. Peter	Messrs. Strutt.....	A rent, payable out of premises near St. Peter's bridge.	.....	.....	5 0 0	.....	This is the rent, the amount of which was settled by the decree of the Court of Chancery of 8 Charles I.	
29	Ditto	The Guardians of the Poor of St. Peter's Parish	The workhouse of St. Peter's parish, near the church, and part of the garden adjoining thereto, containing 520 square yards.	.....	.....	0 10 0			
30	Ditto	James Oakes	A fee-farm rent, issuing out of an Inn, called the Nag's Head.	.....	.....	0 3 4			
31	Ditto	Mary Fletcher.....	A fee-farm rent, issuing out of a public house, called the Anchor, and a messuage adjoining thereto, in the occupation of Joseph Wollatt, butcher.	.....	.....	0 3 4			
						586 8 8		3 19 8	
						3 19 8			
					£	590 8 4			

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List of the Vicars.

1539 William Collier.
1566 William Stanton.
1596 Robert Mason.
1608 John Baylie.
1628 John Wyerscale.
16... Luke Cranwell. Ejected.
1660 Thomas Allestree.
1664 William Osborne, A. M.
1712 James Orton, A. M.
1715 Henry Greene.
1749 Henry Offley Wright.
1773 Beaumont Dixie.
178– Thomas Wright.
1787 Richard Rowland Ward, present incumbent.

A true copy of the terrier or endowment of the Vicarage of St. Peter's, in Derby, and the chapel of Normanton thereto belonging.

Imprimis, A mansion house and garden adjoining.
Item, A church-yard at Derby and at Normanton.
Item, Offerings and oblations at Easter.
Item, A handicraft at Derby, 8*d.* at Normanton, 4*d.*
Item, Tithe of hay and herbage in that part of the parish called 'St. Peter's Liberty,' and the tithe of herbage only in that part called 'Litchurch Liberty,' for all pastures eaten after Midsummer.
Item, Tithe of flax and hemp, wool and lambs.
Item, Tithe of pigs, geese, eggs and fruit.
Item, For a cow and a calf 1½*d.* for a strapper 1*d.* and for a mare and foal 2*d.*
Item, Servants' wages 5*d.* in the pound besides their Easter offerings.
Item, A pension or rate tithe of three pounds per annum, payable at or about Easter, by the family of the Dixies, of Bosworth, in Leicestershire, for certain grounds called the Cottons, lying within the liberty of Normanton, and parish of St. Peter's, in Derby.
Item, A pension or rate tithe of ten shillings per annum, for certain mills, called 'The Holmes' Mills,' formerly paid, but of late years denied and withholden by the owner of them, on pretenee that they are not within the parish.

Nicholas Bayley, Officiating Minister.
Robert Simpson, } Churchwardens,
Thomas Newton, } A. D. 1800.

Charities belonging to St. Peter's Parish.

Babington Augustine ...	Rent charge ...	1	0	0	Poor	Paid out of manor of Normanton.
Botham William, gent.	Rent charge ...	0	6	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Brough Theodosia	Rent charge ...	1	0	0	10 poor widows	Will, 1723.
Cundy Dorothy	Rent charge ...	2	10	0	4 gowns or coats	Will, 1697.
Devonshire Countess of	Rent charge ...	1	4	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Glossop Anthony.....	Rent charge ...	0	6	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Jackson George, M. D.	Rent charge ...	2	10	0	Poor	Paid by the Duke of Devonshire.
Osborne Edward	Land	0	10	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Osborne Rev. William	£35.	1	8	6	Poor and clerk	Paid by Trust. of Liversage estate.
Shrewsbury Countess of	Rent charge ...	1	0	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Staples James	£5.	0	5	0	Poor	Paid by Trust. of Liversage estate.
Walthall William.....	Rent charge ...	0	16	0	Poor	Paid by the Corporation.
Walton Jane	Rent charge ...	0	12	0	Poor	Ditto ditto.
Wilcox Elizabeth.....	¼th of rents of mes. in Derby	11	15	0	Poor	Will, 20th April, 1646.

Liversage's Charity.—By deed of feoffment, bearing date 2nd of August, 21 Henry VIII. (1529) Robert Liversage granted and confirmed to William Collyer, clerk, vicar of the parish of St. Peter's, Derby, Roger Smith, and six others, and their heirs, a tenement in the borough of Derby, situate at the north end of a bridge, called St. Peter's Bridge, with a garden; a tenement, situate in the street called Corn Market Street; a tenement, situate in the same street; a tenement, near St. Peter's well; a tenement with chambers, near the burial ground of St. Peter's, called a School House; a messuage, in the Morledge, with three cottages, and twenty acres of arable land in the fields of Derby; a close, lying in a lane, called Wandell Lane; a barn, lying between the land of John Brookhouse and the land of St. Leonard's; a tenement, situate in the parish of St. Peter, near the bridge; a tenement, situate in the street near the church of St. Peter; and a tenement, situate in Bag lane; to the use of the said Robert Liversage, and Alice, his wife, and the survivor, and after the death of the survivor, to the use and intent of performing the will of the said Robert Liversage.

By a writing, bearing date 3rd of November, 21 Henry VIII. and annexed to the above-mentioned deed, the said Robert Liversage directed that his feoffees should stand seised of all his lands and tenements, specified in the said deed, after the death of the survivor of himself and his wife, to the fulfilling of his will, as follows: viz. that Ralph Ley, his priest, and his successors, his priests, should receive all the rents and profits of the said premises, and have the letting to farm of the same, by the advice of the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's, to the intent that the said Ralph

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and his successors should say mass daily in a chapel which the said Robert Liversage had built within the parish of St. Peter, for the souls of the said Robert and Alice his wife; and he directed that on Fridays, weekly, the said Ralph and his successors should say mass in the said chapel, and that thirteen poor men and women should be present, and should each receive one silver penny; and that his yearly obiit should be kept on the anniversary of his death, within the parish church of St. Peter, and certain payments therein specified made to the vicar, the priests, and others attending at such obiit, all the costs and charges of which he directed should be borne out of the rents and profits of the said premises.

An award was made 9th March, 9th of Elizabeth, by Sir James Dyer, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas, and Sergeant William Bendloe, Justices of Assize within the county of Derby, between George Liversage, cousin and next heir of Robert Liversage, deceased, on the one part, and Richard Warde and William Buckley, the trustees, on the other part, concerning the right and title of eight messuages, three cottages, one barn, one tenement called a School House, twelve gardens, twenty acres of land, and certain meadows, pastures, &c. being in the town and fields of Derby, and lately the messuages, tenements, &c. of the said Robert Liversage, had been referred, and to which award, being made by indenture, the said George Liversage, Richard Warde, and William Buckley, were made parties, the said arbitrators awarded, and the said George Liversage covenanted with the said Richard Warde and William Buckley, that the said George should quietly suffer the said Richard and William, and their heirs, to hold the said premises without suit or interruption of the said George or his heirs, and that the said George should convey the said premises to the said Richard and William, to the use of them and their heirs; and the said arbitrators also awarded, and the said Richard Warde and William Buckley, covenanted with the said George Liversage, that they, the said Richard and William, should grant to the said George an annual rent charge of £5. issuing out of the said premises; and further, that they, their heirs and assigns should, from thenceforth for ever, pay, or cause to be paid, in the parish church of St. Peter, to the vicar and churchwardens of that parish, and their successors, to the use and behoof, and to be employed to the sustenance and relief of thirteen poor persons dwelling in that parish, the yearly sum of £3. and that the overplus of the yearly rents of the premises (the reparations and out rents thereof being paid and allowed) should be paid to the said vicar and churchwardens, and their successors, to be employed and bestowed in godly acts and deeds within the said parish, as by them or the most part of them should be thought meet and convenient for evermore; and further, that if any doubt or question should arise concerning any of the matters aforesaid, the said parties, their heirs, &c. should abide and perform the award and judgment of such as for the time being should be justices of assize in the said county of Derby, touching the same.

An Inquisition was taken at Derby, 25th October, 3 James I. before John Stanhope and others, Commissioners of Charitable Uses, which describes the property and yearly income of the charity at that period.

A decree was made in the court of Chancery, 4th March, 9 James I. in a cause in which Robert Bainbrigge was plaintiff, and the then Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Peter's were defendants, being a suit instituted by the plaintiff as the assignee of George Liversage, to recover the before mentioned rent of £5. a year, granted by the award of Chief Justice Dyer, &c.

It is also alleged in the same decree, that the defendants in that suit did not make a just account of the employment of the profits of the lands of this charity to the use of the poor as they ought to do, it was thought meet by the court, and assented to by the defendants, and so ordered and decreed, that from thenceforth, on every Tuesday in Easter week, upon the ringing of a bell, a public account should be made before the parishioners that would attend the same, of the bestowing of all the rents and profits of the said lands given for charitable uses. It was also ordered by the said decree, that the said rent of £5. a year and all arrearages should forthwith be paid to the plaintiff.

By indenture of lease and release, bearing date 26th and 27th March, 1706, Edward

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Large, as the son and heir of Robert Large, who was the son and heir of Edward Large, conveyed to William Osborne, vicar of St. Peter's, George Beardsley, and six others, all of the said parish, and their heirs, several messuages, tenements and lands, in Derby, &c. therein particularized, to the use of the old and newly appointed trustees, on trust, to employ the rents and profits of the premises, according to the award of Sir James Dyer and Sergeant Bendloe.

Since the execution of this deed, several exchanges have been made.

The last appointment of trustees was made by indentures of lease and release, bearing date 5th and 6th of April, 1824. The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, Daniel Parker Coke, Bache Heathcote, Thomas Borough, the Rev. R. R. Ward, vicar of St. Peter's, and Richard Sutton Barrow, esq. as the surviving trustees under the preceding deed of 1795, conveyed the trust property which they and the other trustees had taken under that deed (except a messuage and three cottages, which had been sold to raise money for the redemption of the land tax payable out of the whole of the Liversage estates) to Sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley, esq. Edward Sacheverell Chandos Pole, of Radbourn, esq. Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, esq. Cockshutt Heathcote, of the Pastures, esq. Richard Forester Forester, M. D. of Derby, esq. William Strutt, of Derby, esq. Joseph Strutt, of Derby, esq. William Evans, of Allestree, esq. Godfrey Meynell, of Langley, esq. and William Newton, of Derby, esq. and their heirs, to the use of all the said parties (except the said Thomas Gisborne and Thomas Borough, who were desirous of being discharged from the said trust) and their heirs, upon trust, to pay the rents and profits of the said premises to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of St. Peter, for the time being, to be by them employed for the godly uses and purposes expressed in the before-mentioned award of Chief Justice Dyer and Sergeant Bendloe.

The trust deeds of 1824 contain a particular description of the state of the property at that time. Of the trustees therein mentioned, Daniel Parker Coke, Bache Heathcote, Richard Sutton Barrow, and William Strutt, have died since the date of those deeds.

In an entry at the commencement of the book containing minutes of the proceedings of the trustees of this charity, signed by Henry Green, vicar, two churchwardens, and twelve trustees, it is stated, that whereas inconveniences had happened to the trust and trustees, for want of books, and regularly entering their proceedings therein, in order to prevent the like in future, and put the management of the said charity lands in as pious, prudent and reputable method as they could, according to the intent of the donor, and the writings directing the ordering of the charity, it was, on the 16th of April, 1772, unanimously agreed by the Vicar and Churchwardens of St. Peter's, and the Trustees for the said lands, that the following Rules and Orders should be established, and esteemed binding for the future. These Rules provide,

1st. That a book should be kept for entering the proceedings and orders of the Vicar, Churchwardens and Trustees.

2nd. That two days' notice should be given by the parish clerk to each trustee, of the time and place appointed for a meeting, by the direction of the vicar, &c.

3rd. That at such meeting, the majority of the trustees appearing, being one-third at least of the trustees, should be esteemed a majority of the whole, to act and make orders, and to sign such orders in the book, unless such orders should be reversed by a majority of the whole trustees within one month after the making such order.

4th. That such orders, and all orders made and signed by a majority of the trustees, vicar, and churchwardens, should be esteemed binding on them and their successors.

5th. That no lease should be made for a longer term than 21 years, or three lives.

6th. That yearly accounts of the disposition of the rents of the charity lands should be entered in the said book.

On the 12th of June, 1722, it was ordered that twelve houses should be built at the edge of St. Peter's church-yard for twelve poor people; for building which the trustees allowed the old materials of the houses then standing and £120.; and in the

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following December, twelve poor persons were placed in these houses, which, at the present time, form the workhouse of St. Peter's parish.

It appeared to the Commissioners, appointed in 1826, to look into charitable institutions, necessary for the welfare of this charity, that the appropriation of its funds (which they state was at that time far from being satisfactory) should be regulated, and a scheme adopted for the future disposal thereof, under the sanction of a court of Equity.

1648. Out of the impropriate tithes of the parish of Glossop, sequestered from the Earl and Countess of Arundel and Surrey, delinquent and recusant, the Committee of Plundered Ministers ordered that £20. should be paid to the minister of All Saints'; £20. to St. Werburgh's; £38. to St. Peter's; £50. to Chesterfield; £40. to Mellor; £50. to Hayfield; £50. to Brassington; £40. to Stony Middleton, and £30. to Ockbrook. *See document inserted under Glossop.*

St. George's Church is situate on the London road: 1530 square yards of land belonging to the Castle-field's estate were purchased by Mr. Botham, who built the church on speculation, at the cost of about £3500. This person having become a bankrupt, the church is on sale for the benefit of his creditors. It is of gothic architecture; the extreme length of the building is 92 feet, and the width 52 feet. At the west end is a square gothic tower, the base of which comprises the porch and entrance, and at the east end is a light oriel window, with opaque glass in large plates, designed and prepared for painting; by this, and eight side windows, an excellent light is thrown into every part of the interior. It has a gallery on the south and north sides and west end, and is calculated to hold 800 persons. The church-yard completely surrounds it. The Rev. Robert Simpson was the officiating minister.

The *Unitarian Chapel*, situate in the Friar-gate, was the first nonconformist chapel erected in Derby. It is a plain brick building, 45 feet by 40 feet, and 20 feet high, lighted by twenty-four windows, with a school and vestry-room and burying ground at the back. The interior is handsomely fitted up with pews, and a gallery on the east and west sides and north end, which is ornamented with an excellent organ. Over the pulpit is placed the Arms of William the Third, out of gratitude, as Mr. Hutton informs us, to that monarch for grantingt hem that liberty they had a right to demand. The congregation, in 1697, obtained a lease for 300 years of the piece of ground on which the chapel is built, subject to a ground rent of £2. a year. In 1766, Mr. Abraham Crompton left £200. towards increasing the minister's salary. The late Rev. Edward Higginson took the charge of a very respectable congregation in 1810, and discharged the duties entrusted to him much to his own credit, and to

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the satisfaction of his hearers, until about a year antecedent to his death, in 1832. The Rev. William Rowe is the present minister.

Monumental Inscription in the Unitarian Chapel.

A statuary marble mural monument inscribed,
In memory of Isabella, the wife of Joseph Strutt, who died November 16, 1802, aged 33 years.

Lo she lies here in the dust, and her memory fills me with grief; silent is the tongue of melody, and the hand of elegance is now at rest.

No more shall the poor give thee his blessing, nor shall the naked be warmed by the means of thy bounty: the tear shalt thou not wipe away from the eye of the wretched.

No more shall we meet thee in the social hall, no more shalt thou preside at the hospitable board. Gone for ever is the beauteous Isabella: the kind, the candid, the meek, is now no more. Who can express our grief? Flow ye tears of woe!

The *Particular* or *Calvinistic Baptist Chapel*, situate in Agard-street, is a brick building with a portico, erected about 40 years ago at the sole expense of the late Archer Ward, esq. of Mill-hill house, in this town. It has since been enlarged, and is now 43 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 20 feet high, lighted by eleven windows, and will accommodate twice the number of persons originally intended. The interior is neatly fitted up with a mahogany pulpit, good pews, and a gallery on the east and west sides and south end. In 1827, it was furnished with an organ by Mrs. Swinburne, at the cost of £170. At the north end is a convenient vestry and burying ground. The Rev. William Hawkins is the present minister.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Particular or Calvinistic Baptist Chapel.

Sacred to the memory of Archer Ward, esq. of Greenhill house, Derby, who died July 22, 1800, aged 56. He was the founder of this chapel, a deacon of the church, and an eminent christian.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Ward Swinburne, of Mill-hill House, Derby, who died June 20, 1825, aged 64. He was beloved by his family, respected by his friends, and his memory will long be cherished by the church of which he was a member.

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The *General Baptist Chapel*, situate in Brook-street, is a brick building with stone front, erected in 1802, and opened July 20, in the same year, and enlarged in 1814, and again in 1819, and is now calculated to accommodate 700 persons. It is 58 feet by 34 feet, and 26 feet high, lighted by fourteen windows, and well fitted up with pews, and has a gallery on the south and north sides and west end. Attached to this chapel are two school rooms, each 55 feet by 18 feet, and a vestry room.

The celebrated Rev. Daniel Taylor was the first minister who preached at this chapel. In May, 1789, he delivered a sermon in the open air. In 1791, the first baptism took place, when nine persons were baptized; since that time continual additions have been made to the society then formed, which now consists of upwards of 340 members. The Rev. J. G. Pike, author of several popular works, has been minister twenty-two years.

Monumental Inscriptions in the General Baptist Chapel.

Mary, wife of George Wilkins, died 8th November, 1825, aged 63. George, their son, died 2nd October, 1815, aged 10. Mary, their daughter, died 7th October, 1815, aged 6 years.

Mary, wife of Richard Gretton, died 4th June, 1829, aged 64.

Betsy Jane, daughter of John and Helen Glover, died 2nd December, 1828, aged 4 months.

Anne Bailey, died 23rd August, 1826, aged 34.

The *New General Baptist Chapel*, situate in Sacheverell-street, is a handsome brick building, 43 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 22 feet high, lighted by eighteen windows. This chapel, erected in 1830, cost about £1000. It is well pewed, and has a gallery on the east and west sides and south end, and contains about 750 sittings. On the north end is a convenient vestry and burial ground.

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The *Independent Chapel*, situate on the Brook-side, is a plain brick building, 54 feet long and 48 feet wide, lighted by twenty-two windows, to which is attached a convenient vestry. This chapel was erected in 1783–4, on or near the spot where St. Thomas-à-Becket's chapel stood, at the sole expense of Mr. Wilson. It is well pewed and neatly fitted up with a gallery on the east and west sides and north end, and calculated to accommodate from seven to eight hundred persons. The Rev. James Gawthorne, of Hoxton Academy, was ordained pastor over the congregation on the 10th of June, 1801, and is the present minister.

Messrs. Thomas Jones, of Oathall, and Griffiths, in 1778, preached a few times in the market-place, at Derby, and on the 10th of September in that year, was announced in the Derby Mercury to preach on the morning of the following Sabbath, in a school room at the back of the Town hall. As the engagements of these ministers only permitted them to visit Derby occasionally, it was usual to send the public crier round the town to announce their intention to preach. In this manner the congregation was raised. In 1779, Thomas Wilson, esq. undertook to procure ministers to supply the congregation constantly.

The *Friends' Meeting House*, erected by subscription in 1808, is situat in St.

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Helen's-street. It is a plain stone building, and has all that simplicity which distinguishes the sect to which it belongs. It appears from the Journal of George Fox, their founder, who was imprisoned for nearly twelve months at Derby, that the Quakers first obtained at Derby the appellation by which they are generally known. Justice Bennett, of Derby, says he, was the first that called us Quakers, in the year 1650, because I bid him "tremble at the word of the Lord."

The largest *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel,* situate in King-street, is a neat building with a stone front. This chapel was erected in 1805: it is 53 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 30 feet high, lighted by eighteen windows. There is a deep gallery on the east and west sides and north end. The pulpit is on the south end of the chapel, and the whole interior is handsomely fitted up.

The congregation is very numerous and respectable. On each side of the chapel, and attached to it, is a neat dwelling house for the accommodation of the stationary ministers, and at the south end of the chapel there are two vestries and two school-rooms.

The other *Wesleyan Methodist Chapel,* situate in Greenhill, is a plain brick building, 64 feet long, 38 feet wide, and 25 feet high, and lighted by twelve windows. It was erected in 1816, by Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Lane, and others, at a cost of nearly £1100. These parties not being able to procure a sufficient congregation to support the expenses of the chapel and pay the interest of the debt incurred on the building, sold it to the Wesleyan Connexion a few years ago for £700. The latter society have erected a half circle gallery on the east and west sides and north end; the lower part is well seated, and it is now calculated to accommodate upwards of 800 persons. At the back of the chapel there is a large school-house, consisting of two stories, which was built for the Sunday scholars. The chapel is attended by a numerous and respectable congregation.

The *Primitive Methodists* erected a small chapel in Albion-street in 1817. This chapel is 31 feet long, 23 feet wide, and the walls are about 10 feet high: it is lighted by four windows. This small congregation are seceders from the Wesleyan Methodists.

The *Methodist New Connexion* erected a chapel in Devonshire-street in 1824. It is a plain brick building, 36 feet long and 30 feet wide, lighted by nine windows. This congregation took their name from the Rev. —— Kilham, who was a seceder from the Wesleyan Methodists.

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The *New Jerusalem Temple*, situate in London-street, is a handsome building, with a stone front and portico in the Ionic style of architecture. It was built by the late Mr. Madeley, tape manufacturer, about the year 1819, and is the property of his devisees. This chapel is 44 feet long, 44 feet wide, and 34 feet high, lighted by twenty windows. It is neatly fitted up with pews, and a gallery on the north and south sides and west end, and contains about 800 sittings. Underneath is a large school-room for the use of the scholars who attend the school on Sabbath days, and a small vestry-room. Since the death of Mr. Madeley the congregation has been on the decrease, and not being sufficient to maintain the current expenses of it, has removed to a smaller chapel built by Mr. Robinson, in King-street. This chapel is now occupied by the *Arminian Methodists*, who are seceders from the Wesleyan Methodist congregation.

The *Roman Catholic Chapel*, erected in 1813, is situate in Chapel-street. It is a

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plain gothic building of stone. A few years ago it was considerably enlarged and furnished with a good organ. It is now calculated to hold 300 persons, and a very respectable congregation attend. The Rev. John Challinor is the priest.

The *Jerusalem Temple* or *Swedenborgian Chapel*, situate in King-street, was erected by Mr. James Robinson, draper, in 1820, at a cost of upwards of £1000. It is of an oblong octagon form, built of stone, with a portico. It has a gallery on the north end and east and west sides, and is lighted by seventeen windows.

Except the Quakers, all these chapels have Sunday schools attached to them, which are well attended: they are supported by the voluntary contributions of the respective congregations.

SCHOOLS.

The *National School* was established in 1812, for the education of poor children of both sexes, on the plan of Dr. Bell. The principle of this institution is, that all children attending for the benefit of education shall be required to attend the established church; the catechisms and creeds of which form a leading part of the instruction. The number of boys on the books are 100, and that of girls 130. In 1817, the building in Bridge-street, in which the school was held, was consumed by fire, and the books belonging to the institution were also burnt. The supporters of this school purchased a mill in Bold lane, for which they gave £700. The lower story is occupied by the boys, and the upper story by the girls. This school is supported by voluntary contributions and two-pence a week paid by each scholar. The Rev. John Latham and Mr. John Mozley are the secretaries, Mr. Jay the master, and Misses Simpson and Budworth the mistresses.

The *Lancastrian School* was founded in 1812, for boys only, who are educated on the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster. The supporters of this school took part of a mill in Full-street on a short lease, and, on its expiration, the committee built a commodious room 72 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 20 feet high, lighted by ten windows, situate in Orchard-street, at a cost of £2160. Besides the school-room, there is a master's or committee-room, 16 feet long and 12 feet high, and a play ground. There are now 335 boys on the books, who each pay a penny a week for their education, the remainder of the expenses are paid by annual subscribers and voluntary contributions, which, in 1831, amounted to £146. 3*s.* 6*d.* The Rev. James Gawthorne and Mr. S. G. Smith are the secretaries, and Mr. Swiney the master. Since its establishment, up to April 28, 1832, it is stated in the report that 2890 children had been admitted. The debt on the building is decreased to £505. 3*s.* 2*d.* The Mechanics' Institution is held in this school-room, and many public meetings.

The *National School*, in Traffick-street, was established in 1829, by the Rev. Robert Simpson, at a cost of £350. It is lighted by thirteen windows. There are about 180 boys and 76 girls on the books. The boys are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, towards which each scholar pays 3*d.* a week. They are furnished without further charge with copy and account books, ink, pens, slates and reading books. Mr. William Hadfield is the master. The boys' room is 40 feet by 20 feet, and 10 feet high. The girls' room is of similar dimensions. The girls pay 2*d.* a week, for which they are taught to sew, read and write by Miss Bowering, the mistress.

The *School for Girls*, in the Old George yard, was established in 1831, on the principle of the British and Foreign School Society. It is under the management of a committee of sixteen ladies and seven gentlemen. The number of children on the books is 150, each scholar paying one penny a week, for which they are taught to sew, account and read the scriptures. The schoolmistress is Miss Brewer.

The *Infant School*, in Siddal's lane, was established in 1827, under the auspices of the Rev. Robert Simpson, on the system of Mr. Wilderspin, for children of from two years to six years of age. The school-room is 50 feet by 24 feet, and about 20 feet high, and is lighted by seven large windows. The average number of children

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taught is about 80. The school is supported by annual subscribers and voluntary contributions and by the 2*d.* a week paid by each scholar. The mistress of the school is Miss Holbrook.

The *Infant School*, in Mill-street, is a brick building two stories high and lighted by fourteen windows. The rooms are 46 feet by 24 feet. The school was built by subscription, and is supported by annual subscribers and voluntary contributions, and by 2*d.* a week paid by each scholar. This school is conducted by Miss Harriet Thornton. There are 189 children of both sexes on the books, about 100 of whom attend the week day school. The Sunday school children belonging to St. John's church are also instructed in these rooms.

The *Wesleyan Methodist Infant School*, in Chapel-street, is attended by 50 children, who pay 3*d.* per week. The school room is the property of Mr. Turner, and Miss Anne Melmoth conducts the school.

No reflecting person can entertain a doubt that the Infant School System is calculated to confer great blessings on the rising generation. The children are instructed through the medium of pictures, maps and other ocular representations. The whole range of animal biography, incidents from history, stories from the Bible, &c. Many of their lessons are in rhyme, and sung or chanted to a number of plain and easy tunes Even the most formidable of all lessons to an infant, the learning of the alphabet, is thus invested with a peculiar charm by its being taught in the simple and touching strains of a pretty Scotch air.

The importance of Sunday schools to the rising generation, first established in this kingdom by the philanthropic Mr. Raikes, is now almost universally acknowledged. The beneficial results effected by them on the morals of the labouring classes of society is too evident to need a remark. Sunday schools are attached to each of the churches and chapels in the town, and from three to four thousand children receive instruction and are kept under good moral government. Within a quarter of a century many excellent school-rooms have been erected by the voluntary contributions of benevolent individuals, and by the various congregations to which they respectively belong. For these charitable and intellectual uses many thousand pounds have been employed. Thousands and tens of thousands of young men and women, now filling useful situations in society, have received their education at these schools, and have reason to be thankful. Too much cannot be said in their recommendation; nor should we forget the praise due to those benevolent individuals who devote their time and talents in instructing the children of their poorer neighbours. Those parents who cannot pay for the education of their children, would be blameable indeed if they did not embrace with thankfulness the opportunities thus afforded by a benevolent public. It would be a disgraceful neglect on the part of parents to allow their children to remain ignorant of their duty towards God and their neighbour, when so many fountains of knowledge are opened for their benefit. The number of children attending these schools at the present time are as follows, viz.:

Churches.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*
All Saints'	70	80	150
St. Michael's	60	60	120
St. Alkmund's	45	55	100
St. Werburgh's	75	75	150
St. John's	90	130	220
St. Peter's	74	86	160
St. George's	220	190	410
Chapels.			
Roman Catholic, Chapel-st.	26	30	56
Unitarian, Friar-gate	96	90	186
Independent, Brook side	95	120	215
General Baptist, Brook-street	150	160	310
Carried forward	1001	1076	2077

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
Brought over	1001	1076	2077
General Baptist, Sacheverel-st.	130	140	270
Particular Baptist, Agard-street	50	40	90
Wesleyan Methodist King-st.	120	145	265
Wesleyan Ditto, Greenhill lane	100	100	200
Arminian Ditto, London-st.	74	103	177
Primitive Ditto, Albion-street	20	50	70
New Methodist Connexion, Devonshire-street	60	60	120
Swedenborgian, King-street	80	70	150
	1635	1784	3419

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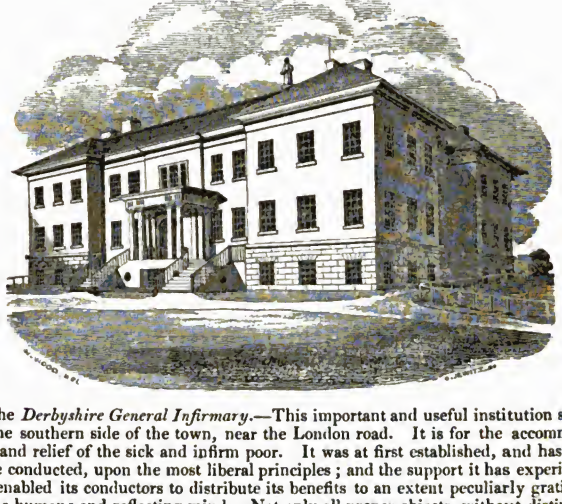
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.



The *Derbyshire General Infirmary*.—This important and useful institution stands on the southern side of the town, near the London road. It is for the accommodation and relief of the sick and infirm poor. It was at first established, and has been since conducted, upon the most liberal principles; and the support it has experienced has enabled its conductors to distribute its benefits to an extent peculiarly gratifying to the humane and reflecting mind. Not only all proper objects, without distinction throughout the county are admitted, but it receives all those whom sickness or misfortune may lead to apply for assistance, from whatever quarter they may come, provided they are recommended by a subscriber, and their cases be such as come within the nature and purposes of the institution itself, but in case of sudden accident the recommendation is dispensed with.

This excellent design was formed about the year 1806, when a subscription was opened by the principal inhabitants of the town and county, for erecting a building for the purpose, and a well selected field was purchased of the corporation, at the price of £200. per acre, on the west side of the London road, in an elevated, airy and dry situation, abounding with excellent water, and accessible by a good road. The design of the building was arranged by William Strutt, esq. F. R. S. according to which, working plans were drawn by Mr. Browne, who superintended the construction of a model, executed with architectural skill and ingenuity. The building is constructed of beautiful hard and durable whitish stone; of cubical form, with an elevation handsome, yet simple and unornamented. The building consists of three stories; the basement story being a little sunk, and surrounded with an area. The middle and principal story is a little elevated; it is approached by steps, and a portico supported by four Doric pillars, of the same stone as that of which the walls of the building are formed, which is a hard compact millstone grit. The upper story is approached by a staircase leading from a spacious hall in the middle of the building, which is lighted by several skylights placed in the dome over the hall in the centre; this staircase terminates in a gallery, surrounding the interior of the hall on three sides, the central part being the hall into which the doors of the rooms open. The roof of the central part is drawn into a conical form, terminating in a dome containing six windows, which completely illuminate the hall from the floor of the principal

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story upwards. The roof of the surrounding rooms is separate from that of the central part, the sloping sides of which terminate in a gutter which surrounds the central roof. Within this central part is an outlet provided with a turncap, for the escape of the foul air, by flues communicating with each room appropriated for the patients. It may be proper here to mention that the gutter which receives the water from the dome and the surrounding roof, has a contrivance to obviate the evils attendant on the gutters being filled with snow and ice, this is effected by covering the gutters with slates elevated by wood slips of about two inches square, with sufficient space between the ends of the slates, for the water of the melted snow to drain into the gutter and run off. The great inconvenience of removing the snow on these occasions, however deep it may be, is by these means entirely removed. The turncap above mentioned would of itself insure a certain degree of ventilation to the rooms; it is however strongly aided in this effect by another turncap, a short distance from the building, communicating with it by a subterraneous culvert: the opening from the former one, is by the power of a vane, presented in a direction opposite to the wind; while the latter is by a similar contrivance always turned to the wind. These being both connected with all the rooms occupied by the patients, a current of air is constantly passing through the same.

The committee, before the erection began, directed their attention to the means of obtaining the best plan; and in order to form a correct judgment on the subject, endeavoured to learn from the experience of similar establishments, what were the principal objects to be kept in view in the construction of an edifice of this nature. The result of their enquiries suggested several improvements, which have brought this Infirmary to a degree of perfection unknown to similar establishments. One considerable improvement, and which contributes much to the health and comfort of the patients, is, the construction of two light and spacious rooms (one for each sex) called day (or convalescent) rooms, in which those patients, to whom it may be agreeable, may eat their meals and pass the day, instead of being confined to the same room day and night, as is the usual practice. Another very great improvement is in the construction of a fever house, a place where relief is administered in case of infectious diseases. Such an establishment as this, has, generally in large towns, been separate from the infirmary; but here a portion of it is properly constructed for the reception, not only of those whose infectious diseases may commence in the hospital, but of those also which may occur elsewhere.

The entrance into this fever-house is on the side of the building directly opposite to the front, and has no internal connexion whatever with the Infirmary.

Besides the convalescent rooms and fever-house, before mentioned, another circumstance in which the plan of this Infirmary surpasses others, is, in providing superior accommodation for patients labouring under acute diseases. In general, the surgical and medical, the acute and chronic diseases, are assembled in one large ward, day and night; that this must be always painful, and in some cases highly prejudicial, cannot be denied. The better accommodation consists in providing for each sex, a set consisting of four small wards, containing one, two, three and four beds respectively, with a water closet, nurse's bed-room and scullery. This enables the medical attendants to separate the diseases from each other, as may best suit their nature; and the whole of each set of rooms being shut off from the body of the house by one door, these together, procure for the patients silence and darkness (which is essential in some cases) as well as every other convenience, in a degree, perhaps, superior to many private houses. This plan, however, might not be eligible, unless it was constructed with another improvement, one which is of great importance, and which has hitherto been a desideratum in all hospitals; that is, a cheap and simple, and in every respect unobjectionable method of warming and ventilating effectually in cold weather. Both these have been effected perfectly in this Infirmary. And thus the ventilation will be copious, while, at the same time, the warmth may be regulated at pleasure; many lives will be preserved, which, owing to a certain state of the air generally pervading hospitals, might have been inevitably lost.

Particular attention has been paid to the construction of the water-closets, which, it is said, have not yet been managed so as to be unobjectionable in hospitals; for if

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they are ventilated externally, the draught, which should be from the house outwards, is the reverse, especially if the house is warm. A mode of construction has been invented for the occasion, in which every objection of this kind has been done away. A small steam engine has been erected to pump water, wash them, &c.

Warm, cold and vapour baths have been constructed; in short, it is furnished with every convenience, while, in the construction and arrangement of all the offices, every attention has been paid to adapt them to the various purposes with the greatest economy, which reflect the highest credit on the abilities of the late William Strutt, esq. F. R. S. who was the principal designer. It was opened on the 4th of June, 1810.

The magnitude of the building is equal to the accommodation of eighty patients, besides those with infectious diseases. This is doubtless a greater number than are likely at present to want relief at any one time; but considering the increasing population of the county and town, it cannot be considered too large. A statue of Æsculapius, emblematical of the object of the institution, modelled by Mr. Coffee, has been placed upon the centre of the dome.

The committee have secured about 14 acres of the surrounding ground, for the exclusive use of the institution, to prevent in future the too near approach of offensive objects.

By the report of the committee, dated the 1st of June, 1809, it appears that the expenditure for land purchased, building the Infirmary, &c. amounted to £17,870. 3*s*. 4*d*. From the same paper it also appears that the donations received by the treasurers for the institution, amounted, with their interest, to £31,238. 19*s*. so that the balance lodged in the different funds, &c. constituting the funds of the Infirmary, amounts to £13,368. 15*s*. 8*d*.

The medical board consists of three physicians, four surgeons, and a house apothecary. The officers for the present year, are,

President for the Year.
Right Hon. Lord Waterpark, M. P.
Trustees of the Real Estate.
The Earl of Burlington.
The Right Honourable Nathaniel Lord Scarsdale.
Sir Robert Wilmot, bart. of Osmaston.
R. Forester Forester, esq. M. D. F. L. S. of Derby.
E. Sachev. Wilmot Sitwell, esq. of Stainsby House.
The Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge.
Trustees of the Personal Estate.
John Crompton, esq. Derby.
Walter Evans, esq. Darley.
Joseph Strutt, esq. Derby.
Auditors for the Year.
Thomas Cox, esq. Derby.
Joseph Strutt, esq. Derby.
Treasurers for the Year.
John Crompton, esq. Derby.
Walter Evans, esq. Darley.
Consulting Physician.
Richard Forester Forester, esq. M. D. F. L. S.
Physicians.
Thomas Bent, M. D.
Francis Fox, jun. M. D.
William Baker, M. D.

Surgeons.
R. B. Godwin, Mem. of the Royal Col. of Surg. Lon.
John Wright, Mem. of the Royal Col. of Surg. Lon.
Douglas Fox, Mem. of the Royal Col. of Surg. Lon.
House Apothecary.
Mr. Richard Dix.
Chaplain.
Rev. J. G. Howard, A. M.
Matron.
Mrs. Phillis Woollatt.
Secretary.
Mr. William Child.
Correspondents and Receivers.
Philip Heacock, esq. Buxton.
Messrs. Arkwright and Co. Wirksworth.
Messrs. Blurton, Webb and Co. Burton.
Messrs. Samuel Smith and Co. Nottingham.
Messrs. Crompton, Newton and Co. Chesterfield.
Messrs. Fishers and Co. Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Mr. William Wilson, Alfreton.
John Radford, esq. Smalley.
J. D. Cooper, esq. Ashbourn.

A list of Collections, Donations, &c. received from Sept. 29, 1830, *to Sept.* 29, 1831.

COLLECTIONS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Donations at the church at the annual meeting, Sept. 1830 ...	50	6	7			
Profit of the ball	36	2	0			
				86	8	7
Produce of the Ladies' Repository				21	16	0
Charity boxes at the Infirmary ...	4	10	2			
Matlock New Baths	1	18	0			
Old Baths	1	16	3			
Buxton	1	5	1			
				9	9	6
From Dr. Forester, being the produce of sales of drawings, presented to the Infirmary by R. R. Reinagle, esq. R. A.				10	2	0

DONATIONS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
Rev. J. E. Carr, Parwich	25	0	0			
Mrs. J. E. Carr, ditto	25	0	0			
William Shaw, esq. Kentish Town	20	0	0			
T. O. Bateman, esq. Castle-Fields	20	0	0			
Hon. Miss Juliana Curzon, Lond.	10	0	0			
A Friend	2	0	0			
A Friend	1	0	0			
				103	0	0
FINES.						
Compromise for an assault at Chaddesden	0	10	0			
Ditto for a trespass at ditto ...	0	5	0			
Fine paid for an assault compromised before the Borough Magis.	1	0	0			
				1	15	0
				£232	11	1

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Abstract of the whole Account, from Sept. 29, 1830, to Sept. 29, 1831.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
To balance due from the Treasurers 29th September, 1830	556	13	5
To annual Subscriptions and Arrears	1056	0	6
Amount of Collections, Donations, &c. brought from the preceding list	232	11	1
Dividends of Stock	760	17	2
Produce of Public Baths	19	14	3
Interest on Turnpike Road Shares	10	0	0
Rent of Land	82	7	7
Cash for the board of Governors' servants admitted as in-patients, as per Rule	4	4	0
Cash for trusses supplied to out-patients at half-price, as per Rule	4	11	9
Cash received from Pupils, as per Rule, viz.:			
Mr. Joseph Walker ... 5 5 0			
Mr. T. C. Cade ... 5 5 0			
Mr. T. Jones 5 5 0			
	15	15	0

EXPENDITURE.

BUILDING EXPENSES.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mason	1	4	3			
Bricklayer and bricks	11	15	11			
Joiner and timber	78	7	11			
Painter and Plumber	29	18	7			
Plasterer	57	17	0			
Smith and Ironfounder	52	5	4			
				231	9	0

HOUSE EXPENSES.

Butchers' meat, 10222 lbs. pigs, poultry and fish	253	19	0			
Flour, 2402 st. barm, white bread and biscuits for patients, £348. 13s. 4d. rice £23. 8s. 6d.	372	6	10			
Meal	12	7	6			
Milk, 13057 quarts	101	5	0			
Vegetables	66	5	7			
Cheese	89	11	9			
Salt and vinegar	5	5	4			
Malt liquor	105	0	6			
Butter and eggs	71	19	6			
Tea and coffee	49	10	4			
Sugar and treacle	68	18	2			
Raisins, currants, spices, arrow root, sago, &c.	16	4	5			
Soap, pearl ashes, starch, stone blue, sand, &c.	34	5	11			
Gas, £30. 15s. 2d. candles, oil and cotton, £21. 14s.	52	9	2			
Coal and getting in, and cokes	115	19	9½			
Night nursing, £33. 17s. 2d. washing, &c. (including the washing of the patients' linen) £27. 19s. 3d.	61	16	5			
				1477	5	2½

EXPENSES IN THE DISPENSARY.

Drugs, leeches, &c.	310	1	4			
Wine and spirits, and porter	19	18	7			
Bottles & corks, £28. 16s. 4d. glass jars for Museum, £14. calico, &c. for bandages, £16. 18s. 1d.	59	14	5			
Surgeons' instrum. and repairs	3	4	4			
				392	18	8

SALARIES AND WAGES.

House apothecary	80	0	0			
Matron £30. gratuity £10.	40	0	0			
Chaplain £40. Secretary £50.	90	0	0			
Compounder (¾ of a year, at £51. 10s. per annum)	23	12	6			
Porters, nurses, cook, bath maid, house maid and kitchen maid	118	19	0			
				352	11	6

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Furniture, linen, brushes, &c.	131	2	7			
Stationery, printing, advertising, carriage, &c.	61	15	3			
Law	3	13	0			
Labour, mowing, &c.	25	11	5			
Fruit for the patients	5	12	6			
Insurance and tithe	8	3	0			
Assessments to the poor, &c.	6	10	0			
Collecting subscriptions	5	0	0			
Shaving the patients	6	6	0			
Repairs	4	12	8			
Trusses	7	4	0			
Pig meat	1	12	6			
Sundries	10	12	4			
				277	15	5
				2731	19	7½
Deduct 5 cheques for bottles not presented for payment within the year				7	6	4
				2724	13	3½
By balance due from Walter Evans, esq. one of the treasurers				16	11	8½
				£2741	5	0

To Balance due to John Crompton, esq. one of the treasurers	18	10	3
	£2741	5	0

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List of Donors deceased.

	£.	s.	d.
Alsop John	25	0	0
Bateman Sir Hugh, bart.	100	0	0
Bateman Richard	50	0	0
Bathurst Henry	100	0	0
Beauchamp Earl	31	10	0
Bingham John	20	0	0
Blackburne ——, two shares on the Derby and Mansfield road, value	200	0	0
Blackburne Christopher, ditto	100	0	0
Borough John	21	0	0
Bristowe Samuel	50	0	0
Broadhurst Charles	300	0	0
Brown Henry	20	0	0
Buckston Rev. George	30	0	0
Cavendish Sir Henry, bart.	25	0	0
Chesterfield Earl of, K. G.	300	0	0
Copestake Sampson	50	0	0
Crewe Sir Henry, bart.	300	0	0
Crompton Samuel, one share in the Derby and Wirksworth road, value	100	0	0
Denman Dr. Joseph	100	0	0
Devonshire His Grace the Duke of	2000	0	0
Edwards Nathaniel	21	0	0
Evans Edmund	31	10	0
Evans George	21	0	0
Flack W. C.	20	0	0
Foxbrooke Leonard	100	0	0
Gell Philip, Wirksworth	31	10	0
Gisborne Rev. Francis	105	0	0
Granville Rev. John	50	0	0
Greatorex Thomas, 5 donations	85	0	0
Hadley Henry	50	0	0
Harrington The Earl of, 2 donations	220	0	0
Harrison Samuel	21	0	0
Hatrell Mrs.	50	0	0
Hatrell Mrs. H.	50	0	0
Heathcote Mrs.	50	0	0
Henley Michael	50	0	0
Holden Rev. Charles	50	0	0
Holden Robert	100	0	0
Holland John	50	0	0
Horton Eusebius	105	0	0
Hulbert G. R.	50	0	0
Hunloke Sir Henry, bart.	100	0	0
Kean Michael	100	0	0
Kynnersley Clement	500	0	0
Kynnersley Mrs.	200	0	0
Lowe William Drury	100	0	0
Manlove Mrs.	100	0	0
Melbourn Right Hon. Lord	100	0	0
Mellor Mrs.	20	0	0
Meynell Francis, 6 donations	100	0	0
Meynell Hugo	100	0	0
Morewood Rev. H. C.	200	0	0
Mosley A. N.	50	0	0
Mundy Francis Noel Clarke	100	0	0
Mundy Edward Miller	500	0	0
Newton John Leaper	100	0	0
Nicholas Nicholas	50	0	0
Osborne Joseph	50	0	0
Pole Sacheverell Chandos	200	0	0
Richardson Henry	100	0	0
Richardson Samuel	100	0	0
Riekards Samuel	52	10	0
Sadler Mr.	20	0	0
Scarsdale Right Hon. Lord	500	0	0
Snowden William	20	0	0
Spilsbury Benjamin	50	0	0
Spilsbury Mrs. Ann	50	0	0
Strutt William	300	0	0
Sutton James	100	0	0
Toplis John	52	10	0
Thornhill Bache	100	0	0
Twigge Rev. Thomas Francis	50	0	0
Twistleton Josias Cockshutt	100	0	0
Upton Charles	100	0	0
Vernon Right Hon. Lord	300	0	0
Walker Mrs. Joseph	100	0	0
Ward Rev. John	50	0	0
Ward Edward	50	0	0
Wilmot Rev. Francis	50	0	0
Wilmot John	50	0	0
Wright Richard, M. D.	50	0	0

LEGACIES.

	£.	s.	d.
Barker Thomas	200	0	0
Bromley John	100	0	0
Browne Mrs. £500. 3 per Cents. Reduced			
Brushfield Mr.	5	0	0
Copestake J. Bingham	500	0	0
Faulkner Mrs.	100	0	0
Gisborne Rev. Francis, of Staveley, £4083. 3 per Cent. Consols, and £2643. 3 per Cent. Reduced Annuities.			
Ditto, ditto in cash	105	5	7
Hatrell Mrs. Sarah	50	0	0
Heathcote John	10	0	0
Mottershaw Thomas	100	0	0
Pares Thomas	105	0	0
Pearsce Thomas	100	0	0
Pochin Mrs. Bosworth park	100	0	0
Trueman W. Odstone, Leicestershire	100	0	0
Walker Edward	10	10	0
Warren Sir John Borlase, bart.	45	0	0
Webster Mrs.	100	0	0

A List of Governors by Virtue of Donations.

Those marked thus *(a)* are both Donors and Subscribers.

	£.	s.	d.
His Majesty the King of Belgium	100	0	0
A Lady, by the Rev. Edward March Phillipps	50	0	0
A Lady at Oekbrook	20	0	0
An unknown Friend	6537	2	10
An unknown Friend	100	0	0
An unknown Friend	20	0	0
*a*Arkwright Richard	1000	0	0
*a*Arkwright Richard, jun.	100	0	0
*a*Arkwright Robert	100	0	0
*a*Bagshaw Rev. William	50	0	0
Bainbrigge T. Parker, 2 donations	50	0	0
Bakewell Frances Harriett	50	0	0
Balguy John, Duffield, 2 donations	55	0	0
Bateman T. O. Castle-Fields	20	0	0
*a*Beaumont John	50	0	0
Bellairs, Son and Swinburne, late firm of	100	0	0
*a*Beresford John	20	0	0
Blore Mrs. Ann, Derby	20	0	0
Borough Thos. Chetwynd park	100	0	0
Bosville Thomas	21	0	0
Bradshaw Francis	50	0	0
Braham Mr.	52	10	0
Bray Campion	20	0	0
*a*Brown Richard and Sons, Messrs.	20	0	0
Burdett Sir Francis, bart. M. P.	100	0	0
*a*Burlington The Earl of	200	0	0
Cade James, Spondon	20	0	0
Caradori Madame	52	10	0
Carleton The Hon. Mrs. and Lady Wilmot Horton	50	0	0

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	£.	s.	d.
Carr Rev. I. E. Parwich	25	0	0
Carr Mrs. I. E. Parwich	25	0	0
Catalani Madame	21	0	0
*a*Cavendish Hon. H. F. C. M. P.	26	5	0
*a*Coke Edward	200	0	0
*a*Coke Thomas William, M. P.	105	0	0
Coke D. P. Executors of	100	0	0
Colvile Sir C. H. Duffield	100	0	0
*a*Cox late Wm. and Sons, Messrs.	50	0	0
Crompton John	105	0	0
Dale Robert	50	0	0
Darwin Mrs. Osmaston	100	0	0
Derby Corporation of	500	0	0
*a*Evans late Thomas and Sons, Messrs.	500	0	0
Every Sir Henry, bart.	100	0	0
*a*Flamstead Rev. Riehd. Dodsley	50	0	0
Forester Richard Forester, M. D.	50	0	0
Fox Samuel, Osmaston Hall	200	0	0
*a*Gell Philip, Hopton	100	0	0
Gisborne Rev. Thomas, and G. H. Browne, as Executors of the late Isaac Hawkins	5361	4	0
*a*Gisborne Rev. Thomas	100	0	0
a†Greisley Sir Roger, bart.	20	0	0
*a*Goodwin F. G.	10	10	0
*a*Haden Thomas	20	0	0
*a*Hall Thomas Kirkpatriek	100	0	0
Harland C.	20	0	0
Harrison John	50	0	0
*a*Hope Rev. Charles Stead	31	10	0
*a*Hoskins Abraham, Newton	21	0	0
a†Hurt Francis	100	0	0
*a*Hurt Charles	105	0	0
Hurt Charles, jun.	25	0	0
*a*Johnson Rev. N. P.	50	0	0
Kennedy Rev. J.	20	0	0
Leaper Richard	50	0	0
*a*Lockett William Jeffery	50	0	0
Lowe late T. and Sons, Messrs.	50	0	0
Malkin Robert, Chesterfield	50	0	0
Mansfield G. Storer, Birmingham	21	0	0
Matchitt John and Co. Messrs.	20	0	0
*a*Meynell Godfrey	50	0	0
Newton Andrew, Executors of, 2 don.	300	0	0
Noble William	20	0	0
*a*Pares John, Hopwell	100	0	0
Phillipps Charles March, Garendon park	50	0	0
*a*Radford John	50	0	0
Riddlesden James	20	0	0
Rodes Rev. C. H. Reaston, Barlborough	105	0	0
†Russell Jesse Watts	100	0	0
Rutland His Grace the Duke of	500	0	0
Shaw William, Kentish Town	20	0	0
Simpson Samuel	100	0	0
*a*Sitwell Edward Sacheverell	100	0	0
Sitwell Sir George, bart.	21	0	0
*a*Soresby James	20	0	0
*a*Spilsbury Rev. F. W. Willington	50	0	0
Stephens Miss, 2 donations	105	0	0
*a*Strutt George Benson	300	0	0
*a*Strutt Joseph	300	0	0
*a*Turner William, Derby	50	0	0
*a*Unwin Rev. Edw. Park Fields	25	0	0
Upton Mrs. Derby	100	0	0
Walker Joseph and Co. Messrs.	100	0	0
Walthall Peter, and Mrs. A. Milnes, Execu. of the late Rev. P. Walthall	50	0	0
Webster William	21	0	0
Wilkinson Miss	52	10	0
*a*Wilmot Sir R. bart. Chaddesden	100	0	0
*a*Wilmot Sir R. bart. Osmaston	100	0	0
Wright John Thomas	43	0	0

Annual Subscribers to the Derbyshire General Infirmary. From Sept. 29th, 1830, to Sept. 29th, 1831.

Those marked thus *(a)* are also Donors—Those marked thus † have served the office of President.

	£.	s.	d.
Abercrombie Right Hon. James	2	2	0
Adin John, Derby	2	2	0
Alsop John, Len Hall	2	2	0
Anson Rev. Frederick, Sudbury	2	2	0
*a*Arkwright Richard, Willesley Castle	10	10	0
*a*Arkwright Richard, jun.	5	5	0
*a*Arkwright Robert, Stoke Hall	5	5	0
Arkwright Peter, Cromford	5	5	0
Arkwright Charles, Dunstall Lodge	5	5	0
Bagshaw Rev. William, Staveley	2	2	0
Bainbrigge Joseph, Derby	2	2	0
Bainbrigge W. H. ditto	2	2	0
Bainbrigge Peter, ditto	2	2	0
Baker William, M. D. ditto	2	2	0
Bakewell Anne and Son, ditto	2	2	0
Balguy John, jun. Lockington Hall	3	3	0
Balguy Bryan Thomas, Derby	2	2	0
Barton William, ditto	2	2	0
Bass Michael, Burton upon Trent	2	2	0
Bateman Mrs. Castle-fields	2	2	0
Bateman Rev. John, Mickleover	2	2	0
Batemate A. S. Castle-fields	2	2	0
*a*Beaumont John, Barrow	5	5	0
Beer William, Etwall	2	2	0
Belcher Rev. Paul, Ashbourn	2	2	0
Benrose William, Derby	2	2	0
*a*Beresford John, Ashbourn	5	5	0
Beresford Miss, ditto	1	1	0
Bilbie Miss, Alfreton Hall	2	2	0
Bilbie Miss E. Derby	2	2	0
Bilbie Major, Langton	2	2	0
Bingham Thomas, Derby	5	5	0
Bingham John, ditto	5	5	0
Bingham Mrs. Frances, ditto	1	1	0
Bingham Rev. Thomas, Kettleby	3	3	0
Blew, Moor and Co. Worcester	2	2	0
Bloor Robert, Derby	5	5	0
Boden John, Ednaston Lodge	2	2	0
Boden Thomas, Derby	2	2	0
Borough William, ditto	2	2	0
Borough Charles, ditto	2	2	0
Bradshaw Francis, jun. Barton Park	2	2	0
Bridgett Thomas and Co. Derby	2	2	0
Brittlebank John, Ashbourn	2	2	0
Bromley Robert, London	2	2	0
Bromley Miss E. Derby	1	1	0
Brooke Major	2	2	0
Brown Richard, Derby	2	2	0
Brown Peter, ditto	2	2	0
Bruckfield John, ditto	2	2	0
Buckston Mrs. Ashbourn	1	1	0
Buckston John, Derby	2	2	0
Burlington The Earl of	26	5	0
Butterley Company	10	10	0
Byng John, Derby	2	2	0
Calvert Edward, ditto	2	2	0
Carr Rev. John, Holbrook	1	1	0
*a*Cavendish Hon. H. F. C. M. P.	10	10	0
Chamberlayne Rev. J. Etwall	2	2	0
Cheslyn Richard, Langley Priory	2	2	0
†Chesterfield The Earl of	31	10	0
Chesterfield Corporation of	2	2	0
Chinn Henry, Liehfield	1	1	0
Clarke Charles, Matlock	2	2	0
Clay Miss, Derby	2	2	0
Clay, Mrs. Stapenhill	2	2	0
Clowes W. L. Park Hill	3	3	0
*a*Coke T. William, M. P. Holkham	5	5	0
*a*Coke Edward, Longford	5	5	0
Coke Thomas Wm. jun. Longford	5	5	0
Coke John, Mansfield Woodhouse	2	2	0
Collumbell William, Derby	2	2	0
Cooper Thomas, ditto	2	2	0
Cooper J. D. Holme Cottage	2	2	0

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	£.	s.	d.
Cotton Mrs. Etwall	2	2	0
Cotton Rev. C. E. Dalbury Rectory	2	2	0
aCox late John, Derby	2	2	0
aCox Thomas, ditto	3	3	0
aCox Roger, Spondon	5	5	0
Cox Henry, Derby	2	2	0
†Crewe Sir George, bart. Calke Abbey	5	5	0
Crewe Lady, ditto	2	2	0
Crewe E. L.	2	2	0
Crewe Rev. H. R. Breadsall	2	2	0
Crompton John Bell, Derby	5	5	0
Crompton Gilbert, Chesterfield	5	5	0
Crompton Samuel, Wood End	5	5	0
Crompton Mrs. E. Derby	2	2	0
Cumming W. Derby	2	2	0
Curzon Hon. Nathaniel, Farnah	5	5	0
Curzon Hon. and Rev. David	2	2	0
Curzon John, Derby	2	2	0
Curzon Hon. and Rev. F. Mickleover	2	2	0
Curzon Hon. Juliana, London	3	3	0
Dalby John, Derby	2	2	0
Daniel William, Stapenhill	1	1	0
Darby Thomas and Son, Derby	2	2	0
Darwin W. B. Thulston Grange	5	5	0
Darwin Mrs. Priory	3	3	0
Darwin Sir F. Sacheverell	2	2	0
Denman Sir Thomas M. P. Lincoln's Inn	2	2	0
†Devonshire His Grace the Duke of	105	0	0
Drewry John, Derby	2	2	0
Eaton Richard, Derby	1	1	0
Eaton Thomas, Derby	2	2	0
Errington G. H. Casina, near Colchester	3	3	0
Errington Mrs. ditto	1	1	0
aEvans Walter, Darley	10	10	0
aEvans William, M. P. Allestree Hall	10	10	0
Evans Samuel Derby	5	5	0
Evans Rebecca	2	2	0
Fallows Mrs. Derby	2	2	0
Farnham The Countess of	2	2	0
Ferrers Right Hon. the Earl	5	0	0
Fishers and Co. Messrs. Ashby	2	2	0
Fitz Herbert Sir H. bart. Tissington	5	5	0
Flack C. J. Cavendish bridge	2	2	0
aFlamstead Rev. R. D. Spondon	2	2	0
Flewker J. jun. Derby	2	2	0
Fowler Mrs. Mackworth	1	1	0
Fox Francis, M. D. Derby	2	2	0
Fox Douglas, ditto	2	2	0
Fox James, ditto	2	2	0
Fox Samuel, jun. ditto	2	2	0
Foxlowe Rev. Francis, Staveley	2	2	0
Frear Benjamin, Derby	2	2	0
Fritche George, ditto	2	2	0
Gadsby Thomas, ditto	2	2	0
Gamble and Bridgen Messrs. ditto	2	2	0
Gamble John and Matthew, ditto	2	2	0
Gardiner Rev. Dr. Bath	1	1	0
Garton John, Lumsdale	2	2	0
aGell Philip, Hopton	5	5	0
Gell Rev. Philip, Derby	2	2	0
Gibson William, ditto	2	2	0
Gifford Mrs. Duffield	2	2	0
Gilbert's Charity, Alvaston	2	2	0
aGisborne Rev. Thos. Yoxall Lodge	5	5	0
Gisborne John, Darley Dale	2	2	0
Gisborne H. F. Derby	2	2	0
aGoodwin F. Green, Wigwell Hall	1	1	0
Goodwin Miss, Derby	2	2	0
Granville Court, Calwich	5	0	0
†Greisley Sir Roger, bart.	5	5	0
aHaden Thomas, Derby	2	2	0
aHall T. K. Holly Bush	3	3	0
Hallowes Thomas, Glapwell Hall	2	2	0
Halton Rev. Imman, South Winfield	2	2	0
Hardy Mrs. Ann, Derby	1	1	0
Harrison John, Snelston Hall	3	3	0
Harrison Rev. John, Duffield	2	2	0
Hassall Thomas, Hartshorne	2	2	0
Haslam Messrs. Swanwick	2	2	0
Haywood James, Derby	2	2	0
Heathcote C. Pastures	2	2	0
Hey Rev. Samuel, Ockbrook	1	1	0
Higginson Rev. Edward, Derby	2	2	0
Hill John, Surgeon, ditto	2	2	0
Holbrook Charles, Alvaston	2	2	0
Holcombe Rev. Dr. East Leek	2	2	0
Holden Robert, Nuttall Temple	5	5	0
Holland Mrs. Ford House	2	2	0
Hollingworth J. Derby	2	2	0
Holmes Charles, ditto	2	2	0
Holworthy Rev. S. Croxall	2	2	0
Holworthy James, Hathersage	2	2	0
aHope Rev. C. S. Derby	2	2	0
Horton Sir R. Wilmot	5	5	0
aHoskins Abraham, Newton Solney	2	2	0
Howard Rev. J. G. Derby	2	2	0
Humpstone Joseph, ditto	2	2	0
Hunter W. H. Kilburn	2	2	0
Hunter C. V. Kilburn	2	2	0
aHurt Francis, Alderwasley	5	5	0
aHurt Charles, Wirksworth	5	5	0
Hurt E. N. London	2	2	0
James J. N. Ireton Wood	2	2	0
Jenney William, King's Newton	2	2	0
Jessopp Francis, Derby	2	2	0
Johnson John Goodwin	2	2	0
aJohnson Rev. N. P. Aston	2	2	0
Johnson Robert, Bakewell	1	1	0
Johnson John, Full street, Derby	2	2	0
Johnson John, Albion-street, ditto	2	2	0
Johnson Mrs. Coxbench	2	2	0
Jones Richard, Derby	2	2	0
Jones John, ditto	2	2	0
Jowett Edward, ditto	2	2	0
Knight James, Burton on Trent	2	2	0
Lamb Hon. Mrs. Melbourn Hall	2	2	0
Lawrence Rev. B. Darley Dale	2	2	0
Lichfield and Coventry Lord Bishop of	5	5	0
aLockett William Jeffery, Derby	2	2	0
Longdon Robert, ditto	2	2	0
Madan Rev. Dr. Ibstock	5	5	0
Mainwaring Miss. Duffield Bank	2	2	0
Mason Joseph, Derby	2	2	0
Mason Rev. George, Cambridge	1	1	0
Matchett J. and Son, Derby	2	2	0
Mellor Colonel, ditto	2	2	0
aMeynell Godfrey, Meynell Langley	3	3	0
Milnes William, Stubbin Edge	2	2	0
Morewood W. Palmer, Alfreton Hall	5	5	0
Moore Ambrose, Derby	5	5	0
Mosedale William, ditto	2	2	0
Mosley Lady, Rolleston	2	2	0
Mosley A. N. E. Conigree	2	2	0
Moseley Robert, Derby	2	2	0
Moss John, ditto	2	2	0
Mousley W. Eaton, ditto	2	2	0
Mousley Robert, Birmingham	1	1	0
Mozley Henry, Derby	5	5	0
Mozley Thomas, ditto	2	2	0
Mozley Henry, jun. ditto	2	2	0
Mozley John, ditto	2	2	0
aMundy Francis, Markeaton	5	5	0
Mundy C. G. Burton, Leicestershire	5	5	0
Mundy Edward Miller, Shipley	5	5	0
Newdigate F. Arbury Hall	5	5	0
Newton R. L. Bowbridge	5	5	0
Newton William, Leylands	3	3	0
Nightingale W. E. The Hurst	3	3	0
†Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of	10	10	0
Oakden Miss, Ilfracombe	2	2	0
Oakes James and Company, Derby	5	5	0
aPares John, Hopwell Hall	5	5	0
Peach Rev. Henry, Derby	2	2	0
Peet James, ditto	2	2	0
Pickfords Messrs. Manchester	1	1	0
Pike W. and W. Derby	2	2	0
Pilkington Henry, ditto	2	2	0
Pole E. S. Chandos, Radbourn	5	5	0
Porter Sinckler, Chester	2	2	0
Poyser Samuel, Derby	2	2	0
aRadford John, Smalley	2	2	0
Radford Mrs. Little Eaton	2	2	0
Radford Thos. and Edward, Higham	4	4	0
Ratcliffe and Nutt Messrs. Derby	2	2	0
Richardson Miss, ditto	2	2	0
Rowland Samuel, ditto	2	2	0
Ruding Walter, ditto	3	3	0
St. John Rev. J. Spondon	1	1	0

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	£.	s.	d.
Sandars Joseph, Derby	2	2	0
Sandars Francis, ditto	2	2	0
Sandars John, ditto	2	2	0
†Scarsdale Rt. Hon. Lord, Kedleston	10	10	0
Scarsdale Right Hon. Lady, ditto	2	2	0
Schweppe and Co. Derby	2	2	0
Scott Hugh, Drayeott House	2	2	0
Severne Francis, Derby	2	2	0
Sim Rev. Henry, Matlock	2	2	0
Sikes Rev. J. Newark upon Trent	2	2	0
Simpson Wm. M. D. Hilton Cottage	2	2	0
Simpson Mrs. Derby	1	1	0
Simpson J. B. ditto	2	2	0
Simpson E. L. ditto	2	2	0
Sitwell The Misses, ditto	10	10	0
Sleath Rev. Dr. Repton	3	3	0
Smith Samuel and Co. Derby	5	5	0
Smith John, Derby	5	5	0
Smith Rev. Richard, Edensor	1	1	0
aSoresby James, Shardlow	2	2	0
aSpilsbury Rev. F. W. Willington	2	2	0
Spilsbury Mrs. ditto	1	1	0
Stevenson William, Derby	2	2	0
Stone Robert, Needwood House	2	2	0
aStrutt late William, Derby	5	5	0
aStrutt Joseph, ditto	5	5	0
Strutt Edward, M. P. ditto	5	5	0
Strutt Miss, ditto	2	2	0
Strutt Miss Ann, ditto	2	2	0
Strutt Miss Fanny, ditto	2	2	0
aStrutt George Benson, Bridge Hill	5	5	0
Strutt Jedediah, Belper	2	2	0
Strutt Anthony R. ditto	2	2	0
Strutt John, ditto	2	2	0
Suffield Right Hon. Lord	5	5	0
Suffield Right Hon. Lady	2	2	0
aSutton James, Broughton House	5	5	0
Swettenham James, Wood End	2	2	0
Tempest Thos. and Co. Little Eaton	2	2	0
Tillard and Co. Messrs. Wilne Mills	5	5	0
Topliss Miss, Wirksworth	2	2	0
Trowell Mrs. Thornhill	10	10	0
Trowell Miss, ditto	2	2	0
Tunnicliff G. Derby	1	1	0
Tunaley T. S. ditto	2	2	0
Turbutt Mrs. Ogston Hall	2	2	0
Turbutt Miss, ditto	2	2	0
Turner and Shaw Messrs. Derby	2	2	0
aUnwin Rev. Edward, Park-fields	2	2	0
Unwin Mrs. ditto	2	2	0
Vale Rev. E.	2	2	0
†Vernon Right Hon. Lord, Sudbury	10	10	0
Wakefield Rev. J. Darley	2	2	0
Wakefield's Charity, Tutbury	5	5	0
Ward Robert, Derby	2	2	0
Walton T. W. ditto	2	2	0
†Waterpark Rt. Hon. Lord, Doveridge	5	5	0
Webb John, Barton Park	2	2	0
Weatherhead, Walters and Co. Derby	2	2	0
Weatherhead, Glover and Co. ditto	2	2	0
Wilkins George and Son, ditto	2	2	0
Williams Rev. Charles, Cubley	2	2	0
Williams Mrs. near Chesterfield	2	2	0
aWilmot Sir R. bart. Chaddesden	5	5	0
Wilmot Henry, ditto	2	2	0
aWilmot Sir Robert, bart. Osmaston	5	5	0
Wootton George Chellaston	2	2	0
Worsley Mrs. Caril, Winster	2	2	0
Worsley Miss, ditto	2	2	0
Worthington W. Burton upon Trent	2	2	0
Wright Mrs. Derby	2	2	0
Wright and Baker, ditto	2	2	0
Wright S. J. ditto	2	2	0
Wright John, Market-place, ditto	2	2	0
Wright Charles, Wirksworth	1	1	0
Whitaker, Rev. T. W.	1	1	0

Annual Subscriptions of Parishes and Townships.

	£.	s.	d.	Years due.
Alfreton, parish of	5	5	0	
Alkmund St. parish of, Derby	5	5	0	
All Saints, parish of, ditto	5	5	0	
Allestree, parish of	2	2	0	
Belper, township of	5	5	0	
Boulton, parish of	2	2	0	
Brailsford, parish of	2	2	0	
Breadsall, parish of	2	2	0	
Burnaston, parish of	2	2	0	
Burton upon Trent, par. of	5	5	0	
Castle Donington, parish of	2	2	0	1
Chaddesden, parish of	2	2	0	
Chellaston, parish of	2	2	0	
Church Gresley, parish of	2	2	0	
Croxall, parish of	2	2	0	1
Derby, parish of	5	5	0	5
Duffield parish of	5	5	0	
Egginton, parish of	2	2	0	
Elvaston, parish of	2	2	0	
Etwall, parish of	2	2	0	
Findern, parish of	2	2	0	
Hilton, parish of	2	2	0	
Horsley, parish of	1	1	0	5
Horsley Woodhouse	1	1	0	5
Kilbourn, parish of	1	1	0	
Kirk Langley, parish of	2	2	0	
Kirk Hallam, parish of	2	2	0	
Melbourn, parish of	3	3	0	
Michael, St. parish of, Derby	2	2	0	
Mickleover, parish of	2	2	0	
Morley, parish of	2	2	0	
Mugginton, parish of	2	2	0	
Ockbrook, parish of	2	2	0	
Peter St. parish of, Derby	5	5	0	
Radbourn, parish of	2	2	0	
Repton, parish of	5	5	0	
Shirley, parish of	2	2	0	
Smalley, parish of	2	2	0	
Spondon, parish of	2	2	0	
Sudbury, parish of	5	5	0	
Ticknall, parish of	2	2	0	
Twyford and Stenson, township of	2	2	0	
Wilne and Shardlow, par. of	2	2	0	
Werburgh St. par. of, Derby	5	5	0	
West Hallam, parish of	2	2	0	4
Weston Underwood, parish of	2	2	0	

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General Account of Patients Admitted and Discharged, from Sept. 29, 1830, to Sept. 29, 1831.

ADMITTED.	In.	Out.	Total
On the Books, Sept. 29, 1830...	66	213	279
Admitted since	556	588	1144
Of this number 45 were cases of fever, 23 accidents, and 20 cases of emergency.			
Average number of in-patients 74.			
	622	801	1423

DISCHARGED.	In.	Out.	Total
Cured	253	384	637
Relieved	58	136	194
Made out-patients	163		163
At their own request	22		22
For irregularity	12		12
Dead	28		28
Incurable	17		17
For non-attendance, most of whom recovered		55	55
Made in-patients		32	32
On the Books, Sept. 29, 1831...	69	194	263
	622	801	1423

Total number of patients admitted since the opening of the Infirmary, 4th June, 1810, 22462—ditto discharged since ditto, 22183.

Abstract of the Laws and Rules, adopted by the Governors, April, 1830.

Governors.—The government of this Infirmary shall be vested in the persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned, under the denomination of Governors.

All benefactors of £20. or upwards, or whose donations at different times may have amounted to £20. shall be governors during life.

Note, This rule is intended to vest in any donor, still living, the privileges of the new rules, though their former privileges may have expired under the old ones.

All subscribers of two guineas or more annually, shall be governors during payment.

All donors of £10. who are also annual subscribers of one guinea, shall also be governors during payment.

The physicians and surgeons attending the Infirmary shall be governors during the period of such attendance.

Any person having paid into the hands of the treasurers a donation or subscription from an unknown benefactor; and any executor or administrator, on paying a legacy or donation, shall be entitled to the privilege belonging to a contributor to such amount.

All persons who have once become subscribers shall be considered as such until they shall have given notice to the contrary in writing to the secretary of the Infirmary.

In case of the death of an annual subscriber, being a governor, his executor or administrator, shall retain his privilege to the end of the year.

Copartners in any firm, having given a donation, shall be considered as one individual donor, or be at liberty to divide that sum among themselves so as to entitle them to votes as governors, or to the recommendation of patients, as separate individuals—the arrangement to be final.

Copartners in any firm subscribing an annual sum, shall be considered as one individual subscriber, and shall be entitled to the same privileges.

Recommendation of Patients.—Donors and subscribers shall be entitled to recommend patients according to the following Scales, but no person shall be entitled, in his own right, to more than nine in-patients and twenty-two out-patients in any one year.

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SCALE I.

Donors of £.	Annual Subscribers in Guineas.	To be entitled to recommend annually. In Patients.	Out Patients.
10 ...	or ... 1	0	6
20 ...	or ... 2	1	6
30 ..	or ... 3	2	8
40 ...	or ... 4	3	10
50 ...	or ... 5	4	12
60 ...	or ... 6	5	14
70 ...	or ... 7	6	16
80 ...	or ... 8	7	18
90 ...	or ... 9	8	20
100 or upwards	10 or upwards ...	9	22

SCALE II.

Union of privileges of *donors and subscribers* in the recommendation of patients.

A subscriber of

A Donor of £.	1 Guin.		2 Guin.		3 Guin.		4 Guin.		5 Guin.		6 Guin.		7 Guin.		8 Guin.		9 Guin.	
	Patients		Patients		Patients		Patients		Patients		Patients		Patients		Patients		Patients	
	in.	out.	in.	out.	in.	out.	in.	out.	in.	out.	in.	out.	in.	out	in.	out.	in.	out.
10	1.	6	2.	8	3.	10	4.	12	5.	14	6.	16	7.	18	8.	20	9.	22
20	2.	8	3.	10	4.	12	5.	14	6.	16	7.	18	8.	20	9.	22		
30	3.	10	4.	12	5.	14	6.	16	7.	18	8.	20	9.	22				
40	4.	12	5.	14	6.	16	7.	18	8.	20	9.	22						
50	5.	14	6.	16	7.	18	8.	20	9.	22								
60	6.	16	7.	18	8.	20	9.	22										
70	7.	18	8.	20	9.	22												
80	8.	20	9.	22														
90	9.	22																

Example :

A Donor of £50. who is also a Subscriber of 5 Guineas, is entitled to recommend 9 In and 22 Out-Patients.

The physicians and surgeons, during their attendance, shall have the power of recommending patients equally with annual subscribers of five guineas.

The head magistrate of any corporate body, the overseers of any parish, or, in general, the person presiding in any society subscribing an annual sum or contributing a donation, shall have the same right of recommending patients as other annual subscribers or contributors of a similar sum.

No subscriber's recommendation of a patient shall be acted upon while his subscription is in arrear.

All annual subscriptions shall be considered as due on the 29th of September in every year, and shall be paid in advance, but no subscription shall be considered in arrear until the Christmas-day following.

Patients, Qualification for Admission.—That such persons only be admitted in or out-patients as are not able to pay for their medicines, or subsist themselves during the time of their cure.

N. B.—The attention of the governors is earnestly requested to a compliance with this rule.

That no person be admitted, or suffered to remain, as an in-patient, who is capable of receiving equal benefit as an out-patient.

No domestic servants to be admitted as out-patients.

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No domestic servants of persons not being governors (excepting in cases of infectious diseases) to be admitted as in-patients.

Domestic servants of governors to be admitted in-patients on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, and in cases of infectious diseases certified by some of the medical profession, the servants of non-subscribers to be admitted on payment of one guinea per week.

No woman to be suffered to remain in the house after the sixth month of her pregnancy.

No person who has not had the small pox or cow pox, unless he or she shall consent to be inoculated with the latter.

No child under seven years of age (excepting in extraordinary cases.)

No person suspected of the venereal disease, itch, afflicted with chronic insanity, or labouring under any disorder deemed incurable, shall be admitted; nor, if inadvertently admitted, be suffered to remain.

No common prostitute shall be admitted an in-patient under any circumstances; and no person having been convicted of theft, or of any other heinous offence, shall be admitted without evidence of a reformation of character, and then only by the unanimous vote of the board.

When there is a want of room in the house for the reception of all the in-patients recommended at the same time, the preference be given,

1st. To those of the greatest urgency.
2nd. To those who could not be admitted in the preceding week.
3rdly. To those living at the greatest distance.
4thly. To the recommendations of subscribers or benefactors, who shall have had no in-patients during the year.
5thly. To the recommendations of the greatest contributors.

All other patients to have a preference to those with confirmed sore legs, who have been in the house before for that complaint, and no such patient shall be admitted more than twice.

That every parish officer recommending an in-patient, be required to deposit with the house apothecary two guineas, as caution money, as a security for defraying the expense of his or her removal, in case the same shall be neglected after due notice thereof is sent. Which sum of two guineas shall be returned to those officers who shall duly observe such notice.

That when any patient remains in the Infirmary a longer time than the board shall think necessary, after his or her discharge, the recommender shall from thenceforth pay for the maintenance of such patient the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.* per week.

In the event of death, the person who recommended the deceased, shall be liable, in case of necessity, either to remove the corpse, or defray the expense of the funeral, which will be reduced to as small a scale as decency will permit.

Any governor may authorize another person to recommend patients in his right, on communicating to the board the name of the person so delegated.

The following recommendation, under the hand of every person who recommends a patient, must be delivered to the house apothecary on Monday morning at eleven o'clock, except in cases of accident, which may be admitted at all hours of the day or night without recommendation, and in cases of contagious fever or emergency, which may be admitted at all times on the recommendation of a governor, accompanied by the certificate of a medical man.

"To the Board of Governors of the Derbyshire General Infirmary.

"Gentlemen,

"I recommend to your examination A. B. of whom I "believe to be a real object of charity, and desire he (or she) may be admitted an in "(or out) patient of the Infirmary, if duly qualified.

"Age "C. D."
"Disease
"How long ill." (Date)

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N. B.—Governors who recommend patients at a distance from Derby, are desired to write to the house apothecary, with a short statement of their case drawn up by some physician, surgeon, or apothecary, that some judgment may be formed whether they are proper objects of the charity; and likewise to enquire if the beds are all occupied; an answer to which will be returned stating when they can be admitted.

The *Self-Supporting, Charitable and Parochial Dispensary* was established in August, 1830. The house appropriated for this excellent Institution is in Bridge-gate. The objects of this Institution are,

Firstly, To encourage a provident and independent spirit amongst the working classes, by allowing such of them, as support themselves without parochial assistance, to become subscribers to this Institution, under the denomination of "Free Class," after the rate of one penny per week for persons above fourteen years of age, and one halfpenny per week, for persons under fourteen years of age; thereby entitling themselves to medical and surgical aid in case of sickness, and to certain privileges to be enjoyed exclusively by this class.

Secondly, To provide medicines and advice for those poor persons, who, though maintaining themselves without parish assistance, are unable to afford the means of subscribing to the Free Class, and who shall receive tickets of recommendation from honorary subscribers.

Thirdly, To procure surgical attendance and medicines for poor married women, being free members, during their confinement.

Fourthly, To provide medicines and attendance, under certain conditions, for paupers, the overseers of whose parishes are subscribers to this Institution.

Lastly, To consult the feelings and promote the comfort of the poor, by allowing, to all classes, the choice of being attended by any one of the medical officers of the establishment, who may be most agreeable to them; and by providing them with medical attendance at their own dwellings, in cases where severe illness renders them unable to attend at the Dispensary.

The spirited support that this important Institution has met with does great credit to the feelings and character of the inhabitants. In 1831, there were two hundred subscribers, whose annual subscriptions amounted to £211. 7*s*. The donations received from the 11th of August, 1830, to the 29th of September, 1831, was £214. 1*s*. The amount received from the Free Class of subscribers was £41. 6*s*. 6*d*. The utility of this establishment receives a striking illustration from the number of persons who have been cured of almost every kind of disorder of which the human frame is liable to, through the assistance which it has afforded. The number thus benefited, from it commencement to October, 1832, has been 2212. The patients admitted, from October, 1831, to October, 1832, was 1420; of this number 1062 were cured, 220 relieved, 135 vaccinated, and 23 were midwifery cases. Two or more surgeons attend at the Dispensary every day: one of them regularly visits such sick poor as cannot personally attend.

This charity is conducted by a committee of subscribers, a consulting physician, and eight surgeons. The Duke of Devonshire is President; the Earl of Burlington, Lord Vernon, Lord Scarsdale, Hon. G. J. Vernon, Sir George Crewe, and Sir Oswald Mosley, barts. F. Mundy, W. Evans, and W. Newton, esqrs. Vice-Presidents; and Samuel Evans, esq. Treasurer.

Ladies' Charity.—The object of this institution, which was begun in 1815, is the relief of poor married women in child-bed, at their own houses; who not only receive medical assistance but the use of bed-linen, food, and every other necessary that their situation requires. This institution is patronized and chiefly supported by ladies of the first respectability, and its affairs are conducted by a committee. No public building is connected with this charity, as the present mode of relief is considered superior to that afforded by an hospital. The liberality with which its benefits are dispensed, places it among the first charities which distinguish the town of Derby.

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Society for the Relief of the Families of Distressed Clergymen.—This society for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen, and the families of distressed clergymen, within the deaneries of Derby, Ashbourn, Repington, and Castillary, in the archdeaconry of Derby, was instituted at Derby, May 17, 1721. The following are the Rules and Orders by which the Society is governed.

1. Widows of clergymen so continuing, and their children unprovided for, or not in a way of providing for themselves, are the persons to be relieved by this charity; or such clergymen as shall be disabled by age, sickness or infirmity; and have not sufficient for the necessary support of themselves and family.

2. That the children of necessitous clergymen shall, in the life-time of the said clergymen, be so far deemed objects of this charity as to be apprenticed at proper ages, provided there be a sufficient fund remaining for that purpose after the widows and orphans have received their necessary relief.

3. That no widow or orphan be relieved but those of such clergymen as at the time of their death were possessed of some Ecclesiastical preferment, or curacy, within one of the above mentioned deaneries.

4. That no widow or orphan be relieved until a certificate be given, and annually repeated, under the hand of the minister or the curate of the parish, or some other neighbouring clergyman, where the widow or orphan resides; which certificate shall set forth the circumstances of the person, and that they, he or she be a person of sober life and conversation, and a member of the Church of England; and if a widow, how many children she hath, and what ages they are of; and also an account of her circumstances.

5. That a day for the annual meeting of the several contributors (both laity and clergy) to this charity be fixed upon at the Bishop's or Archdeacon's Visitation, and notice thereof be given in the Derby paper three weeks or a month before the said meeting.

6. That at this meeting three stewards be annually chosen to collect the subscriptions and benefactions to this charity.

7. That each steward shall produce and pay in the several collections, and transcribe an account thereof in a book prepared for that purpose, and subscribe their names to their own collection.

8. That at this meeting applications be delivered in, and orders made for the money collected to be distributed to such petitioners as shall be judged fit objects of the charity, by a majority of the subscribers at the said meeting.

9. That it be the business of the several stewards not only to receive the subscriptions and benefactions already made to this charity, but also to solicit other subscriptions and benefactions.

10. That the subscriptions and benefactions of the nobility and gentry in the support of this charity be most thankfully received.

11. That an annual account of the proceedings of the distribution of this charity, of the names of the several subscribers, and of the sums collected and disposed of, with the balance remaining in hand, be printed and distributed to the several benefactors and subscribers, within one month after the annual meeting.

Friendly Societies in Derby.

Men's Sick Club, established in 1765.
The Union of Smiths, 64 members.
Friendly Iron Moulders' Society.
Independent Friendly Society, established 25th October, 1777.
The Union Dividend Society, No. 1, Cross Keys.
Loyal Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 150 members.
Tiger Friendly Society. Tiger.
Pheasant Friendly Society. Pheasant.
Nag's Head Society, 99 members. Nag's Head.
Bull's Head Society. Bull's Head.
Punch Bowl Dividend Society. Punch Bowl.
Chequer Friendly Society. Chequer.
Cross Keys Friendly Society, No. 2. Cross Keys.
The Masonic Lodge. Tiger Inn.
Female Friendly Society, established in 1816.

The *Bible Society.*—An Auxiliary Bible Society, to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, was instituted here in 1811. The Secretaries of the London Society attended the public meeting in the Town-hall, summoned on this occasion, and explained the nature and objects of the charity. A number of liberal donations were offered, and an extensive annual subscription entered into. The important object of this society, as its name imports, is the gratuitous distribution of bibles or testaments to the poor inhabitants: and also, by its contributions, to aid the noble designs of the Parent Institution in translating the holy scriptures into all languages which are represented by letters, and to circulate them throughout the earth.

Benevolent Institutions.

1811 British and Foreign Bible Society.
1812 Ladies' Derby Penny Association.
1815 London Missionary Society.
1811 Benevolent Society.
1815 Church Missionary Society.
1816 Baptist (General) Missionary Society.
Doreasian Society.
Female Friendly Society.
1817 London Tract Society.
Methodist Missionary Society.
Moravian Missionary Society.
1821 Bristol Tract Society.
Ladies' Bible Association.
1822 Jews (for Conversion of) Society.
1823 Anti-Slavery Society.
1824 Continental Society.
Newfoundland School Society.
1825 British and Irish Society.
Christian Knowledge District Society.
Juvenile Missionary Society.
1830 Vagrant Office.

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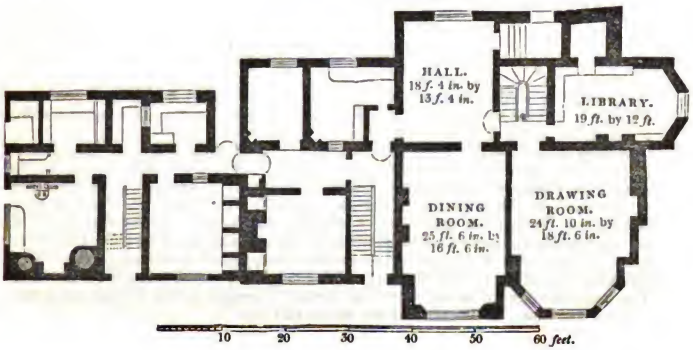
The *Grey Coat Hospital*, so called from the colour of the dress worn by its inhabitants, stood in Walker lane. It was originally supported by ample endowments. Not having been properly attended to by the trustees, the estate has vanished, and the building has been appropriated to other purposes.

Front and ground Plan of Green-Hill House, Private Lunatic Asylum.



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The preceding engraving shows the elevation and ground plan of the house, which is situate in a dry, healthy and retired part of the town. The house has been fitted up by the proprietor, Mr. Fisher, surgeon, &c. with every view to comfort and convenience. The lawn, pleasure-grounds, and gardens contain nearly three acres of land, and are entirely secluded from public view by a high wall, to which the patients, accompanied by attendants, have access.

Workhouses.—Each parish has a workhouse.

All Saints', situate in Walker lane, was erected in 1729, at the cost of £330. It consists of sixteen rooms on the ground floor and sixteen on the second story. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 45 persons in the house, the average cost per week being about 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are the governor and matron, to whom much praise is due for their kind attention to the inmates under their care.

St. Werburgh's, situate in Friar-gate, was built in 1730, on land purchased of the corporation. It contains sixteen rooms, a counting house, a workhouse, a kitchen, and a brewhouse. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 38 persons in the house, the average cost per week being about 2*s.* 6*d.* each. Mr. and Mrs. Fleming are the governor and matron.

St. Alkmund's, situate in Lodge lane, is an ancient building containing a bakehouse and eight rooms on the ground floor, and eight on the second floor. It is much out of repair. The premises consist of 990 square yards. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 50 persons in the house, the average cost per week of each being about 2*s.* 6*d.* This workhouse is conducted by Mrs. Anne Walker.

St. Michael's, situate in St. Michael's lane, was enlarged in 1792, by adding four tenements, each consisting of house place, chamber and garret, at a cost of £177. 10*s.* These tenements are in the occupation of poor families belonging the parish, rent free. There is neither governor nor matron.

St. Peter's, situate in St. Peter's church-yard, on premises belonging to the Liversage charity estate, consists of eleven rooms on the ground floor, and thirteen sleeping rooms. On the 26th of December, 1832, there were 38 persons in the house, the average cost per week of each being from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* Mr. and Mrs. Thorp are the governor and matron.

The average of the poor assessment for the years 1783, 1784 *and* 1785.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
All Saints'	634	13	0
St. Werburgh's.....	343	7	8
St. Alkmund's	409	7	1
St Michael's	124	3	1
St. Peter's	347	1	3

It would be a wise measure for the whole of the parishes to join and erect one general workhouse for the borough. The present houses are very ill adapted for the purposes designed; and some of them are in a bad state of repair.

Ancient Houses.—The most ancient houses now existing in the borough are not of more than from two to three centuries standing. These are what are generally termed half-timbered houses, built of wood and plaster. The most remarkable are in the Iron-gate, Sadler-gate, Friar-gate, (1649) Wardwick, St. Peter's-street, Rotton-row, Full-street, Queen-street, and St. Mary's-gate. About the middle of the seventeenth century this description of houses was superseded by those built with brick, so that most of the pained houses have disappeared since that period. The following engravings exhibit the style of building early in the seventeenth century. The house represented by the engraving formerly belonged to Mr. Parker, and stood in the Friar-gate. It was taken down some years ago.

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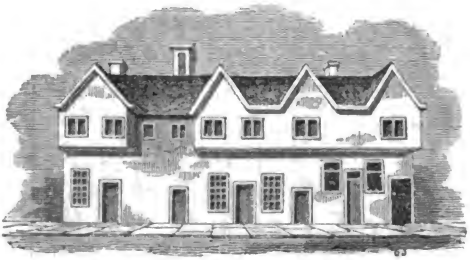
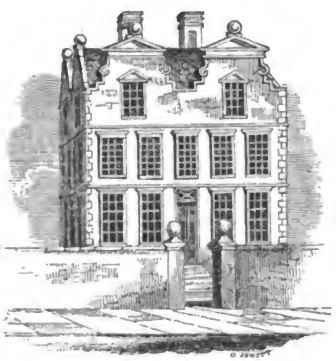


Mr. Woolley, in 1712, notices a good house, erected by Mr. Beardsley, on the west side of the mill stream, on the Cockpit-hill. It is a good specimen of the early brick houses, erected the latter end of the seventeenth century. There is one built in a similar style situate in St. Peter's church-yard. The house named by Mr. Woolley, taken down in 1819, is represented in the following engraving.



The same author mentions a good house on the south-east corner of Babington lane, built by the Mellors, who were a considerable family in this town. It afterwards belonged to the family of Degge, and now to E. S. Wilmot Sitwell, esq. It is a large old fashioned brick mansion with pointed gables.

The Babingtons had a large mansion on the north-west corner of Babington lane. A branch of which ancient and respectable family resided here. In 1712, the ancient stone gateway was standing. This gateway was ornamented with the arms of Babington, sculptured in stone, supported by Baboons upon Tuns. The hall was wainscotted with oak, on the pannels were various devices and Baboons upon Tuns carved thereon, the same being a play upon the name of Babington. The following wood engraving represents one of the pannels.

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Earls of Derby.—The family of De Ferrariis or Ferrers, was highly distinguished in the kingdom during the two centuries immediately succeeding the Conquest. There have been disputes concerning the position which Henry de Ferrers held in the army of the Conqueror at the period of the invasion; but from the derivation of the name as well as from the armorial bearings assumed by his descendants, it is generally inferred that he superintended the horse-armourers and farriers. Whatever was his station he was undoubtedly a man of very superior talents, and that he was a statesman on whose counsels the Conqueror greatly confided, since we find him named as one of the commissioners for the compilation of the *Doomsday Book*, or general survey of all the manors in the kingdom. That laborious work, if we consider both the circumstances and the time of its execution, as well as the minuteness and accuracy of its details, must ever be considered as a truly astonishing production. We have elsewhere stated the number of manors with which the labours and counsels of Henry de Ferrers were rewarded by his sovereign: ninety-five of these manors were in Derbyshire. Having thus become the sole proprietor of an extensive territory, which, previous to the Conquest, had belonged to many independent Saxon lords, Henry de Ferrers required a central residence, for the maintenance of his power and the protection of his newly acquired lands. He therefore rebuilt Tutbury castle upon so grand, capacious and splendid a scale that some historians were induced to give him the credit of being its first founder. In the immediate vicinity of his castle he founded a priory, which he and his wife, Bertha, richly endowed. The foundation charter of this priory bears the date of 1080, and the church attached to it was finished before 1089; for we then find the body of the founder was deposited therein. The beautiful doorway which still presents so attractive an entrance to the parish church of Tutbury, formed a part of the priory, erected under his directions by Norman architects, between the years 1080 and 1089. The following is the inscription which is said to have been carved upon his monument there:

> "*Hic jacet Henricus de Ferrariis Comes, hujus*
> *Ecclesiæ fundator, Imago nomine cujus*
> *Anno milleno Domini quater atque viceno*
> *Tutburiaque novo domus est fundata patrono.*
> *"Anno* 1089, *2d Gul. Rufi."*

By Bertha, his wife, he had three sons. To his eldest son, Eugenulph, he gave a castle at Duffield (under which place we shall give a genealogical table, and a more particular notice of this distinguished family.) William, his second son, is said to have accompanied Robert, Duke of Normandy, to the Holy Land. They died during the life of their father; and his youngest son, Robert, succeeded to his large estates.

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1. Robert de Ferrers, in the third year of the reign of king Stephen, accompanied William Peverel, Earl of Nottingham, and several other nobles, who undertook to repel the invasion of David, king of Scotland. He became the first Earl Ferrers, having been raised to that rank by king Stephen, on account of the valour and conduct displayed by him at the celebrated Battle of the Standard. Of that contest an account will be found in our General History, Vol. I. pages 372-3-4, but we may venture, without any apology, to add the following anecdote from the History of Tutbury, recently published by Sir Oswald Mosley, bart. "Thurstan, archbishop of York, had recourse to a new mode of encouraging the forces under the command of these nobles: he caused a famous standard to be erected, bearing banners dedicated to St. Peter, St. John and St. Wilfrid, with a portion of the consecrated host thereon; and his deputy, the bishop of Durham, addressed the army from beneath it. Robert de Ferrers adopted another plan of animating the troops he had brought with him out of Derbyshire, and from his other estates around his castle. He promised a grant of land on the most frequented side of his forest of Needwood to that man who should perform the greatest feats of valour. These methods of encouragement had the desired effect; the hostile armies met in conflict near North Allerton, and, after an obstinate resistance, the Scotch forces were defeated with great loss. The Derbyshire men were conspicuous for their bravery during the battle; and, upon their return from the campaign, the promised land was claimed by one Ralph, to whom and his heirs the grant of it was confirmed by Earl Ferrers, under the name of Boscum calumpniatum, Callingwood, or the Claimed Wood."

Robert, Earl Ferrers, died in 1139, the year after the memorable contest. His eldest son, William, known under the appellation of the Earl of Tutbury, was slain at his lodgings in London during his father's life time, and his second son,

2. Robert de Ferrers, succeeded to the title and estate. He styled himself Robert, Earl Ferrers, the younger, and Earl of Nottingham, which latter title he assumed in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter of William Peverel, Earl of Nottingham. He confirmed and enlarged the grants of his predecessors made to the priors of Tutbury. He also founded a priory at Darley, near Derby, and an abbey at Mirevale, in the county of Warwick, where he was buried in the year 1162.

3. William, his son and successor, being forbidden by Henry II. to use the title of Earl of Nottingham, assumed by his father, joined the king's sons in their rebellion against him, and plundered and burned the town of Nottingham; but when he saw his castle of Tutbury closely besieged by a strong body of royalists, aided by a band of Welshmen, and the king marching against him with a second army, he thought it best to avert the approaching storm, and submitted himself to the king at Northampton. He founded a priory at Breedon, co. Leicester, about 1180, and subsequently accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Acre, in 1191, leaving, by Sibilla de Braose, his wife, four sons.

4. William de Ferrers, his eldest son, greatly extended the estates he inherited from his father. He was created Earl of Derby, by a special charter of king John, dated at Northampton, in the first year of his reign, and the king himself girded him with a sword upon that occasion. By this charter he had a grant of the third penny, arising out of all pleas made before the sheriff of this county. In the same year he received from the crown, upon payment of £70. annually into the exchequer, the manors of Wirksworth and Ashbourn, together with the whole wapentake, which, from that time to the present, have continued to form part of the *Honor of Tutbury*. In addition to these grants, he also obtained a part of the lands which had belonged to his great grandfather, William Peverel, in the county of Northampton, upon payment of two thousand marks, and releasing to the king all claim to the residue of those estates. The year following the king also surrendered to him the service of William de Greseley and his heirs for his lands at Drakelow, in the county of Derby, which he held by the annual delivery of a bow and quiver full of twelve arrows. He was still further enriched by his relation, the Vidame of Chartres, who left to him certain estates in Leicestershire; and he acquired other lands in the same county, which had been forfeited by the rebellion of Walter de Tibetot and others. In re-

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turn for these numerous favours, this Earl proved his fidelity to king John, when the pope had deposed him; and he became surety for the performance of those articles, to which the humbled monarch had been obliged to submit.

Of the conduct of this illustrious nobleman, who endeavoured to maintain peace in the kingdom during the contests between the barons and king John, we have made mention in our General History. He acquired, by his marriage with Agnes, one of the daughters of the great Ranulph, Earl of Chester, the lands lying between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, which he held by an annual payment of 40*s.* and the gift of a goshawk to the king, and it is probably through that acquisition that a portion of these lands acquired the appellation of West Derby. He died of the gout in the first year of the reign of Henry III.; at a period when his wisdom and influence were much required by the still distracted state of the realm.

William de Ferrers, his son, resembled him in disposition and temperament. He was afflicted with the same disease, and being obliged to travel in a horse-litter, he met with a fall which occasioned his death, in the year 1254. Sir Oswald Mosley, in the history before quoted, assigns (and we doubt not with much justice) to the pacific care and management of these two last Earls, much improvement in the country which surrounded their principal residence at Tutbury. We do not, indeed, find that they abated any of the feudal exactions common at that period, but "their large income had been liberally distributed amongst their numerous vassals and dependants;" the villages became well peopled and fresh lands were annually brought into cultivation. The neighbouring wastes and forest lands had been, during the abovementioned period, reduced by various enclosures, some of which had been *assarted* or grubbed up, and were converted into tillage. But this was not all: the burgage tenures, which were created in the preceding century, "with a view of obtaining a population adequate to the proper cultivation of these newly-enclosed lands, and the consumption of their produce," were greatly increased. "The inhabitants of these burgages were chiefly confined to trade: at Tutbury they followed that of wool-combing, at Newborough bleaching, and at Uttoxeter they manufactured iron."*

Of the next and last Earl of Derby descended from the family of Ferrers, we have had but too much occasion to speak in our General History. He was young and misguided. Instead of pursuing the mild and prudent conduct of his father and grandfather, he took part in the turbulence of the times, and became the victim of his inexperience and imprudence. We cannot, however, condemn him with unmixed severity. He seems to have thought the cause, of which the Earl of Montort was the leader, the cause of his order, the order of the barons in general, and the confiscation of all his estates in favour of the king's son, Edmund, in spite of his appeal to the capitulation articles of Kenilworth, was undoubtedly an act of royal avarice and injustice.

Pedigree of the EARLS *of* DERBY, *of the Royal House of* PLANTAGENET.

Avelina, dau. and heiress of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle. — Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, 2nd son of Henry III. Earl of Lancaster, 1267. Earl of Leicester; Steward of England; died 24th of Edward I. (1295.) — Blanch, Queen Dowager of Navarre, and dau. of Robert, Count de Artois.

Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, Derby & Lincoln, beheaded and attainted, 1321, died S.P. — Alice, dau. and heir of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, died 1348.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Derby, brother and heir, restored 1327; died 20th Edward III. (1345.) — Maud, dau. and heir of Sir Patrick Chaworth, knt.

John. Blanch, mar. Thomas, Lord Wake, of Lydell. Maud, mar. 1st William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; and, 2ndly, Ralph, Lord Stafford. Eleanor, mar. 1st, John, Lord Beaumont; and, 2ndly, Richard Fitz Allen, Earl of Arundel. Joan, mar. John, Lord Moubray. Isabel, Abbess of Ambresbury.

Henry, Earl and Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Leicester and Derby; created Earl of Derby March 16, 1337, K. G. Steward of England; died at Leicester, 1360. — Isabella, dau. of Henry Lord Beaumont.

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* For this and the preceding quotations, see Mosley's History of the Castle, Priory and Town of Tutbury.

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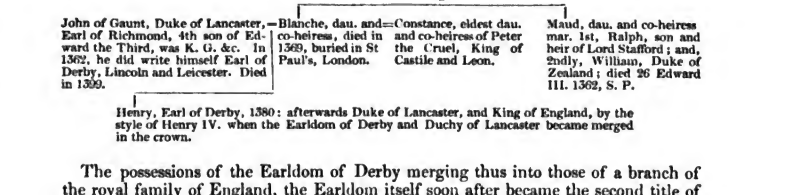

The possessions of the Earldom of Derby merging thus into those of a branch of the royal family of England, the Earldom itself soon after became the second title of the Dukes of Lancaster, the duchy of which still remains in the crown. The personal history of the s ceeding Earls of Derby is, consequently, matter for our General History, where the leading incidents of their lives will be found. (See Vol. I. p. 413, &c.) We shall, however, mention in this place some particulars, which we take from Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury, the principal residence of these princes, and from various other sources. It may, at the same time, be proper to state that the whole kingdom was then, and had been for nearly a century, the scene of open rapine and injustice. The demands of the crown upon the property of the barons, were enormous; and vast as the estates of many of them were, no possessor could consider himself as a full proprietor.* On the death of a baron or any other opulent freeman, the king took possession of his lands, and the heir was obliged to pay a large compensation before he was permitted to do homage and recover his inheritance. If the heir were a minor, the king retained the estates till his majority; and when it happened that the heir was a female, she was compelled to marry any person whom the crown might wish to endow with her property. By such means, a large proportion of the landed property of the realm was continually in the hands or at the disposal of the king; and as this power was grossly abused by Henry III. through his partiality to the relatives of the queen and his other foreign favourites, we are not to be surprised at the repeated efforts made by the barons during his reign to relieve themselves from so severe a state of dependence and oppression. The wars, which the barons waged against the sovereign, were conducted with a want of intelligence and unity of purpose which strongly marks all the public transactions of that unhappy era, and after the barons had made the king and his eldest son their prisoners, had placed the government in the hands of a baronial council, and had laid the foundation of the House of Commons, they became, through jealousy and ignorance, the victims to the restored authority of the crown. On being re-instated on his throne, the king, then aged and surrounded by crowds of avaricious favourites, easily consented to the confiscation of the estates of the fallen barons, and his second son, Edmund, for whom he had in vain endeavoured, at an immense expense, to acquire the crown of the two Sicilies, became Earl of Lancaster, Leicester and Derby,† Baron of Monmouth and High Steward of England. This Earl resided chiefly in the palace of the Savoy, situate between the cities of London and Westminster, which had belonged to Peter de Savoy, the uncle of his mother. His first wife was the daughter and heiress of William, Earl of Albemarle, by whom he had no issue. He afterwards espoused Blanch, daughter of the Count d'Artois and queen dowager of Navarre, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, Henry and John. During the reign of his brother, Edward I. he was employed as ambassador to Philip, king of France; and as his account of this transaction is still extant in a Memorial among the Collection of Public Acts, comprising circumstances highly characteristic of those days of rapine and fraud, we cannot refrain from briefly noticing the most prominent particulars.

* Hume, Appen. 2.

† Rapin: close of the reign of Henry III. It is however extremely doubtful whether the title of Earl of Derby was regularly granted to prince Edmund, although he assumed it in taking possession of the estates. Dugdale says that he "really had nothing of the title of Earl of Derby." This seems probable enough; and although he and his two sons bore it as their second title, yet it was thought necessary to confirm it to his grand-son by royal patent in 1337.

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It appears that in consequence of a quarrel between an English and a Norman seaman, off the coast of Bayonne, in which the latter was killed, hostilities of a very atrocious character were carried on by the mariners of the two nations, unauthorised and almost unknown to their several governments, for a considerable period, until the people, who inhabited the sea-ports of the southern coast of England, instigated by the desire of vengeance, fitted out, at their own expense, a fleet of sixty vessels, and falling in with a French fleet of two hundred ships laden with wine and other commodities, attacked it, and carried the greater part of the ships into port, after having sunk or destroyed the rest. This was an action too important to be overlooked, and, the more so, as this fleet had a body of troops on board. Philip the Fair, a prince of a disposition at once proud and deceitful, immediately summoned Edward, as a vassal of France, to appear at his court, and there make answer to the complaints brought against him upon this subject. Edward could have no pretence to remonstrate. He had, at the same time, summoned Baliol, whom he had made king of Scotland, and then treated as his vassal, to appear before him and answer to complaints of a far more trifling nature; and, besides, being anxious not to be interrupted in completing the subjugation of Scotland, he wished to appease the displeasure of the French king without delay. His brother Edmund was sent to Paris, empowered to accede to any reasonable terms that Philip might require. Edmund was accompanied by his wife, who was, by her first husband, mother of Joanna of Navarre, the consort of Philip, and much was expected from her influence over the mind of her daughter. For a time the irritation of the French king's mind seemed to preclude every hope of accommodation, and Edmund was about to return to England when Joanna of Navarre, and Mary of Brabant, the queen dowager of Philip the Hardy, appeared to be persuaded by Blanch that the affair might be amicably arranged through their intervention. These ladies induced Edmund to believe that Philip, in reality, aimed at no other satisfaction, but what might justify his honour as a sovereign and sustain his authority over his other great vassals. They proposed, therefore, that Edward should make a public surrender of the province of Guienne to Philip as his Liege Lord, in acknowledgment of his offence, while Philip should agree, by a secret treaty, to restore that important territory as soon as this satisfaction to his honour and authority should be completed. Edmund seems to have been startled at this extraordinary proposition. He sent a despatch to his brother, stating his unwillingness to act in a point of such extreme delicacy and danger, but so eager was Edward upon his Scottish enterprize, that the prospect of an uncertain acquisition seems to have blinded him to an almost certain loss, and Edmund was ordered to accede to the terms proposed. The royal Earl of Lancaster received this command with deep regret, and reluctantly announced to the two queens, and through them to the king of France, that he was authorised to deliver up Guienne, and called upon Philip to swear to the fulfilment of the secret treaty of restoration. Philip made not the least hesitation, but withdrawing into the private chapel of the palace, in the presence of prince Edmund and Blanch his wife, together with her daughter, his own consort, the Queen dowager, the Duke of Burgundy, and the secretary of the English embassy, took his oath to the performance of the secret treaty, and at the same time revoked the summons to king Edward, and gave orders that that revocation should be published. Edmund no longer delayed the public surrender of Guienne, and the Constable of France took possession of that province in the name of his sovereign.

The terms insisted upon having thus been fully performed, and a sufficient time having elapsed, Earl Edmund called upon the French king for the execution of the secret treaty. Philip pretended to be willing to comply with his demand, but intimated that his council would not permit him, and in a few days afterwards Edward was again cited by the peers of France, as a matter of mere form, on the former summons, and not being present, the confiscation of Guienne was decreed by the court.

Edward had less reason to be shocked at this duplicity on the part of Philip than to be vexed at suffering himself to be the dupe of a fraudful negociation, more artless

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and undisguised than those of a similar nature with which he had brought the Scottish nobles into his toils. He does not appear to have been greatly startled at it. He still adhered to the designs he had formed for the reduction of Scotland, and in order to keep Philip from interfering with those designs, he was not unwilling that the French king should employ his arms in retaining Guienne in subjection, for he was well aware that the inhabitants of that province, by their continual revolts, would keep the troops of France in continual activity. He sent to the aid of the discontented Gascons a small body of forces under the command of the Earl of Lincoln, who was in this expedition accompanied by the Earl of Lancaster. The enterprise was unsuccessful, for the Count de Valois being in the field at the head of a numerous army, the two Earls were obliged to retreat into the town of Bayonne, which was instantly besieged by the French; and during the siege the Earl of Lancaster died. His body was brought to England and deposited in Westminster Abbey.

Thomas, second Earl of Lancaster, came into the possession of the titles and immense estates of his father in the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Edward I. On the accession of the weak-minded and unhappy Edward II. he showed himself a determined enemy to the lavish folly and favouritism of the court, and headed the confederacy of the barons, by whom the downfall of the infamous Gaveston was effected. In revenge of this constant opposition to the court party, the king was induced to take part in a scheme intended to wound the domestic happiness and the marital honour of his firm and patriotic cousin. The Earl of Lancaster had married Alice de Lacy, the daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. She was a lady of much vivacity and beauty, more attached to the manners of a gay licentious court, than to the serious habits of a husband who had devoted himself as the head of that armed baronial opposition, by which alone, in these times, the tyranny and the extortion of the court could be restrained. Under these circumstances, the king and his minions "encouraged a young voluptuous knight, who was related to the Earl of Warren, to carry off the Countess of Lancaster from a house belonging to her husband at Canford, in Dorsetshire. This project was carried into effect on the Monday before the Ascension, 1317. She was borne off in triumph towards Riegate castle, in Surrey, where the Earl of Surrey then was; but as the young knight and his companions were passing through the woods at Farnham, they met with a temporary interruption from a body of priests, who were perambulating some parish boundary, and whom they mistook for persons sent by the Earl of Lancaster to rescue her: in the alarm of the moment they fled, leaving the lady almost alone; but they soon afterwards returned, bringing with them a short, deformed and mean looking person, called Richard St. Martin, who claimed the lady as his wife, and she was accordingly delivered into his power."* In our General History, Vol. I. page 426, some further particulars of this transaction will be found, as well as of other incidents in the life of this Earl of Lancaster. It appears, from Walsingham, that Sir Richard St. Martin, a deformed dwarf, who had been an attendant in the court of the Earl of Lincoln, claimed the Countess, by petition to the Judges, as his lawful wife: asserting in that petition that he had had personal knowledge of her, and that she had betrothed herself to him, before she was contracted to the Earl. On being questioned, the Countess confessed these facts, and the affair, under the influence of the court, and in the absence of the Earl of Lancaster, was decided without any further investigation. The Countess and her immense dowry were adjudged to the deformed claimant. The Earl of Lancaster revenged himself by destroying Sandal castle, near Wakefield, the property of the Earl of Warren; and the strange infatuation of the king for young Spencer, and his lavish donations to that favourite and his father, having again aroused the indignation of the barons, the royal Earl soon found himself at the head of a powerful confederacy against his sovereign. The avidity of young Spencer in seizing by force of arms a confiscated estate, afforded an occasion of commencing the civil war with which the kingdom was threatened. The barons, after laying waste the territories of the Spencers, and part of the royal domains, marched into London, and obtained from

* History of Tutbury, p. 43

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parliament a bill of attainder and banishment against the favourite and his father. Before these acts were carried into execution, the barons disbanded their forces, and the Spencers having upon a slight pretence raised an army and driven the Earl of Hereford with other of the confederates from the borders of Wales, they proceeded with the king to Coventry. The Earl of Lancaster was at Pontefract, and there he was joined by the Earl of Hereford, the Lords John, Mowbray and Clifford, with other barons, while others, fearing the vengeance of the Spencers, made their submission to the king.

The Earl of Lancaster had for some time endeavoured to obtain assistance from Scotland, and six letters from leading persons in that kingdom were about this time intercepted, in one of which the Earl of Lancaster was addressed by the title of king Arthur. These were published in London by the command of the king. Lancaster, in the meantime, summoned his vassals and retainers at Pontefract, and openly declared to them, and to the few barons that adhered to the cause, that he expected re-enforcements from Scotland, under the Earl of Murray and Sir James Douglas. As the Earl of Hereford had brought with him a force of thirty thousand men, he determined at once to check the progress of young Spencer and the king: with this view "he arrived with the whole of his army at his castle of Tutbury, in the beginning of March, 1320; having despatched Sir Robert de Holand, upon whom he placed great confidence, to collect re-enforcements out of the north, with which he was directed to join him as soon as possible."* The Earl fortified the long bridge of thirty-six arches, which crosses the river at Burton upon Trent, and the monks who inhabited the abbey of Burton were compelled to assist him with contributions of money and provisions, whilst a multitude of rapacious soldiery were quartered upon the town. On the 6th of March, the king arrived at Caldwell and made an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge his enemies on the bridge. It rained for three days without intermission, but the Earl of Surrey effected a passage over the river some miles lower with his heavy armed troops, so as to be ready to attack the forces of the barons in the rear. On the 10th, a tenant of the abbey pointed out a passable ford, which was gained by the Earls of Richmond and Pembroke, at the head of three hundred horsemen in complete armour. The king, with his brother, the Earl of Kent, secretly drew off the main body of the army to Walton, where the ford was situate, and while a brave officer, named Robert Waters, made an attack on the bridge, the king's army was conducted through the ford in safety, and, unperceived by the enemy, arrived in the meadows beyond the town. The forces of the Earl of Lancaster were surprised, and fled into the town, which, in their state of desperation and want of discipline, they set on fire. They then sought refuge at Tutbury, and in the action Roger d'Ammory, one of the confederate barons, received a mortal wound. No sooner had the Earl of Lancaster reached his castle, than he received the unwelcome intelligence of the defection of Sir Robert de Holand, who surrendered himself to the king at Derby, where, it appears, Edward had retired while the younger Spencer prosecuted the war. Unprepared to sustain a regular siege at Tutbury, Lancaster determined to retreat to Pontefract, and to proceed, if possible, by Dunstanburgh, in Northumberland, to the borders of Scotland. A considerable quantity of Scotch coins had been forwarded to Tutbury for the payment of the soldiers whom his allies had promised to send to his aid. These, with a large amount of Flemish and English coin, were intrusted to the care of Leicester, his treasurer. The celerity of the king's troops broke through his arrangements. The military chest, with all its contents, was lost in the passage of the Dove. Leicester never returned to recover the treasure. Successive floods soon deposited above it a deep bed of sand and gravel. After a lapse of five centuries, upwards of three hundred thousand of the coins which the chest contained, were, in the month of June, 1831,† recovered from the bed of the river by the astonished inhabitants of Tutbury and its vicinity.

* See Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury, page 47, and the following account of the transactions at that place to the execution of the Earl of Lancaster is abridged from the same work.

† See accounts of this discovery in the Derby Mercury and Derby Reporter of that period. Many specimens of the coins are now in the possession of the curious in this and the neighbouring counties.

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On entering the castle of Tutbury, the king, at the instigation of his favourite, sent letters to the sheriff of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, denouncing the Earl and his confederates as rebels and traitors, and similar letters were sent to the Bishop of Durham and the Justice of Chester. The Earls of Kent and Surrey pursued the fugitives, and the king, having rested five days at Tutbury, proceeded to Doncaster, where, upon his arrival, on the 18th of March, he was gratified with the intelligence of the Earl's capture, and the entire suppression of the rebellion.

The Earl, on arriving at Pontefract, was urged by the confederates to precipitate his retreat towards the borders of Scotland. At Boroughbridge they were encountered by a formidable force under Sir Simon de Ward, the governor of York, and Sir Andrew de Harclay, the governor of Carlisle. In attempting to force the passage of the bridge, the Earl of Hereford received a mortal wound from a Welch soldier, and the Earl of Lancaster, incapable of rallying his forces, was taken prisoner, together with ninety-five of his barons and knights. This took place on the 15th of March, and the Earl was conveyed to Pontefract, where he arrived on the 21st of the same month. Without further delay Edward summoned a court-martial or council of his attendant barons, and without the regular forms of even that arbitrary species of tribunal being preserved, Lancaster was condemned to be drawn, hanged and beheaded. On account of the royal descent of the condemned Earl, the ignominious part of the sentence was remitted, but in restricting his punishment to the loss of his head, the malignant cowardice of Edward and his minion, prompted them to add insult and mockery to the severe sufferings he had already undergone. Mounted on a lean horse, and clothed in mean apparel, the condemned Earl was led to the place of execution amidst the shouts of a hired rabble, who derided him with the title of 'King Arthur,' a name which had been assumed in the correspondence with his Scotch allies. The precise day on which he suffered is doubtful, but it is probable that the sentence was carried into immediate effect, and that he was put to death either on the 22nd or 23rd of March. The king was not satisfied with his death alone, but caused the greater part of his adherents to be executed at various places in the kingdom; so that more noble blood is reported to have been shed upon this occasion, than upon any other since the Norman Conquest.*

It is difficult, and perhaps improper, to attempt to delineate the character of one, who, in times so unlike the present, was the most prominent personage in the affairs of his country. His conduct took its external colouring from his position, and it requires much reflection as well as an intimate acquaintance with all the features of that unsettled and violent period, to comprehend that position with any degree of correctness. Hume, with unmitigated severity, accuses Lancaster of violence, turbulence and hypocrisy, while he says of Edward II. that he had no vice, and that it is difficult to imagine a man more innocent and inoffensive. Such extravagant touches in his political pictures are as unworthy of the historian as they are of the philosopher. The worthy Baronet, also, to whose interesting History of Tutbury we have been so much indebted, has, we apprehend, scarcely contemplated with sufficient consideration the situation in which this unhappy prince was placed, when he says of him, that "he was turbulent in disposition, but feeble in execution: fond of plotting, but irresolute in acting: his influence induced many to support his schemes, but his incapacity involved all such as did so in irretrievable ruin."† For our own part we are content to take the key to Lancaster's public principles from the death-bed address, in which, according to Walsingham, his father-in-law, the Earl of Lincoln, adjured him "not to abandon the Church and the people of England to the mercy of popes and kings;" and to take his general conduct with an impression of the delicacy of his situation as a prince of the blood, and of the instability, jealousy and turbulence of many of the barons with whom he endeavoured to act.

The possessions of the Earl were immediately seized and consigned to the custody of Roger Beler, of Kirkby Belers, in Leicestershire, but the troubles which the favourite of the weak minded Edward had brought upon the kingdom were not termi-

* Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury. † Ibid.

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nated by the execution of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. A new and more powerful confederacy was formed, in which queen Isabella, after sustaining repeated indignities from the younger Spencer, took the lead; and being directed in her counsels by Earl Mortimer, subsequently but too notorious as her paramour, landed with a body of Flemish troops on the English coast. She was joined by the Earl of Kent, brother to the king, and by Henry, brother to the late Earl Thomas, who was executed at Pontefract. The king soon fell into the hands of this powerful confederacy, his favourites were executed, and after a long imprisonment, he expiated his folly by a cruel death.*

Statistical accounts of expenses at various periods are always valuable to those whose researches have useful knowledge for their object, and are sometimes amusing to the general reader. The author of the History of Tutbury gives a statement of the domestic expenses of the second Earl of Lancaster during the year 1313, as furnished by Henry Leicester, the treasurer of that prince, which we take the liberty to extract. In calculating the present value of that expenditure, it must not only be considered that an ounce of silver was at that period only a third of its present nominal value in coin, but that a quarter of oats *(See History of Tutbury*, page 64.) might be then bought for four-fifths of an ounce of silver, while at the present time, oats, on an average, cost four and a half ounces per quarter. If, therefore, the price of provisions, as we think it fairly ought, is to be estimated by the price of oats, the corn then generally in use, the sum of twenty-two thousand pounds sterling, in the calculation of Sir Oswald Mosley, will be raised to the enormous sum of £123,750.

	£.	s.	d.
The charge of the pantry, buttery, and kitchen	3495	0	0
To 181 tuns and 1 pipe of red or claret wine, and 2 tuns of white wine	104	17	6
To grocery	180	17	0
To 6 barrels of sturgeon	19	0	0
To 6800 stock-fish (so called) and for dried fish of all sorts, such as ling, haberdines, &c.	41	6	7
To 1714 lbs. of wax, vermilion, and turpentine	314	7	4½
To 2319 lbs. of tallow candles, for the household, 1870 of lights for Paris candles, called perchers	31	14	3
To charge of the Earl's great horses, which were generally more than 1500, and servants' wages	486	4	3½
To linen, for the Earl and his chaplains, and for the pantry	43	17	0
To 129 dozen of parchment and ink	4	8	3½
To 2 cloths of scarlet, for the Earl's use; 1 of russet, for the Bishop of Anjou; 70 of blue, for the knights; 28, for the esquires; 15 of medley, for the clerks; 15, for the officers; 19, for the grooms; 5, for the archers; 4, for the minstrels and carpenters; with the sharing and carriage of the Earl's liveries at Christmas	460	15	0
To 7 furs of valuable miniver, or powdered ermine, 7 hoods of purple, 395 furs of budge, for the liveries of barons, knights and clerks; 123 furs of lamb, bought at Christmas, for the esquires	147	17	8
Carried forward	5330	4	11½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	5330	4	11½
To 65 saffron-coloured cloths, for the barons and knights in summer; 12 red cloths, for the clerks; 26 ray-cloths, for the esquires; 1 for the officers; and 4 ray-cloths, for carpets in the hall	345	13	8
To 100 pieces of green silk, for the knights; 14 budge furs, for surcoats; 13 hoods of budge, for clerks; 75 furs of lamb, in summer, with canvass and cords to truss them	72	19	0
To saddles for the Lord's summer liveries	51	6	8
To 1 saddle, for the Earl, of the Prince's arms	2	0	0
To several items (unknown)	241	14	1½
To horses lost in the Earl's service	8	6	8
To fees paid to earls, barons, knights, and esquires	623	15	5
To gifts to Knights of France, the Queen of England, nurses to the Countess of Warren, esquires, minstrels, messengers and riders	92	14	0
To 108 yards of russet cloth, and 24 coats, for poor men, with money given to the poor on Maundy Thursday	8	16	7
To 24 silver dishes, 24 saucers, 24 cups, a pair of Pater-nosters, 1 silver coffer, all bought this year	103	5	6
To divers messengers about the Earl's business	32	19	8
To sundry things in the Earl's chamber	5	0	0
To several old debts paid this year	88	16	0½
The expenses of the Countess at Pickering in the pantry, buttery, kitchen, &c.	285	13	4½
In wine, wax, spices, cloths, furs, &c. for the Countess's wardrobe	154	7	4½
	£7449	13	0½

At that period the price of a fat ox varied from 16*s.* to 24*s.*; a fat cow was worth about 12*s.*; a two year old hog, 3*s.* 4*d.*; a shorn sheep, 1*s.* 2*d.*; a goose, 3*d.*; a capon, 2½*d.*; a hen, 1*d.* or a couple of chickens, 1½*d.*; three pigeons, 1*d.*; and twenty eggs, 1*d.* It must be remembered also, that the value of silver was then only 1*s.* 8*d.*

* See the General History, Vol. I. p. 434.

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an ounce; so that this year's expenditure of the Earl of Lancaster, would exceed £22,000. in our money, an enormous sum, considering the above-stated price of provisions.

In 1327, the attainder of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was removed, and his brother Henry, the third Earl, took possession of the estates. He was a high minded prince, and being disgusted with the Queen and Mortimer, refused to attend at the parliament held by them at Salisbury in the name of Edward III. then a minor On this account, in the usual ferocious spirit of the times, his lands in the vicinity of Leicester were ravaged for eight days successively. Upon the approach of the Earl at the head of his military tenantry, the marauders dispersed, and the affair was adjusted. His principal residence was the castle of Leicester, where he founded an hospital. He died in 1345, and was buried with princely honours, in the chapel attached to that hospital. By his wife Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir Patrick Chaworth, of Kidwelly, he left one son.

Henry, the fourth Earl of Lancaster, was engaged in the wars of Guienne, at the time of his father's death.* He had been created Earl of Derby during his father's lifetime, in the eleventh year of Edward III. On the death of Alice, wife of his uncle Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who died in 1348, her immense possessions devolved upon him. This must have been in consequence of a revocation of the sentence by which she and her property were consigned to the deformed knight, Sir Richard St. Martin. On the 6th of March, 1351, he was created Duke of Lancaster, being the first English subject, not the son of a king, on whom the title of Duke had hitherto been conferred. He was esteemed one of the greatest captains of that warlike age, and was sent by Edward III. to deliver Guienne and the neighbouring provinces from the power of France, in which expedition he was ably assisted by Sir Walter Manny and other eminent soldiers. His last enterprise was the siege of Rennes, in Britainy. He died of the plague at Leicester, on the 24th of March, 1361. He left issue by Isabella, his wife, daughter to Henry Lord Beaumont, two daughters, the eldest of whom, named Maud, married, first Ralph, son and heir to Lord Stafford; and secondly, William, Earl of Hainault and Duke of Zealand; but she died without issue. His second daughter, Blanch, became the wife of John of Gaunt, or Ghent, the fourth son of Edward III. created Earl of Richmond and Duke of Lancaster.

John of Gaunt was twenty years of age when he espoused Blanch, the youngest daughter of the late Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Earl of Derby. She died in 1369, of the great pestilence that then prevailed, and was buried in the cathedral of St. Paul's, in London. Some years previous to her death his celebrated attachment to Catherine de Roet, one of the attendants on the Duchess, had commenced. This young lady was a native of Hainault, and by the influence of her patroness, Catherine was betrothed to Sir Otes Swynford, and is accordingly known generally by the name of Catherine Swynford, while her sister espoused the poet Chaucer. By Blanch he had one son, who became King of England, by the title of Henry IV. and two daughters. Notwithstanding his devoted attachment to his fair mistress, the Duke of Lancaster, ambitious of contending for the crown of Castile, espoused Constance, the eldest daughter of Peter the Cruel, about two years after the death of Blanch; his younger brother, the Earl of Cambridge, at the same time, marrying Isabella, the youngest daughter of the same monarch. The Duke of Lancaster had previously joined his brother, the Black Prince, at Cognac, with a strong body of men which he brought from Bourdeaux, and was with that heroic prince at the siege and the taking of Limoges, by storm, after undermining and blowing up part of the wall. The following incident from Froissart's Chronicles, as it relates an action of the Duke of Lancaster, and is otherwise characteristic of the period, may be worth the attention of our readers. "There was not that day in the city of Limoges any heart so hardened, or that had any sense of religion, who did not deeply bewail the unfortunate events passing before their eyes; for upwards of three thousand men, women and

* See General History, Vol. I. p. 448.

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children were put to death that day. God have mercy on their souls! for they were veritable martyrs.—A company of English, in entering the town, hastened to the palace of the bishop, whom they there found and took prisoner, carrying him, without any regard to his dignity, to the Prince of Wales, who, eying him indignantly, told him that his head should be cut off, and ordered him out of his presence.—We will now speak of those knights who were in the town, Sir John de Villemur, Sir Hugh de la Roche, and Roger de Beaufort, son to the Count de Beaufort, governor of the city. When they perceived the tribulation that was overpowering them, they said; 'We shall be all slain for a certainty, if we do not gallantly defend ourselves: let us, therefore, sell our lives as dearly as good knights ought to do.' Upon this, Sir John de Villemur said to Roger de Beaufort, 'You must be knighted.' Roger replied, 'Sir, I have not as yet signalized myself sufficiently for that honour, but I thank you much for your good opinion in suggesting it to me.' No more was said, for they had not time to hold further conversation.—They collected in a body, and placing themselves before an old wall, Sir John de Villemur and Sir Hugh de la Roche displayed their banners, and drew up in good order. They might be in the whole about fourscore.—The Duke of Lancaster was engaged for a long time with Sir John de Villemur, who was a hardy knight, strong and well made. The Earl of Cambridge singled out Sir Hugh de la Roche, and the Earl of Pembroke, Roger de Beaufort, who was but a simple squire. These three Frenchmen did many valorous deeds of arms, as all allowed, and ill did it betide those who approached too near. The prince, coming that way, in his carriage, looked on the combat with great pleasure, and enjoyed it so much that his heart was softened and his anger appeased. After the combat had lasted a considerable time, the Frenchmen, with one accord, viewing their swords, said, 'My lords, we are yours: you have vanquished us: therefore act according to the law of arms.'—'By God,' replied the Duke of Lancaster, 'Sir John, we do not intend otherwise, and we accept you as our prisoners.'—Thus I am informed were these three knights taken."

On the retirement of the Black Prince from the government of Aquitaine, full of grief for the loss of his eldest son, and weighed down by an incurable disease, he committed his charge to the hands of the Duke of Lancaster. After the departure of the prince, the town and castle of Montpaon were besieged and taken by the Duke, but he soon afterwards broke up his camp, disbanded his army, and retired to Bordeaux. While he remained in that city, the marriage of the Spanish princess was proposed to him by the Gascon barons, in concert with Sir Guiscard d'Angle, and he in a short time married the lady Constance. Alarmed at this union, Henry of Castile, then in possession of the throne, made a league with the French king, for the defence of his territories. At the Michaelmas of the same year (1372) the Duke, who assumed the title of King of Castile and Leon, returned with his consort to England. On the occasion of these nuptials, medals were struck of very great elegance considering the state of the arts at the close of the fourteenth century.*

The Duke of Lancaster was more famous for his princely munificence and the influence of his wealth and elevated station, than for his military conduct. As the English affairs were rapidly declining in France, and as his heroic brother, the Black Prince, sinking under an incurable disease, was approaching his end, Lancaster was entrusted with one of those expeditions, by which a falling cause was endeavoured to be retrieved with a great display of courage and sacrifice of blood, but without the

* One of these very curious medals is now in the possession of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Meynell Langley, whose ancestors have had it for two centuries: and the traditionary account of it in the family is, that it was found at Tutbury castle. Mr. Francis Meynell, a younger brother of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Willington, in the county of Derby, purchased an estate at Anslow, in the parish of Rolleston, about 1630, upon which he and his posterity resided for three generations: he was the first *modern* possessor of this medal, and as he died in 1683, it must have been discovered by him previous to that period. On the front side it exhibits a representation of the Duke of Lancaster, with a wreath of roses upon his head, his left hand resting on the bible, whilst his right hand clasps that of his royal bride: she wears a crown upon her head, which, as queen of Castile and Leon, she was justly entitled to; above them may be seen a radiated sun, and round the margin the following legend: "*Jungimus optatas subamico fœdere dextras.*" On the reverse, within a circle of roses, "*Uxor Casta est Rosa suavis*;" and round the margin, "*Sicut Sol oriens Dei, sic Mulier bona Domus ejus Ornamentum.*" It is formed of a mixed metal, and is certainly one of the earliest modern medals extant. Mr. Meynell's grandfather lent it to Gustavus Brander, esq. who showed it to Ducarel. *History of Tutbury.*

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attainment of any definite object being clearly in the view of those who planned the enterprise. Early in the year 1373, he landed at Calais at the head of a large army, and accompanied by the Earls of Warwick, Stafford and Suffolk, with the barons De la Pole, Basset, Roos, and a large train of nobility, knights and squires. He was likewise attended by the Duke of Britanny. The army proceeded, in compact order, past Montreuil, Bray-sur-Somme and along the banks of that river; and, at Robemont, they fell in with a skirmishing party of the French, commanded by the Sieur de Boursiers, who completely defeated one of the advanced divisions, before the main body could come to their assistance; and shortly afterwards, in a sally of the French, under the same commander, a great number of the English were slain and made prisoners. The army nevertheless continued its march, and halting in the valleys below Laon, committed great ravages in the neighbourhood, but on entering the Soissonnois they fell in with an ambush, and a very large number of their knights and squires were taken or slain. In the list given by Froissart, we find the names of John Meynil, John Flamstead and Robert Audley, who undoubtedly belonged to families connected with Derbyshire. Before the main body could arrive the skirmish was at an end, and the French, with their allies, the Burgundians, had quitted the field. It was the policy of the enemy to avoid a general engagement, and the Duke of Lancaster, almost daily assailed by light troops and skirmishing parties, arrived at Bourdeaux about Christmas, with a harassed army which scarcely amounted to half the number of troops, with which, six months before, he had left Calais.

The Duke was shortly afterwards recalled to England, to superintend the government of his aged father. The administration of the Duke of Lancaster was not popular. He could not bear the pride and arrogance of the clergy, and to show his contempt of them he abetted Wickliffe and his followers, who in their writings and sermons were then publicly proving that the lives and doctrines of the clergy were irreconcileable with the scriptures. The clerical body, in their turn, excited the lower order of the people against the royal Duke. Wickliffe, being cited to appear before a synod at St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1377, was protected by the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl Marshal, Lord Percy. The Bishop of London, irritated at this circumstance, reproached the Earl Marshal with the crime of abetting heresy, and his anger was still farther increased when the Duke of Lancaster called out to Wickliffe to be seated in the presence of his right reverend examinants. The common people, who had flocked into the cathedral, were stirred up by the priests and other attendants on the episcopal dignitaries, to resent this insult to the established clergy, and it was with difficulty that the Duke of Lancaster and the Earl Marshal escaped, and carried off Wickliffe with them, by water, to Richmond.

On the accession of Richard II. then eleven years of age, a council to conduct the affairs of government was appointed by parliament, and the king's person was entrusted chiefly to the care of Lancaster, who, in fact, exercised the authority of regent.* The jealousies of his brothers, and particularly of the bishops, induced him to seek a less invidious situation, and in 1378, he undertook the restoration of the Duke of Britanny, who then resided in England, to his dominions. By the information he had received, he was led to expect that several towns, together with St. Malo, an important maritime fortress, would surrender to him on the first appearance of a sufficient force. A large army was raised, and he embarked at Southampton, attended by numerous barons. After a favourable voyage, he landed, and found that the inhabitants were too much awed by the French garrison of the place to deliver it into his hands. He was therefore compelled to lay siege to it, and was proceeding with his military operation, when Du Guesclin, the constable of France, appeared at the head of a large body of newly raised forces, with a determination to raise the siege. Lancaster was sensible that the success of his expedition rested upon a battle, in which, from the superiority of his troops, he might calculate upon victory, but he was not skilful enough to force the wary Du Guesclin, who was the best tactician of that age, into so hazardous an engagement. The Duke of Lancaster, perceiving that

* Hume.

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his provisions diminished, that his foraging parties were intercepted by his active adversary, and that his men were sinking under toil and disease, while the garrison received continual supplies by sea, re-embarked his men and returned to England. On his retreat, the castle of Arnay, the only place in the province that still adhered to the Duke of Britanny, surrendered to the French crown. It may easily be imagined that the failure of this expensive expedition did not add either to the popularity or influence of Lancaster. Neither the royal Duke, nor his brothers, seem ever to have gained the confidence and respect of the people and the Commons' House of Parliament, which at the commencement of the reign of Richard II. had, for the first time, chosen a speaker and assumed an independence of the peers, to which it had not previously aspired, had shown a mistrust of the princes and the government, by voting that the money designed for the payment of troops and seamen and for other charges of the protracted war, should be consigned to the hands of two eminent merchants, aldermen of London, named Philpot and Walworth. The Duke of Lancaster greatly resented this caution of the parliament, as he was desirous of employing no small share of these supplies in an expedition for the acquirement of the kingdom of Castile, the crown of which he claimed in right of his wife. The wars of Edward III. had tended greatly to impoverish the barons and great landowners; and the agricultural population, who were still in a condition of the most abject vassallage, were reduced to the severest distress. These long wars had, at the same time, afforded a partial yet an animating stimulus to trade. The money expended in arms and military clothing and the transport of troops, had fallen into the possession of the manufacturers and merchants of that period, and had opened advantageous communications with the commercial towns of Flanders. London advanced in opulence, and some of her citizens vied with the nobility in splendour, but the bulk of the community was every where wretched and depraved, and many dissolute and ruined soldiers of rank were known to be connected with bands of depredators, and yet enjoyed the countenance of the court. Such was the condition of the country when the parliament, urged by the demands of the council of government, whom the Duke of Lancaster had persuaded to assist his designs on Castile by aiding the king of Portugal, with whom the reigning sovereign of Castile was at war, laid a poll-tax upon the people at large. This tax was farmed and collected by certain Flemish money-dealers, who were rigorous in its exaction. One of these collectors having demanded from a man, named Walter, a tiler of Deptford, in Kent, the sum of three groats, on account of one of his daughters, was told by the father, that she was not of age. On this the collector seized the maiden, and attempted to acquire an indecent confirmation of his claim. The feelings of the father were roused, and with the mallet or hammer in his hand, he instantly struck the ruffian on the head and dashed out his brains. This action, applauded by the tiler's neighbours, called forth the discontent of the labouring classes, that had been long ready to vent itself in open acts of violence. Kent and the neighbouring counties as far as Lincoln in one direction, and to the west of Sussex in another, flew to arms, and Wat, the tiler, in a few days was at the head of one hundred thousand men, with whom he marched directly to London. The Duke of Lancaster was extremely obnoxious to the populace, who regarded him not only as the immediate origin of this oppressive and impolitic tax, but as having, by his arrogance and wasteful plans, lavished away the public grants, and exposed the coasts of the kingdom to the ravages of the French and Scotch pirates. The royal Duke was then in Scotland negociating a truce, while the preparations for the expedition to Portugal on his account were carried on as fast as money could be procured.

Wat, the tiler, was accompanied by a priest named John Ball, who preached to his followers the perfect equality of mankind, and divisions of his forces were led by Jack Straw, William Wraw and other persons of the lowest rank of society. On arriving at Blackheath, these insurgents were met by a messenger from the government, who, in the name of the king, demanded why they were thus embodied and in arms. Wat, the tiler, replied, that they would communicate their wishes to none but the king in person. They then moved on, and possessed themselves of the borough of

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Southwark; and the gates of the city of London, upon the bridge being opened for them by the populace, they rushed into the metropolis. On their entrance they proclaimed that their sole intentions were to redress the grievances and to punish the traitors of the realm. It was not to be expected that so large a body of rude and undisciplined men would be restrained from outrages, but it does not appear that their ravages extended beyong their quartering themselves tumultuously upon the inhabitants, until the London populace incited them to attack the palace of the Duke of Lancaster, called the Savoy, a mansion, which, as we have before observed, formerly belonged to Edmund, the son of king Henry the Third. This palace, both externally and internally, is represented to have been an elegant specimen of the splendid character of the architecture and decorations of that period, when costliness supplied the deficiencies of taste. The depredations committed by the infuriated populace were excessive, but with a firmness of integrity, not altogether unusual, when the great body of the people are called upon to act upon a sense of political grievance, and when, in the midst of their violence, they continue to aim at enforcing some amendment of their social condition, they abstained from plunder, and would not permit a single individual to enrich himself with the jewels, plate and other valuables, which were scattered on all sides of them.* Every thing was consigned to the flames, and what the flames rejected was thrown into the Thames. One of their party who endeavoured to secrete a piece of plate in his bosom, was hurled, together with his booty, into the part of the building where the fire raged with the greatest violence. They came, they said, to punish their oppressors and acquire the honest means of subsisting with their families, by their labour, and not as plunderers. There have been proofs of this motive of action among an excited people even in our own times, and could it be sustained and correctly directed, bad governments alone would have cause to dread the violence of an assembled people. It gives way almost always, however, in large and opulent cities, to the brutish greediness, the desire of intoxication and all the worst passions of a predatory rabble, over whom the more principled portion of the populace in a very short time lose all authority. The Duke's cellars contained abundance of choice wines, and thirty-two of these depredators drank of it to such excess, that they were buried in the ruins.† Their voices and cries are said to have been heard during seven days afterwards, but, in the confusion that prevailed, nobody went to their relief. Part of the Temple, with many rolls of statutes and records, was consumed, and several houses of the judges and principal citizens shared the same fate. The unhappy Flemings who had undertaken the collection of the poll-tax were murdered without hesitation, and no sanctuary was sufficient to screen them from popular vengeance. Having thus spread terror around them, Jack Straw and other leaders, with sixty thousand of the men from Essex and from the districts north of the Thames, withdrew to Mile-End-Green, where they encamped and listened to overtures made them in the name of the king and council. The Essex men, in particular, obtained an emancipation from all villanage, and a free pardon for all offences committed during the insurrection, and withdrew to their homes.‡ Wat, the tiler, not satisfied with these terms, persisted in his determination to negociate with the king alone, seized the gates of the tower, and in forcing his entrance into that fortress, Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor, and Sir Robert Hales, the treasurer, were slain by his followers. Alarmed at this desperate attack, the council agreed that the king should hold a conference with this resolute insurgent in Smithfield. The young monarch, attended by the Lord-Mayor of London, and the principal members of his government, together with a small party of the tower garrison, was the first to arrive at the appointed spot; and a knight was sent to summon Wat, the tiler, to the royal presence. The rebel leader who was just then entering Smithfield would not receive the message, unless the messenger paid him the compliment to dismount from his horse, and was about to strike him with his dagger for his neglect of this ceremony, when the king himself commanded the knight to dismount. In his conference with young Richard, it is said, by Walsingham, that he demanded,

* Sir Oswald Mosley's History of Tutbury. † Ibid. ‡ Rapin.

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not only the enfranchisement of all bondsmen, but the abrogation of all the forest laws. The king was unprepared with a reply to such unexpected requisitions, and while he hesitated to answer and turned about to consult the lords of his council, Wat, the tiler, caught hold of the reins of his sovereign's horse and brandished his sword. Sir William Walworth, the Lord-Mayor, perceiving the danger of the king, instantly struck the rebel a blow with his sword on the back of the head, and smote him to the ground, where he was despatched by John Standish, an esquire of the king's, and other attendants. The death of their leader disconcerted, as it usually does on such occasions, the spirit of the rude and undisciplined mob, already, it is probable, discontented with a position to which they were unaccustomed, and acted upon by jealousies and anxieties. It is said that some of them vociferated threats for the loss of their chieftain; and Richard, then a youth scarcely more than fifteen years of age, has been complimented with an act of heroism very dissimilar to the character and conduct displayed by him in the subsequent incidents of his life. Historians relate, upon very vague authority, that offering to supply the place of their leader himself, he rode before them to St. George's fields, where they were met by Sir Robert Knolles, at the head of a body of well armed veteran soldiers, who had been secretly drawn together,* at sight of whom they instantly dispersed. They had no sooner returned to their homes than the charter of enfranchisement was revoked by the parliament, and many of the unhappy insurgents were executed without even the forms of legal proceedings. If, therefore, the heroism of this young monarch was great, the treachery of his counsellors was still greater.

This familiar piece of history is so closely connected with the life of John of Gaunt that we could not well omit it, and our readers will excuse us if we have looked at the circumstances of it more cautiously than some of our predecessors. The Duke of Lancaster was in Scotland when the insurgents were destroying his palace, and he no sooner had intelligence of their numbers and of the city of London being tumultuously occupied by them, than he concluded without delay, a truce for three years, with the Scots, although he continued in that country until the sedition was appeased. The king of Scotland is said, by Rapin, to have offered him an army of twenty thousand men to suppress the rebellion, and a report was so extensively spread that he was about to take advantage of the troubles and enter England at the head of a Scottish army, that the governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed received orders from the Earl of Northumberland, to close the gates of that town against him. An indignity which the high spirit of the royal Duke long resented.

On the destruction of the palace of the Savoy, the keeper of his wardrobe hastened to Leicester, in order to secure the valuable furniture contained in the castle from the disaffected populace by removing it into the abbey. The abbot, apprehensive of the violence of the mob, refused to receive it, and it was, with difficulty, deposited in St. Mary's church.

The queen of Castile, Lancaster's amiable consort, then resident at Tutbury, was alarmed by the threatening tumults, and sought refuge in the castle of Pontefract, but she was there refused admittance, although those in possession of that fortress were the retainers of her husband. On the return of the Duke of Lancaster to London, an open feud broke out between the Earl of Northumberland and himself, which was with difficulty accommodated by the interference of the king. In 1383, the Duke of Lancaster marched to the north with an army of two thousand lancers, and six thousand archers, with which he invaded Scotland and took possession of Edinburgh. This success was followed by no permanent advantage. The king of Scotland implored to be, and at the intercession of the Duke of Burgundy was, admitted as a party in the truce agreed upon between France and England. But the absence of Lancaster had afforded his enemies an opportunity to devise a plan for his destruction. An Irish monk, of the order of Carmelites, went to Salisbury, where Richard was holding the parliament, and charged the Duke with designing to murder the king

* Hume who quotes Froissart, Walsingham and Knyghton, and adds, that the king promised them the same charter he had previously granted to the Essex men.

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and seize upon the crown. This accusation was apparently supported by circumstantial details that entitled it to attention, and Richard consulted two of his domestic chaplains upon it previously to its being submitted to the council. While this consultation was going on, Lancaster suddenly entered the royal presence on his return from his northern expedition, and being made acquainted with the charge that had been preferred against him, he asserted his innocence in the strongest terms, and demanded that a day should be appointed for him to answer his accuser before the council. His request was complied with, and the monk was delivered into the custody of Lord Holland, the son of the king's mother by her first husband. It was undoubtedly a circumstance liable to suspicion that, on the morning of the day on which this important investigation was to have taken place, the monk was found hanging to the ceiling of the room in which he was confined, and that there were marks of barbarity upon the body, which seemed to prove that he could not have been his own executioner. The incident increased the hatred which the people manifested towards the Duke, although it is not improbable, as Rapin intimates, but that the murder was perpetrated by the inventors of the accusation, who, dismayed by the unexpected return of Lancaster, may have dreaded lest the unhappy friar might divulge the whole scheme, and implicate them in the transaction. But in the same year another circumstance seemed to strengthen the belief of the people in the monk's accusation. An alderman of London, who was high in the confidence of the Duke of Lancaster, was charged with treasonable offences, and on his trial he was found guilty. The Duke was then absent on an embassy at Paris, but his retainers and friends exerted themselves greatly to prevent the condemnation of the criminal, and after the trial to procure his pardon from the king. There was certainly nothing in this matter that implied guilt on the part of the Duke, but there existed a desire among the favourites of the court as well as among the multitude to impute to him treasonable views, which his manners rather than his conduct seemed to warrant. The favourites, with whom Richard's profuse and dissolute court abounded, endeavoured to render the wealth and influence of Lancaster, sources of terror to his royal nephew, and in this design they were occasionally successful. In the year 1385, Richard was so wrought upon by his confidential advisers, that he gave orders to Judge Tresilian, a man ever ready to abuse the high functions of his office at the will of the court, to draw up articles of high treason, and to arrange evidence against his uncle Lancaster. The Duke was at that time at his castle of Tutbury, when he received despatches from his friends in London, informing him of the machinations that were contriving against him. In those times, to have demanded an opportunity to vindicate his innocence by legal process, would probably have been to throw himself into the hands of his enemies, and therefore he considered it prudent to withdraw to his castle at Pontefract, where he assembled his military retainers, and prepared to defend himself. Unpopular as he was, he was speedily at the head of a considerable army, and was proffered support from many of the barons who were disgusted with the favouritism of the court. Had the government attempted to enforce the accusation by arms, a civil war must have been the consequence, but the princess dowager of Wales, mother of Richard, interposed her mediation, and after making several journeys to both parties, and undergoing much severe personal fatigue, she had the gratification of effecting a complete reconciliation, and the king, convinced that the accusations were utterly groundless, was not only reconciled to his uncle, but invited him to take a command in the army which he was about to lead in person against the Scots.

As the truce with France and Scotland was about to expire, the French king not only marched a large army to the confines of Guienne with the intention of completing the conquest of that important province, but despatched a force of a thousand men, under the command of John de Vienne, to Scotland, in order to enable the Scottish monarch to make an incursion into the northern counties of England, while the French fleet, with a large body of veteran troops should make a descent upon the southern coasts of the island. So great was the activity of the English government, that Richard was speedily at the head of three hundred thousand men, and, of these, sixty thousand was placed under the command of the Duke of Lancaster. The Scots

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and their French allies were already ravaging Northumberland, but at the approach of Lancaster they retreated to the centre of Scotland, leaving the borders unprotected. Lancaster avenged the desolation they had committed by an inroad, in which he carried fire and sword to the very gates of Edinburgh, and as the French monarch perceived that the English were better prepared to resist his meditated invasion than he had imagined, he sent orders to his fleet to return to the ports of France and disembark the troops. Richard, immediately, selecting the best troops of his immense army, and disbanding the rest, joined his uncle, and the long wished-for conquest of Scotland seemed in a fair way to be about to be effected, when the favourites of the young king again filled his mind with jealousies concerning the views of Lancaster. The king indeed marched into Edinburgh and set fire to that city, but instead of seconding the plans of his uncle, he passed five days of triumph and dissolute pleasure in the vicinity of the Scottish capital, and then withdrew to Northumberland, giving the western division of the enemies' forces, whom Lancaster had hoped to compel to a disadvantageous engagement between the two armies, an opportunity to retreat into Cumberland, which they ravaged in a most vindictive manner. The Duke of Lancaster earnestly exhorted his royal nephew to fall upon these marauders, and at least to cut off their retreat, while he himself retained possession of the principal districts of Scotland, but Richard listened to the persuasions of his chief favourite, the Earl of Oxford, who insinuated that the Duke sought to engage him in all the difficulties and dangers of the war, while he enjoyed the honour of retaining the more peaceable possession of the enemy's country. The young king and his court, therefore, continued their desultory progress towards London; and Lancaster, unable, thus deserted, to maintain his position, marched to the aid of the people of Cumberland and then returned home.

On the termination of this expedition, a prospect presented itself to the Duke of realizing his claims upon the crown of Castile. Ferdinand, king of Portugal, had died without any legitimate offspring, except Beatrice, who was married to Henry, the reigning king of Castile and Leon, and who consequently claimed the throne of Portugal in right of his wife. John, a natural son of the deceased sovereign, had, with the full consent of the Portuguese nation, been acknowledged as king, and had successfully resisted an invasion of the French and Castilians, who had advanced to the walls of Lisbon, and were preparing to lay siege to that city. This victory is said to have been, in a great measure, owing to the intrepidity of a small English troop which the Duke of Lancaster had sent to aid the king of Portugal, under the command of two of his retainers, named Norbury and Harthill. The Portuguese monarch, highly pleased with this display of English valour, despatched an embassy to England, offering terms of alliance, acknowledging the Duke of Lancaster as king of Castile, and promising to assist in establishing the Duke and his consort on the throne of that kingdom. These proposals were not displeasing to Richard and his favourites, who were desirous of the removal of Lancaster from England at any price, and the merchants of London, who had recently extended their commerce to Lisbon, anticipated numerous advantages from this alliance. The Duke of Lancaster urged the compliance of the council, and in this he met with less opposition than he was accustomed to encounter. A parliament was called, and the commons with little reluctance voted a considerable supply for the fitting out the expedition. The Duke of Lancaster, thus secure of the assistance of the English parliament, made, as king of Castile, a league, offensive and defensive, with the king of Portugal, and prepared for his embarkation with all possible expedition. In the May of 1386, his armament awaited him at Portsmouth,* and he set sail with an army of twenty thousand men, among whom were two thousand men at arms, and eight thousand archers. The Duke was accompanied by Constance, his consort, and by his two daughters, Philippa and Catherine, the former of whom was by his first wife, Blanch, and the other by his present wife. Richard and his queen accompanied them to Portsmouth, and in wishing them good success, the king presented a golden crown to his uncle, and the

* Rapin. Froissart. Sir Oswald Mosley says Bristol, History of Tutbury.

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queen presented a similar crown to the Duke's consort. In the course of their voyage they entered the harbour of Brest, where Sir John de la Roche was besieged by the French. By the unexpected aid of Lancaster's forces the siege was raised, and the Duke, re-embarking, continued his voyage. On the 9th of August he landed at Corunna, and having made himself master of several towns in Gallicia, he passed the winter at Compostella. During this interval he concluded a marriage between his eldest daughter, Philippa, and the king of Portugal, and having consulted with his ally on the best means of prosecuting the war, he entered Castile in the March following, crossed the Douro, and was soon master of the unfortified towns and the open country. In the walled cities and fortresses, the king of Castile had ordered the cattle and grain to be stored, and he carefully avoided a general engagement. The English troops, unable to bear the heat of the climate, and in want of provisions, were seized with a distemper which rapidly thinned their ranks, and as a French army was daily expected to aid the Castilian monarch, the Duke of Lancaster was compelled to listen to terms of accommodation. It was agreed that the eldest son of the king of Castile should espouse the only daughter of Lancaster and his consort Constance; and that the claims of the Duke and his wife to the crown of Castile should be relinquished, upon the payment of two hundred thousand nobles and an annuity of ten thousand marks. In the month of November, 1390, the Duke of Lancaster returned to England, at a time when the favourites who surrounded the king had inflamed his mind with suspicions against the Duke of Gloucester, another of his uncles.

During the absence of Lancaster, the Earl of Oxford, the principal favourite of the king, had risen in dignity and power. He was made Duke of Ireland, and with the government and revenues of that island conferred upon him for life, he controlled the whole counsels of the realm. The barons indignantly bore the sway of an abandoned court under the direction of a man who had no qualities to recommend him but his personal beauty. The Earl of Derby, eldest son of the Duke of Lancaster, joined with his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, and other noblemen, to restrain the power of the court. The king and the favourite took the alarm, and the latter raised an army in Wales, where he had considerable influence, and marched hastily towards London. The Earl of Derby encountered him in Oxfordshire, and obtained an easy victory over him. At the very commencement of the battle, the favourite, fearful of falling into the hands of his enemies, fled from the field, and the army, dispersed in every direction, left the baggage in the hands of the victors. This defeat broke all the measures of the court, and the government was for a time conducted with more discretion; but shortly before the return of the Duke of Lancaster from Spain, another change had taken place in the councils of the king, and the Duke of Gloucester was not only dismissed, but was subjected to accusations of treasonable designs, brought against him by Richard's pernicious favourites.

The return of Lancaster, at such a period, was not very pleasing to the courtiers of the young king, and the reconciliation which the Duke made it his first business to effect between Richard and Gloucester, added to the alarm at his influence. To remove him from the court, they persuaded the king to offer him the province of Guienne, with the same rights of sovereignty which Edward III. had granted formerly to the Black Prince. Lancaster accepted this princely domain, with the title of Duke of Aquitaine, but he seems to have been in no haste to take possession of it. Whether he saw the conspiracy that was forming among the abandoned counsellors of the king against the Duke of Gloucester, whom of all his brothers he seems to have particularly esteemed, or whether his Spanish expedition had left him without the means of entering upon a government which, being overrun by the French and otherwise greatly unsettled, would, at the beginning, require a large expenditure of money and troops, it is certain that he devoted himself for a long time to the pleasures of the young monarch, and to such measures as he hoped would allay the asperity of his favourites. His eldest son, Henry, Earl of Derby, had deeply incurred the hatred of the court, not only by his military character and by the popularity of his manners, but by the part he had taken in heading the troops of the combined barons and com-

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pelling the Duke of Ireland, for whom Richard entertained an inordinate affection, to seek his safety in Holland, where he soon afterwards died. To shield the Earl of Derby from the resentment to which he was exposed, and to send him far beyond the reach of his malevolent enemies, his father equipped him to join a sort of crusade which was then carrying on against the pagans of Prussia and Lithuania. He went attended by a thousand knights with their esquires and military retainers, and obtained great reputation both for his prudence and his courage.

Soon after the departure of the young Earl of Derby, his father held a great hunting party at Leicester, where he entertained the king, queen and a great number of barons with their ladies. In the year 1393, we find him employed, together with his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, in negociating a peace with France; but these two princes could not, without making unwarrantable concessions, obtain more than a truce for four years. During the absence of the two royal Dukes, at the beginning of the ensuing year, their wives, Constance and Isabella, daughters of Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, died shortly after each other, and on the 7th of June, in the same year, the queen consort of Richard also expired.

On the return of the Duke of Lancaster to England, he prepared to take possession of the dukedom of Aquitaine, which had hitherto been to him a title without a revenue. On landing at Bourdeaux, he was met by a deputation of the Gascon barons, who represented to him, that the sovereignty of that province was indissolubly united to the crown of England, and they averred that it was not even in the power of the king of England to alienate it. They also argued, with more show of reason, that such alienation would be impolitic, as it might, at no distant period, deprive them of that protection from England which had to that period prevented their becoming the vassals of France. With respect to the precedent of their having submitted to the king's father, Edward, the Black Prince, they maintained that they yielded to his personal sovereignty only because he was next heir to the crown, and knowing that on that account, the alienation could not be lasting. The fact seems to have been, that the Duke of Lancaster was as unpopular in Guienne as in England, and that his former expeditions in that country, whatever impression they had left of his valour, were not favourably recollected with regard to his good conduct or good fortune. The king was therefore obliged to resume his grant, and the court recalled the royal Duke in no very courteous manner. The king received him with coldness on his return, and he hastily retired from court to Lincoln. His mistress, Catherine Swynford, the mother of four of his children, and the object probably of his earliest affection, was in that city. He, now in the decline of life, sought consolation in her society, and in less than a week she became his wife. This marriage gave great umbrage to the king and his court, but Catherine, by her prudence and captivating manners, soon vindicated her claims to her elevated rank, and she not only won for herself and the Duke the respect of the court, but acquired for him a degree of popularity to which he had, all his life, been a stranger. So extensive was her influence, that, in 1397, an act was passed to render her children legitimate. John Beaufort, the eldest, was created Earl of Somerset; Thomas Beaufort, the youngest, Earl of Dorset; and her second son, Henry, was subsequently the aspiring and turbulent bishop of Winchester, and at the same time a cardinal and chancellor of England; the awful death of this ambitious prince has been thus eternized by Shakspeare:

> "Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on Heaven's bliss,
> Hold up thy hand—make signal of thy hope—
> He dies and makes no sign.—O God, forgive him!"

The tranquillity with which the Duke of Lancaster seemed desirous of passing the last years of his existence was unattainable in a period so subject to agitation and violence. He and the Duke of York had hoped, that the reconciliation they had effected between the king and their brother, the Duke of Gloucester, would be durable, but Gloucester was not of a temper to give way to the cabals of the court favourites, and, at length wearied by the inefficacy of their continual remonstrances they withdrew from public affairs. The ruin and death of the Duke of Gloucester was then deter-

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Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir, married Edward Parker, Baron Morley, and Baron Monteagle, jure uxoris.

Clifton, of Barrington, co. of Somerset.

Thomas Stanley, 1st son, succeeded as Baron Strange, of Knockin, 1488, and as 2nd Earl of Derby, 1504: died 24th May, 1522, buried at the Nunnery of Syon, Middlesex. — Anne, daughter of Edward Hastings, son of George, Earl of Huntingdon.

John Stanley, 2nd son.

Sir James Stanley, of Cross Hall, 3rd son, married Anne, dau. of Sir Percival Hart. [See the other side for the descent from this marriage.]

George Stanley, 4th son, died young.

Jane, married Robert Sheffield, [Barlow says, Walter Sheffyn, esq.]

Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Stanley, of Flint.

Eleanor.

John Stanley, first son, died vita patris.

Dorothy, daughter of Thos. Howard, Duke of Norfolk: 1st wife. — Edward Stanley, 2nd son, succeeded as 3rd Earl of Derby, &c. 1522; Knight of the Bath, 1532: installed Knight of the Garter, 22nd May, 1547; Privy Counsellor: died 24th October, 1574, buried at Ormskirk. — Margaret, daughter of Ellis Barlow, of Barlow, county of Lancaster: 2nd wife. — Mary, daughter of Sir George Cotton, of Combermere Abbey, com. Cestr, S.P.; and, 2ndly, Henry, Earl of Kent.

Henry Stanley, 3rd son, died young.

Margaret, married Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex.

George Stanley, only son by the 2nd wife, died young.

Margaret, married 1st, John Jermyn, of Rushbrook, county of Suffolk, esq.; and 2ndly, Sir Nicholas Poyntz, of Alston Poyntz, county of Gloucester.

Catherine, married Sir Thomas Knivet, of Buckingham Castle, Norfolk.

Henry Stanley, 1st son, succeeded as 4th Earl of Derby, &c. 1574; elected Knight of the Garter, 23rd April following: died 25th Sept. 1594, bur. at Ormskirk. — Margaret, daughter of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, and of Alianore, his wife, daughter and heir of Chas. Brandon, &c.

Sir Thomas Stanley, of Winwick, county of Lancaster, knt. 2nd son: died 18th December, 1576. — Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, county of Derby.

Anne, married 1st, Charles, Lord Stourton; and, 2ndly, Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, Cornwall.
Elizabeth, married Henry Parker, Lord Morley.
Mary, married Edward, Lord Stafford.
Jane, married Edward, Lord Dudley.

Sir Edward Stanley, only son, seated at Tong castle, Shropshire, and Eynsham, com. Oxon.: died 1632, K. B. — Lucy, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland.

Petronella, died unmarried.

Venetia, married Sir Kenelm Digby, knt. of Drystoke, county of Rutland.

Frances, married John Fortescue, of Saldon, Bucks, esq.

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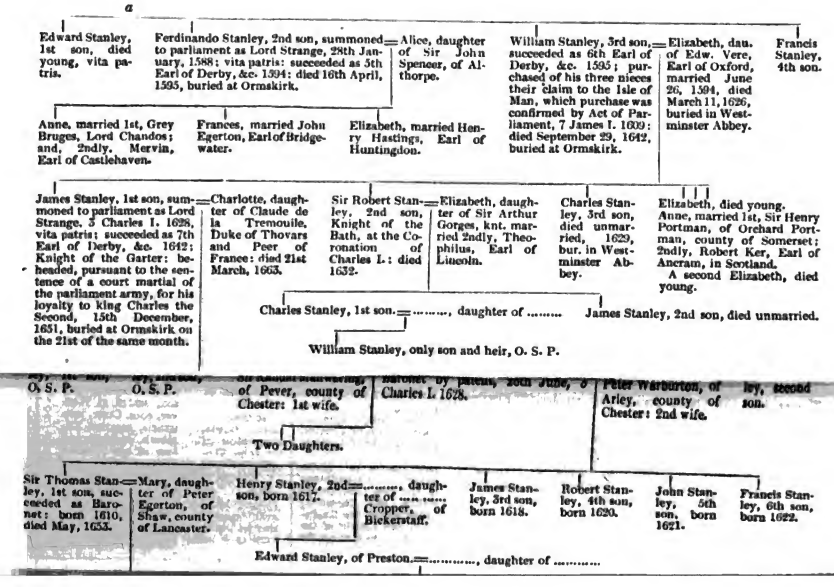
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Edward Stanley, 1st son, died young, vita patris.
Ferdinando Stanley, 2nd son, summoned to parliament as Lord Strange, 28th January, 1588: vita patris: succeeded as 5th Earl of Derby, &c. 1594: died 16th April, 1595, buried at Ormskirk.
Alice, daughter of Sir John Spencer, of Althorpe.
William Stanley, 3rd son, succeeded as 6th Earl of Derby, &c. 1595; purchased of his three nieces their claim to the Isle of Man, which purchase was confirmed by Act of Parliament, 7 James I. 1609: died September 29, 1642, buried at Ormskirk.
Elizabeth, dau. of Edw. Vere, Earl of Oxford, married June 26, 1594, died March 11, 1626, buried in Westminster Abbey.
Francis Stanley, 4th son.
Anne, married 1st, Grey Bruges, Lord Chandos; and, 2ndly, Mervin, Earl of Castlehaven.
Frances, married John Egerton, Earl of Bridgewater.
Elizabeth, married Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon.
James Stanley, 1st son, summoned to parliament as Lord Strange, 3 Charles I. 1628, vita patris: succeeded as 7th Earl of Derby, &c. 1642: Knight of the Garter: beheaded, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial of the parliament army, for his loyalty to king Charles the Second, 15th December, 1651, buried at Ormskirk on the 21st of the same month.
Charlotte, daughter of Claude de la Tremouille, Duke of Thovars and Peer of France: died 21st March, 1663.
Sir Robert Stanley, 2nd son, Knight of the Bath, at the Coronation of Charles I.: died 1632.
Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Gorges, knt. married 2ndly, Theophilus, Earl of Lincoln.
Charles Stanley, 3rd son, died unmarried, 1629, bur. in Westminster Abbey.
Elizabeth, died young.
Anne, married 1st, Sir Henry Portman, of Orchard Portman, county of Somerset; 2ndly, Robert Ker, Earl of Ancram, in Scotland.
A second Elizabeth, died young.
Charles Stanley, 1st son.=....., daughter of .....
James Stanley, 2nd son, died unmarried.
William Stanley, only son and heir, O. S. P.
O. S. P.
O. S. P.
Sir Robert Stanley, of Pever, county of Chester: 1st wife.
Baronet by patent, 30th June, 3 Charles I. 1628.
Peter Warburton, of Arley, county of Chester: 2nd wife.
ley, second son.
Two Daughters.
Sir Thomas Stanley, 1st son, succeeded as Baronet: born 1610, died May, 1653.
Mary, daughter of Peter Egerton, of Shaw, county of Lancaster.
Henry Stanley, 2nd son, born 1617.
.....=....., daughter of ..... Cropper, of Bickerstaff.
James Stanley, 3rd son, born 1618.
Robert Stanley, 4th son, born 1620.
John Stanley, 5th son, born 1621.
Francis Stanley, 6th son, born 1622.
Edward Stanley, of Preston.=....., daughter of .....

mined, and his subsequent murder (the particulars of which do not belong to our narrative) is an atrocious stain upon the weak and misguided sovereign. After the commission of this crime, Richard and his council no longer sought for the least disguise, but openly took measures to strengthen their absolute power. A parliament was summoned, and by the corruption of the sheriffs and other returning officers, it consisted of members entirely devoted to the views of the court. To intimidate the barons, who, on hearing of the murder of the Duke of Gloucester, had armed their vassals and prepared to resist all encroachments on their rights with arms, impeachments were preferred against the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The two last were banished, and Arundel was executed. In order to conciliate the Duke of Lancaster, who had not disguised his dislike of these proceedings, the king conferred on his eldest son, the Earl of Derby, who had recently returned with great reputation from his Lithuanian expedition, the title of Duke of Hereford, and on John Beaufort, the eldest of Lancaster's children by his third wife, that of Marquess of Somerset.

On the 30th of January, in the ensuing year, an occurrence took place, in which the eldest son of Lancaster was principally concerned, and which, in its results, led to the dethronement and death of this unhappy sovereign. A charge of high treason against Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, was preferred by the Duke of Hereford. Mowbray denied the charge, and it was agreed in presence of Richard, that the affair should be decided by the laws of chivalry, in the lists, by single combat. Coventry was fixed upon as the place of rencontre. Hereford first entered, armed at all points, on a white steed, caparisoned in green and blue velvet, embroidered with golden swans and antelopes. His titles being proclaimed, in the usual manner, he dismounted, and, with his spear in his hand, he sat down in a chair of green velvet at one end of the lists.—The king soon after arrived, accompanied by a body of the nobility and a very considerable military force. When the king was seated, the Duke of Norfolk appeared on a horse richly caparisoned with crimson velvet, embroidered with silver lions and mulberry trees: having been announced, and sworn that his quarrel was just, he also dismounted, and seated himself in a chair of crimson velvet, hung with white and red damask. At a signal given the noble Dukes vaulted into their saddles and prepared for the onset, when the heralds who attended the king, suddenly, to the surprise of all present, proclaimed the royal command that they should desist from the expected combat. The Dukes dismounted and re-seated themselves. Two hours of suspense elapsed. A herald then proclaimed silence, and Sir John Bushby, speaker of the House of Commons, read a record of the judgment of the king, by which the Duke of Hereford was banished for ten years, and the Duke of Norfolk for life. The latter nobleman shortly afterwards died at Venice. By this sentence Richard assumed the prerogative of punishing two noblemen of the highest rank, without any regard to the laws of the land, which assured to them a trial before their peers. He dreaded them both, and although, struck with the popularity of Hereford, who was attended by crowds of the common people to the place of his embarkation, he remitted four years of the term of banishment, yet he pursued him with malevolence even in the retreat he obtained at the court of Paris. Having heard that through the favourable reception of the French king, Hereford was likely to espouse the daughter of the Duke de Berri, Richard sent over the Earl of Salisbury to break off the match, by the most injurious insinuations. But the enmity of the king and his favourites was not confined to the diffusion of slander. On the 3rd of February, 1399, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, expired at the palace of the bishop of Ely, in London. Richard, without the slightest regard to the rights of the Duke of Hereford, seized upon the goods and rents of his deceased father. By authority of his council, the claims of the new Duke of Lancaster were annulled, and his attorney, by whom those claims were preferred, was seized and condemned to banishment as a traitor.

Perhaps few princes of the blood royal ever stood higher in public estimation than Henry, Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, and Earl of Derby; nor was he less respected by the old and powerful barons than he was by the people. The injury

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which the king and his favourites had inflicted upon him was through a breach of the laws, that rendered the tenure of every estate in the kingdom insecure, and the great landowners had a common interest in espousing his quarrel. In the mean time, the tyranny of Richard and his favourites had been carried to a height that roused the indignation of the whole country. They had obtained from the last parliament, which had been chosen in a manner to secure its servile obsequiousness to the pleasure of the court, a committee of twelve peers and six commoners, invested with full power to act as a parliament on all occasions. There was no longer any restraint to the absolute authority of the crown. Money was raised or rather extorted by every imaginable device: pardons that had been pronounced several years before, when armed combinations, incited by the injustice of the court, had, in reliance on the royal promises, dissolved themselves and retired to their homes, were revoked, and no fewer than seventeen counties were condemned as guilty of treason. To save their property from entire confiscation, the landowners and wealthy burgesses were obliged to submit to such composition as the king's council thought proper to require, and when they at length had satisfied the avidity of the government, they were compelled to sign a bond in which they were made to acknowledge the legality of the last parliament, and of the parliamentary committee appointed by it.

While Richard was thus incurring the hatred of the nation, he received intelligence of an insurrection in Ireland, in which Roger Mortimer, Earl of Marche, and presumptive heir to the crown, was slain. Richard was fond of military parade, and was not destitute of personal courage. His favourites made this event a pretext for compelling the people to furnish horses, carriages, provisions and money for an expedition against Ireland, and a large army being raised, Richard intrusted the regency of the kingdom to his uncle, the Duke of York, and immediately sailed to Waterford, where he landed on the 31st of May, 1399. He took with him some of the peers whom he most distrusted, but he left behind him an injured and irritated people, and among the most discontented of the nobility who remained in England was the Earl of Northumberland, governor of the northern counties. That powerful peer had refused to accompany Richard to Ireland; in consequence of which he had, in a summary manner, been pronounced a traitor, sentenced to banishment, and his estates were ordered to be seized for the use of the crown.

No sooner was Richard landed in Ireland, than his English subjects began to consider by what means they might relieve themselves from his future tyranny. Conferences were held, and intimations were sent to the banished archbishop of Canterbury, who then resided in France, stating that all England was ready to rise, but the people wanted a leader of distinction; that the Duke of Lancaster and Hereford, not only possessed the esteem of men of all ranks, but that his own injuries formed a sufficient pretext for his appearing in arms. The archbishop communicated these letters to the royal Duke. Three vessels were purchased and fitted out, in the mouth of the Loire, and the Duke and the Archbishop, together with the son of the late Earl of Arundel, Lord Cobham, Sir Thomas Erpingham and a few other persons of distinction, besides fifteen lances and about a score of other armed attendants, set sail for the invasion of England. It seems certain that advices from the Earl of Northumberland induced the Duke to make for the north-east coast of England rather than to attempt a descent on any part of the shores of the channel. For some days he hovered upon the coast, expecting probably to receive advices from the northern Earl, and at length landed at Ravenspur, between Hull and Bridlington. He was there speedily joined by the Earl of Northumberland, with his celebrated son, Harry Percy, surnamed Hotspur. He was also welcomed by Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, with the Lords Willoughby, Ross, d'Arcy and Beaumont. In a few days he was at the head of sixty thousand men. His first step was to publish a manifesto, in which he declared that he had landed in England for no other purpose but to obtain satisfaction for the injustice he had sustained. This pretence of doing himself justice seemed so perfectly reasonable, at a period when the laws were little respected, that the Duke of York, who had been appointed regent, could find no men willing to bear arms against the invader. Richard had left, as checks upon the conduct of his uncle,

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the regent, some of his favourite advisers, among whom were Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, Busby, Bagot and Grene. These persons finding that the citizens of London were ready to declare for the Duke of Lancaster, escaped to Bristol, whither the Duke directed his march with great rapidity through Evesham and Berkeley. This last mentioned place was held by the regent, who, having sent advices of this invasion to the king, was conducting such forces as he had been able to raise to Bristol, in order to meet Richard on his return from Ireland, and to escort him to the capital. A short conference with the regent served to persuade him to unite these forces with those of his nephew, Lancaster, and to march with him to Bristol with very different intentions. That city received him with open gates, while the friends of the king, who had sought refuge in it, fled into the castle, which they hoped to be able to defend, until the arrival of Richard, with the army, from Ireland. They maintained themselves there for four days, when, in consequence of a vigorous assault, they surrendered at discretion. The rage of the populace against the Earl of Wiltshire and the other favourites of the unhappy sovereign, was extreme, and Lancaster, yielding to the popular clamour, condemned the Earl, together with Sir John Busby and Sir Henry Grene, to be executed. Sir William Bagot contrived to effect his escape to Ireland.

So contrary were the winds for nearly three weeks, that Richard remained without any intelligence respecting the landing of Lancaster and the revolt of his subjects; and, when the east winds set in, by which he daily received accounts of the increasing advantages obtained by his enemies, so constantly did those winds prevail for eighteen days, that it was impossible for him to cross the Irish channel. The Earl of Salisbury raised an army among his friends in Wales, but, as the king did not appear, and reports of his death began to spread abroad, those troops grew disheartened, and either returned to their homes or deserted to the enemy. About the 25th of July, Richard landed at Milford-haven. He brought with him an army of nearly twenty thousand men, and was accompanied by the Dukes of Albemarle, Exeter and Surrey, and several bishops, but he landed only to learn the dispersion of Salisbury's troops, and to see his own hourly quitting his standard. He soon was informed that the indignation of the people of England was every where strong against him; that the royal fortresses even to the borders of Scotland were in the possession of his foes, and that the towns and cities throughout the realm had declared against him. In a state of desperation he withdrew privately from the camp, where his forces were already reduced to six thousand men, and shut himself up in Conway castle, which was deemed impregnable, but was, at that time, destitute of provisions. Percy, Earl of Worcester, master of the king's household, was no sooner aware that the king had quitted the camp, than he broke his staff of office, and with the remainder of the troops went over to the Duke of Lancaster.

Richard could scarcely have expected to prolong his personal safety many days in Conway castle, or perhaps he indulged a hope of being able to escape from that fortress to Ireland.* The Duke of Lancaster had, in the mean time, arrived at the head of his army, at Chester, and hearing of the place of Richard's retreat, he sent the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Northumberland to open a conference with him. Some writers say that this prelate and peer were sent under the semblance of friendship to induce him to quit his strong hold, but it must be confessed that two persons so liable to Richard's mistrust from the injuries they had sustained from his power, were not likely instruments for that species of deception, and that Richard had little to choose between starvation and surrender. He demanded security for his life, and pensions for himself and eight persons to be named by him. On these conditions he declared that he was ready to relinquish the crown. The Archbishop and Earl held out to him hopes that these terms would be accepted. He hesitated no longer, but requested an interview with the Duke of Lancaster, and was immediately conducted to Flint castle, where the Duke arrived the next day. Lancaster, with all the external ceremony and obeisance, bowed his knee three times as he approached

* Hume says that Richard proposed to escape either to Ireland or to France.

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the king, who, with a cheerful countenance, said, "Cousin of Lancaster, you are welcome." The Duke submissively replied, "My lord, the king, I am come sooner than you appointed me, because the common fame of your people is, that you have for these one-and-twenty years governed very ill and rigorously, with which they are not at all satisfied; but, if it please God, I will help you to govern them better for the future." To which the king calmly answered, "Fair cousin, since it pleaseth you, it pleaseth us also." 'These,' says the author of the Chronicle of Lambeth, who was present, 'were all the words they had together.' On the same day the king and the duke set off in company to Chester, and thence proceeded through Lichfield and Coventry to London. As they approached the metropolis, the inhabitants came out in multitudes to meet them, and while they saluted Lancaster as the preserver of the country, they execrated the unhappy Richard with loud and bitter curses. This incident has given Shakspeare occasion for introducing a fine passage in an historical play which is otherwise unworthy of him, and has afforded Northcote a subject for as fine a picture. Richard was committed to the Tower. Lancaster's first step was to have a parliament called in the king's name, and to this parliament was assigned the important task of deposing one king and nominating another in his place. The Duke of Lancaster, a cautious and politic prince, would not have thus elevated the prerogative of parliament could he have ascended the throne by any other means, but there was living an Edmund Mortimer, lineally descended from Lionel, the second son of Edward III. who had claims to the crown in the line of succession superior to those of a son of John of Gaunt. Whether the parliament saw the importance of the precedent they were called upon to establish is doubtful: the majority, in those days when political principles were little understood, were overawed by the circumstances in which they were placed. Richard was first compelled to resign the crown into the hands of his rival, and on the next day this act of resignation, together with thirty-three articles of accusation or rather of impeachment, were laid before parliament, on which the two houses were called upon to pass an act of deposition. These articles, which charged Richard with the murder of his uncle Gloucester, with having put Arundel and others illegally to death, with having levied money upon the people under unjustifiable pretences, and with having lavished away the public revenue by enriching his pernicious counsellors, were little examined or canvassed, but seem to have been regarded as containing charges too notorious to require investigation. The Bishop of Carlisle had alone the courage to take upon himself the defence of his unhappy master, but his arguments rested generally upon the abuses to which uncontrolled sovereignty is always liable; while, with more of the boldness of truth, he insisted on the invalidity of the title of the Duke. By immediately committing the honest bishop to the abbey of St. Albans, the Duke of Lancaster did more to impugn his own fitness to wear the crown than any thing contained in the oration of the right reverend prelate.

Richard was deposed by the votes of both houses, and the throne being declared vacant, the Duke of Lancaster stepped forward, and having crossed himself and called upon the holy name of Christ, he pronounced the following words, which we shall transcribe from Hume, *verbatim*, on account of their singularity: "*In the name of Fadher, Son and Holy Ghost, I, Henry of Lancaster, challenge this rewme of Yuglande, and the crown, with all the members and the appurtenances: als I am descendit by right line of the blode, coming from the gude King Henry the Therde, and throge that right that God of his grace hath sent me, with help of hym and of my frendes to recover it: the which rewme was on the poynt to be undone by defaut of governance, and undoying of the gude lawes.*" In this, with a studied obscurity of expression, the Duke of Lancaster derived his title from Henry III. because there existed a popular rumour, that Edmund, surnamed Crouchback, who possessed the confiscated estates of the Ferrers, Earls of Derby, in the reign of his father, Henry III. was in reality born before his brother Edward, but had, by his parents, been displaced from the inheritance of the crown, on account of his deformity. It was immediately decreed by both houses, that Henry of Lancaster should be proclaimed king, by the title

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of Henry IV.; and thus with the rest of the titles of that prince, that of *Earl of Derby* merged into the hereditary distinctions of the crown.

Sir Oswald Mosley, in his History of Tutbury,* says the title of Earl of Derby, as possessed by the family of Stanley, "was not derived from the town of Derby, as that of the Ferrers was, but from the hundred of West Derby," in Lancashire. We doubt, with much deference to the judgment of the worthy Baronet, the correctness of this statement, and we are inclined to think, unless Sir Oswald has proofs to the contrary, that the title conferred by Henry VII. on his father-in-law, after the battle of Bosworth-field, was the revival of the old title which he found merged in the crown, rather than the creation of a new Earldom. The Ferrers had held, in their days, that portion of Lancashire then held by Sir Thomas Stanley, and the district called *West* Derby, might have been so termed by them to distinguish it from the more *Eastern* county in which they had such large possessions. The Earls of Derby are always found enrolled among the magistracy of Derbyshire, which can only be in consequence of their title being considered exactly the same as that of the ancient Earls.

It is agreed by Camden, and other celebrated antiquarians, that the noble family of Stanley is descended from the ancient barons Audeley, of Audeley, in the county of Stafford, as shown in the pedigree. Adam de Audeley, who bore for his arms, *Gules*, a fret, *Or*, had, of the gift of Henry I. the manor of Raveney, in Cumberland. His eldest son, Lydulph, was the ancestor of the lords Audeley, who continued in a direct line down to the 25th of July, 1391, when Nicholas, the last heir male, died and was succeeded by Joan, his sister and sole heir, who married Sir John Touchet, knt. who was slain at the battle near Rochelle, on the 22nd of June, 1372, from whom descended the present George John Thickness Touchet, Baron Audeley, of Heleigh castle, in the county of Stafford.

Adam, the second son of Adam, above mentioned, was the progenitor of the noble family of Stanley; for William, his son in the reign of king John, had from his cousin, Sir Adam, son of Lydulph, the manor of Stanleigh and half of Butterley, in the county of Derby, and took the surname of Stanley from that manor, and made it his residence. His grandson, Sir William de Stanley, by his marriage with Joan de Bamville, became possessed of Great Stourton and Picton, in Cheshire, and the bailiwick of Wyrral forest. He assumed the armorial bearings now used by his descendants in lieu of those worn by his ancestors. John, his eldest son, was lord of Great Stourton and Stanley, and was father of John, of Greswith, in the county of Cumberland, ancestor of the Stanleys of Dalgarth, in the said county, and of Sussex; and Sir William, who was lord of Stanley and Stourton. His eldest son, Sir William, succeeded to the manors of Stanley, in Derbyshire, and Hooton, in Cheshire, and to the bailiwick of Wyrral forest, and was the ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Stanley Massey Stanley of Hooton, in Cheshire.

Sir John Stanley, K. G. the eldest son of Sir William, was greatly enriched by his marriage with Isabel, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Latham, of Latham and Knowsley, in the county of Lancaster, descended from Robert Fitz Henry, the founder of Burscough monastery. In 1385, he was lord deputy of Ireland, with a fee of one hundred marks a year. In 1389, he had a grant of the manor of Blake castle, in Ireland. In 1395, he was appointed constable of the castle of Rokesburgh, in Scotland, and, in 1399, he was Lord Justice, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In the same year he was with Richard II. at Conway castle; and also at the accession of Henry the Fourth to the throne, on the 29th of September. In 1404, he obtained a grant in fee of the Isle of Man, and with Roger Leke had a commission to seize on the city of York and its liberties, on the forfeiture of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. He held the Isle of Man and all the adjacent isles, as also the regalities, franchises and rights thereto belonging, of the king, his heirs and successors, by homage and the service of two falcons, payable on the days of their coronation. The Isle of Man remained in the family from the time of the grant (except a short inter-

* Page 133, in a note.

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val during the civil wars when Lord Fairfax held it) and the Earls of Derby had absolute jurisdiction over the people and the soil, until it came, by descent, to Charlotte, Duchess of Athol, who had the same jurisdiction until 1765, when the regalities, &c. of the said isle was purchased by the crown for £70,000. He was appointed attorney general to Thomas de Lancaster, the king's son, and was one of the witnesses on his creation to the titles of Duke of Clarence and Earl of Albemarle. In the first year of Henry V. he was installed a Knight of the Garter, and was again constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for six years, in which government he died, January 6, 1414.

The grandson of Sir John, Sir Thomas Stanley, knt. was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and called to parliament in that kingdom in 1432. In 1448, being comptroller to the king's household, he, among others, obtained a grant of the goods and chattels of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, with power to dispose of them without account. In 1449, he, with John, Viscount Beaumont and others, was commissioned to treat with the Scots for a truce between the two kingdoms. In 1450, he, with others, concluded the truce, and was one of the conservators for the king of England. In 1451, he was in commission for the custody and defence of the town and castle of Calais, and the adjacent marches, including the tower of Risebank. He was subsequently elected a Knight of the Garter, appointed counsel to Edward, Prince of Wales, ambassador to Scotland, &c. and summoned to parliament on the 20th of January, 1455–6, as Lord Stanley. His lordship was succeeded at his decease, in 1458–9, by his eldest son,

Thomas, summoned to parliament on the 21st of May, 1461, as Lord Stanley, and having married Eleanor, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury, was importuned by that Earl to put himself in arms against the king, which he refused. He was Justice of Chester in 2 Edward IV. and continued in that office till 1 Henry VII. In 1475, being Steward of the King's Household, he was retained to serve in the French wars for one year, with forty men at arms and three hundred archers. In 1483, his lordship commanded the right wing, consisting of 4000 men of the English army, sent against Scotland, under Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and took Berwick by assault. He was faithful to Edward IV. and a friend to Edward V. which, it is said, the Duke of Gloucester, protector to the young king, took so exceedingly ill, that he had a design to murder him, at the time (June 13, 1483) when he took Lord Hastings from the council-board in the Tower, and caused him to be beheaded; for one of the Duke's soldiers struck at his lordship with an halbert, which he avoided by suddenly stooping and concealing himself under a table. Though Lord Stanley saved himself, yet he was committed to prison immediately after the Duke had obtained possession of the crown. He was however not long in confinement, for king Richard, fearing that his son, Lord Strange, who was at that time at the head of some troops in Lincolnshire, might cause an insurrection, liberated him; and in order to conciliate his favour, made him Steward of his Household; and on the 16th of December, 1483, instituted him Constable of England for life, with a fee of £100. a year out of the king's revenues in the county of Lancaster.

How far his lordship contributed to the victory of Bosworth field is recorded in history; and his placing the crown of Richard upon the head of the victorious Richmond in the field, and proclaiming him king, by the title of Henry VII. is also a matter of historic record. In consideration of those eminent services the new monarch advanced Lord Stanley, on the 27th of October, 1485, to the dignity of Earl of Derby, and constituted him one of the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Steward of England, upon the day of his coronation. His lordship, in the following March, had a grant of the great office of Constable of England for life. He had no children by his second marriage, and, dying in 1504, was succeeded by his grandson.

Sir William Stanley, 2nd son of Lord Stanley, was of Holt castle, in Denbighshire, and of Ridley, in Cheshire. In 1461, he had the office of Chamberlain of Cheshire. On the accession of Richard III. 22nd June, 1483, he was appointed Justice of North Wales, and being with his elder brother instrumental in procuring the crown for Henry VII. at the battle of Bosworth field, on the 22nd of August,

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1485, was soon after constituted Chancellor of the Exchequer, and installed Knight of the Garter. But notwithstanding his eminent services to that prince, he was beheaded on the 16th of February, 1495, on pretence of being engaged in a conspiracy for placing Perkin Warbeck on the throne.

Sir George Stanley, eldest son of Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Lord Strange, of Knockin, and was summoned to parliament as Baron Strange. In 1475, his lordship was created Knight of the Bath. In 1486, he was one of the Lords of the Privy Council. In 1487, he was one of the principal commanders in the king's army at the battle of Stoke, on the 16th of June, when he shared the honours of that victory, obtained over John de la Pole, Earl of Lincoln, and his adherents: and soon after was elected a Knight of the Garter. In 1492, he was retained to serve the king in France, with ten men at arms, five demilances, twenty-four archers on horseback, and two hundred and forty-seven archers on foot. This young nobleman died before his father, leaving issue three sons, Thomas, John and James, ancestor of the present Lord Derby, and two daughters.

Sir Edward Stanley, of Hornby castle, brother of Lord Strange, and fifth son of the Earl of Derby, commanded the rear of the English army at Flodden-field, on the 9th of September, 1513, and by the power of his archers forced the Scotch to descend the hill, which caused them to open their ranks, gave the first hopes of that day's victory, wherein James the Fourth, king of Scotland, lost his life. As a reward for his services against the Scotch on that memorable day, the king created him a peer, by the title of Lord Monteagle. In 1514, he was installed a Knight of the Garter.

James, the sixth son of the Earl of Derby, was successively archdeacon of Chester and Richmond, dean of St. Martin's, warden of Manchester College, and, in 1506, bishop of Ely. He was a great benefactor to Manchester College, and to Jesus College, Cambridge.

Thomas, the eldest son of George, Lord Strange, had livery of his father's lands, and succeeded his grandfather as second Earl of Derby, in 1504. In 1513, he attended Henry VIII. in the expedition against France, at the time he won Theronenne and Tournay, and, at the battle of Spurs, on the 18th of August, obtained a victory. In 1520, when Henry the Eighth met the emperor, Charles the Fifth, at Dover, the Earl of Derby rode between the two monarchs to Canterbury, bearing the sword, by the king's command. On the 13th of May, 1521, he was one of the peers who tried Edward Stafford, 3rd Duke of Buckingham. His lordship died at Colnham, in Middlesex, on the 24th of May, 1522, and was buried in the monastery of Syon, in the same county. He bore the titles of Earl of Derby, Viscount Kynton, Lord Stanley and Strange, Lord of Knockin, Mohun, Basset, Burnal and Lacy, Lord of Man and the Isles.

Edward, the third Earl of Derby, being only eleven years of age on the death of his father, Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of several manors in Lincolnshire, on account of his minority. He was one of that magnificent prelate's retinue, and had five domestic servants allowed him. In October, 1532, his lordship waited on Henry VIII. at his interview with the French king, Francis I. near Boulogne. In 1533, before the coronation of queen Anne Boleyn, he attended her in his own barge from Greenwich, and was elected a Knight of the Bath, with Henry Grey, Marquess of Dorset, and other noblemen; and on the first of June, he was cup-bearer at her coronation. In 1536, on that memorable insurrection of the Northern men, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, the king directed his letters to him, to raise what forces he could, promising to repay the charges, and (as Holinshed observes) "by the faithful diligence of the Earl of Derby, who, with the forces of Lancashire and Cheshire, was appointed to resist them, they were kept back and brought to quiet, notwithstanding there were a very great number assembled together of the Commons, out of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and of the North part of Lancashire. In 1542, he marched into Scotland, with Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, and an army of 20,000 men, where, finding no resistance, they burnt divers towns and villages adjoining to the Tweed. In 38 Henry VIII. when the High Admiral of France, accompanied by the Bishop of Evreux, the Earl of Nantville, the Earl of Villiers, and

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others, came on a splendid embassy, the Earl of Derby, by the king's command, received them at Blackwall, and conducted them to his majesty at Greenwich. On the accession of Edward VI. he, with the Marquess of Dorset, were elected Knights of the Garter. Four years afterwards he was one of the peers, parties to the articles of peace made by Edward VI. with the French and Scotch, wherein the emperor, Charles the Fifth, was included. On the 6th of July, 1553, when Mary came to the crown, she, on the 29th of September ensuing, constituted this nobleman Lord High Steward of England. He came to town from his seat in Lancashire on the 8th of August nobly attended to his house in Westminster. Upwards of fourscore of his servants were clothed in velvet, and two hundred and eighteen yeomen were in liveries. Queen Elizabeth, knowing his prudence and loyalty, chose him at her accession one of her privy council. He was elected chamberlain of Chester, and continued so for six years. It appears from several historians that he lived in the greatest splendour, without any dependance on the court. Camden, in the Life of Queen Elizabeth, gives the following character of this nobleman: "that with Edward, Earl of Derby's death, the glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep." And Holinshed and Stow, in their Chronicles, make this honourable mention of him: "Edward, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley and Strange, of Knockin, lord and governor of the Isle of Man, Knight of the noble order of the Garter, and one of the queen's majesty's privy council, deceased at his house called Latham, in Lancashire; his life and death deserving commendation, and craving memory to be imitated, was such as follows. His fidelity unto two kings and two queens, in dangerous times and great rebellions, in which time, and always as cause served, he was Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire; and lately offered ten thousand men unto the queen's majesty, of his own charge, for the suppression of the last rebellion. His godly disposition to his tenants, never forcing any service at their hands, but due payment of their rent. His liberality to strangers, and such as showed themselves grateful to him; his famous housekeeping, and eleven score in check-roll, never discontinuing the space of twelve years. His feeding, especially of aged persons, twice a day, threescore and odd; besides all comers thrice a week, appointed for his dealing days; and every Good Friday these thirty-five years, one with another, two thousand seven hundred with meat, drink, money, and money's worth. There was never gentleman, or other, that waited in his service, but had allowance from him, to have as well wages as otherwise for horse and man. His yearly portion for the expenses of his house, £4000. His cunning in setting bones disjointed or broken, his surgery and desire to help the poor, his delivery of the George and seal to the Lord Strange, with exhortation, that he might keep it so unspotted in fidelity to his prince as he had, and his joy that he died in the queen's favour. His joyful parting this world, his taking leave of all his servants, by shaking of hands, and his remembrance to the last day." This noble Earl died at Latham house, on Friday, October 24th, at twelve o'clock, and was buried at Ormskirk, December 4, 1574, and his funeral was the most magnificent that can be conceived.

Henry, his eldest son and heir, succeeded as fourth Earl of Derby. He was elected Knight of the Garter on the 23rd of April, 1574, and took his seat in the house of peers on the 8th of February, 1576. In 1585, he was appointed her majesty's ambassador to Henry the Third, king of France, to invest him with the Order of the Garter. In 1586, he was one of the peers who sat at Fotheringay, on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, at which time he was one of the privy council to queen Elizabeth. He was chamberlain of Chester from 1587 until his death. In 1589, he was sent with other commissioners into Flanders to treat of a peace with the Prince of Parma, general of the king of Spain's forces, and in the same year he was appointed Lord High Steward of England, at the trial of Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, who was arraigned on the 14th of April. He died on the 25th of September following, and was buried, according to his will, in his chapel at Ormskirk.

Ferdinando, the fifth Earl, survived his father but a short time, for having been tampered with by one Hesket, an agent of the Jesuits and English fugitives to assume the title of King, in right of his grandmother, Alinore, and rejecting the pro-

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posal with indignation, though promised powerful assistance from abroad in case of compliance, but threatened with sudden death if he either hesitated at, or revealed the proposal, he died of poison on the 16th of April, 1594, according to the menaced vengeance of Hesket, who, upon his lordship's information, had been apprehended and convicted of treason. By his will, bearing date 12th of April, he bequeathed his body to be buried at Ormskirk, where he was interred on the 6th of May following.

William, the sixth Earl of Derby, at the death of his brother, was 32 years of age. Having a dispute with his three neices touching the title to the Isle of Man, was obliged to purchase their several claims. In 1601, he was installed a Knight of the Garter. He was constituted chamberlain of Chester for life, and afterwards had a new grant of that office, in conjunction with his son James, Lord Strange, for the life of the longest liver; which the latter enjoyed until 1647, when he was ejected by the usurping powers for his loyalty to his sovereign. Earl William died on the 29th of September, 1642, and was buried at Ormskirk.

James, his eldest son and heir, succeeded as seventh Earl of Derby. He was highly accomplished with learning and prudence, loyalty and true valour, of which he gave signal proofs on several occasions in the civil wars; especially in that memorable encounter in Wigan lane, on the 26th of August, 1651, where, with 600 horse, he maintained a fight of two hours against 3000 horse and foot, commanded by colonel Robert Lilburne; and though in that action he received seven shots on his breast-plate, thirteen cuts on his beaver, five or six wounds on his arms and shoulders, and had two horses killed under him, he made his way, with some few of his men, towards Worcester, in order to join his majesty, king Charles the Second. At the fatal battle of Worcester, on the 3rd of September, 1651, he was taken prisoner, and, contrary to the law of nations, this noble Earl was condemned to die, notwithstanding his just plea "that he had quarter for his life given him by one Captain Edge, who took him prisoner;" but that was overruled; so that, on the 15th of October, he was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire.

This loyal Earl had been summoned to parliament in 1627, as Baron Strange, under the impression that such a barony was enjoyed by his father; but that not being the case, the summons amounted to the creation of a new peerage, which eventually devolved upon the ducal house of Athol.

This Earl, who was so truly loyal to the royal family, and of a great and heroic spirit, fell a sacrifice to the illiberal revenge of Oliver Cromwell, who sent a letter, offering him his own terms, if he would deliver up the Isle of Man; to which the Earl returned the following answer, a copy whereof was found in Sir Thomas Roe's study.

"I received your letter with indignation; and, with scorn, I return you this answer, That I cannot but wonder, whence you should gather any hopes from me, that I should (like you) prove treacherous to my sovereign; since you cannot be insensible of my former actings in his late majesty's service, from which principle of loyalty I am no way departed.

"I scorn your proffers; I disdain your favours; I abhor your treasons; and am so far from delivering this island to your advantage, that I will keep it to the utmost of my power to your destruction.

"Take this final answer, and forbear any further solicitations; for if you trouble me with any more messages upon this occasion, I will burn the paper, and hang the bearer.

"This is the immutable resolution, and shall be the undoubted practice of him, who accounts it the chiefest glory to be

"His Majesty's
"Most loyal and
"Obedient subject,
DERBY."

Castle-Town,
12th July, 1649.

His behaviour and speech on the scaffold were very remarkable, showing him to be of a most heroic and Christian spirit.

His lordship married Charlotte, daughter to Claude de la Tremouille, Duke of Thouars, Prince of Palmont, peer in France, &c. and of the lady Charlotte, his wife, daughter to William I. Prince of Orange, and Charlotte, of Bourbon, his wife.

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This lady behaved with great and exemplary prudence and honour, in all affairs of life; and was remarkably famous for her gallant defence of Latham-house, in 1644, when it was besieged by two thousand of the parliamentary forces; and of the Isle of Man, in 1651, which was the last place in the English dominions that submitted to the usurping powers, and of which Lord Fairfax enjoyed the profits, whilst this heroine was detained in prison, with her young children, in extreme indigence, till the restoration of the king and royal family, in the year 1660: she died on the 21st of March, 1663, and was buried at Ormskirk.

Charles, eldest son and heir, succeeded as eighth Earl of Derby. He ventured his life to restore king Charles the Second. In 1659, on Sir George Booth's rising in Cheshire, he appeared at the head of divers gentlemen in Lancashire, but being defeated, he was taken prisoner before the end of the month, in the habit of a serving man. At the restoration of king Charles the Second, he was, in consideration of his own loyalty, and that of his family, constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster; and on the 30th of July, 1660, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Chester. He died on the 21st of December, 1672, and was buried at Ormskirk.

William George Richard, ninth Earl of Derby, was constituted, on the 11th of May, 1676, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, but was removed from that office in the reign of king James the Second. On the 17th of October, 1688, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire and Lancashire, and on the 5th of March, 1694–5, was one of the supporters of the pall at the funeral of queen Mary. On the 18th of June, 1702, his lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Isle of Anglesea, and of the counties of Caernarvon, Flint, Merioneth and Montgomery. He died on the 5th of November, 1702, without any surviving male issue, when the honours devolved upon his brother and heir,

James, tenth Earl of Derby, who served in the convention parliament, which assembled at Westminster on the 22nd of January, 1688–9, for the town of Preston; and from 1695 until his accession to the peerage, he sat for the county of Lancaster. His lordship served several campaigns in Flanders under king William; and on the 18th of August, 1692, his majesty, in his camp at Lambeque, promoted him to the command of the sixteenth regiment of foot. On succeeding to the earldom of Derby, his lordship resigned his military employments; and, on the 10th of June, 1702, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of North Wales, and the county of Lancaster. He was also one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to king William. On the 10th of June, 1706, his lordship was sworn one of queen Anne's Privy Counsellors, and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. At her coronation, on the 23rd of April, 1702, he carried one of the three swords of state, as he did also at the coronation of George the First, on the 20th of October, 1714. On the 23rd of September, 1715, he was appointed Captain yeoman of the guard; and on the 23rd of October, 1727 (1 George II.) Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Lancaster. In 1726, an Act was passed, empowering the lords of the treasury to treat with his lordship and his heirs, for the purchase of all their rights to the Isle of Man; but his lordship imagining he had a power to dispose of it by will, did not comply therewith, whereby it devolved on the late Duke of Athol, as did also the barony of Strange. His lordship died at Knowsley, on Sunday, the 1st of February, 1735–6, when the barony of Strange, created in 1627, reverted to his aunt, the Marchioness of Athol; all the other baronies fell into abeyance between the co-heirs of Ferdinando, the fifth Earl. The earldom of Derby then devolved upon Sir Edward Stanley, of Bickerstaff, in Lancashire, bart. then one of the knights of the shire for that county, son and heir of Sir Thomas Stanley, bart. son and heir of Sir Edward Stanley, bart. son and heir of Sir Thomas, son of Sir Edward Stanley, bart. son of Henry Stanley, esq. son of James Stanley, knt. son of George, Lord Strange, who died the 5th of December, 1497, 13 Henry VII. in the lifetime of his father, Thomas, the first Earl of Derby of this family.

Sir Edward, eleventh Earl of Derby, succeeded to the honours of the Earl of Derby, &c. in 1735–6. On the 13th of March, 1741–2, his lordship was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Lancaster, which county he had before represented in parliament. His lordship was succeeded by his grandson,

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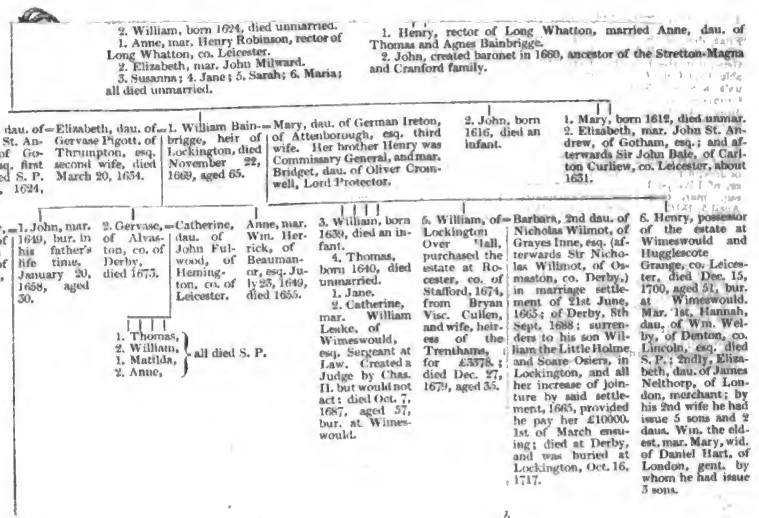
Pedigree of BAINBRIGGE, *of Lockington, County of Leicester, of Derby, and of Rocester and Woodseat, County of Stafford.*



a

2. John, who succeeded his grandfather in the Nether Hall, which he rebuilt; was sheriff for co. Leicester 1699, temp. William and Mary, born in 1657, died 1st Oct. 1717.

Mary, only dau. of Thos. Harley, of Osgathorpe, gent. died June 4, 1724.

1. William, died an infant.
1. Dorothy, mar. Anthony Lowe, of Haslewood, co. Derby.
2. Elizabeth, mar. John Halford, of Kegworth.
3. Anne, died an infant.

1. William, of the Old Hall, born 1668, sheriff for co. Leicester in 1……, died August 14, 1706.

Martha, dau. and heiress of Edward Brett, of Dymsdale, co. Stafford, esq. by Jane, dau. of the first William Inge, of Thorpe, in same co.; of Dymsdale, widow, 24th Jan. 1728, and then owner of Dymsdale Hall, and Knutton manor.

5. Thomas, born in 1678, of Derby, esq. successor to his father's estate at Rocester, died Aug. 29, 1746, bur. at All Saints', Derby, aged 69.

Katherine, dau. of Benjamin Parker, esq.: she was 1st cousin to the 1st Earl of Macclesfield, and was heir to her brother Joseph, who was heir to his brother Henry, who mar. Miss Fosbrooke, of Shardlow, and died S. P. [The descendants of this Katherine quarter the Arms of Parker, with the paternal Arms of Bainbrigge.] She died 13th April, 1752, aged 63.

2. Willmot, 3. Nicholas, 4. John, } all died S. P.
1. Dorothy, mar. John Hope, of Derby, M. D.
2. Barbara, mar. Samuel Davison, rector of Trusley, ancestor of the family of the Brand, co. Salop.
3. Mary, died S. P.

Mary, dau. & co-heiress of Philip Laycock, of Woodborough, co. Nottingham, esq.; died April 2, 1761.

1. William, inheritor of Nether hall, Lockington; he purchased the old hall from his cousin; was sheriff for co. Leicester in 1732; bapt. March

2. John, rector of Walton on the Wolds; mar. and had issue one dau. Hannah, who died an infant.
3. Another son, died infa.
1. A dau. died an infant

1. William, died aged 17.
2. Edward Brett B. sold the old hall to his cousin; died unmar. and in poverty in the Isle of Wight, 1741.
1. Jane, died young

4. Dorothy, co-heir to her brother, mar. John Gilbert, of Lockoe, co. Derby, esq.
5. Hannah.
6. Jane.
7. Barbara, co-heir to her brother, mar.

1. Thomas, born July 1714, purchased the manor of Rocester, 1778, built Woodseat, 1767, sheriff for co. of Derby in 1760, and proclaimed his majesty Geo. III. on his accession

Anne, dau. of Isaac Borrow, of Castlefields, Derby, esq. by his 2nd wife, Honor Burton, who was directly descended from Edward III.

2. William, an officer in the army, died S. P. bur. at St. Mary's, Redcliff, Bristol.
1. Barbara, mar. John, 2nd son of Isaac Borrow, of Castle

December, 1829.

born 1st Feb. 1828.

1815, æ. 11.

Edward Smith Stanley, twelfth Earl of Derby, who, in 1774, was chosen to serve in parliament as one of the knights of the shire for the county of Lancaster. And in February, 1806, was appointed Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, but was removed in 1807.

This nobleman has for many years been Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, and has adhered to the party known by the denomination of Whigs, in state affairs. His eldest son (now Baron Stanley) represented the county of Lancaster for many years, and his speeches, opposed to the measures of the Tory administrations, were replete with good sense and firmness of principle. His lordship is known to be greatly attached to the study of natural history, and to possess a very superior collection of books and specimens in that department of science. His son, the present Right Hon. E. G. S. Stanley, was made Secretary for Ireland at the accession of the ministry of Earl Grey to power, and is now (June, 1833) principal Secretary of State for the Colonies; he is highly esteemed for his political firmness and his parliamentary eloquence.

Bainbrigge.—This family came from the North of England to Lockington about the close of the reign of Henry VII. or the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. but when and how the Lockington estates first came into their possession, cannot now be shown for want of access to the family deeds and records, which together with those estates, as well as those of Woodborough, Derby, Rocester, and Woodseat, including the family pictures, have all passed in a very remarkable manner away from the family.

The name shows the family to be descended from the ancient English. The word *Bain* or *Bayn*, is old English, meaning ready,* and the word *Brigge* or *Brygge*, is also old English, meaning a *bridge*, at present used in many parts of England. *Brig* or *Bric*, is also the Saxon word for *bridge*.

From the time the family first came to Lockington, they have always spelt the name *Bainbrigge*, as appears by the monuments; but in the confirmation of arms, in 1583, it is spelt *Baynbrigge*. And formerly, when little attention was paid to orthography, members of the same family have spelt their name differently; as, *Baynbrygge, Bainbrigg, Baynbridg, Bainbridge, Bainbrigge, &c.* And further, according to the provincial pronunciation, as, *Bembrick, Bembridge, &c.*

It would appear, by a tradition in the family, that the name was originally *Bayn*, and that the word *brigge* was added in consequence of one of the family having, with his sons and followers, successfully defended a bridge against foreign invaders; and we now find a village called *Bainbridge*, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, a pass in the mountains between Yorkshire and Westmoreland, formerly a military post of defence, a Roman station, and a place of great antiquity.† There are also further traces of the family in the North of England, viz. *Bainbrigg Holm*, in the North Division of Easington Ward, in the county of Durham; and *Bainbridge*, between Penrith and Lowther.‡ Also at Appleby, in Westmoreland.§

The Records of Territorial Possessions in Doomsday Book did not extend to this part of England, owing to the hostility of the natives to the Normans; consequently the name is not found in that work. It is therefore probable that the families of this name inhabiting this part of England, may have suffered in common with their fellow inhabitants north of the Humber, under the scourge of the Conqueror;¶ and the

* Bayne, Bane, *adj.* ready, prepared; alert, lively, active.
Baynly, *adv.* readily, cheerfully.
Etymological Dictionary of Scottish Language, by John Jamieson.
And in *Archæologia Brit.* vol. 17, page 138, in a list of ancient words used in the mountainous district of Yorkshire, is the word "Bain," *adj.* handy, easy, obvious; as the bainest gate, means the readiest or shortest road.

† "The river Ure is increased near its source by the little river Baint, which rolls with a great noise out of Semarpool; at their confluence are a few huts, called *Baint-brig*, from the first bridge over the Ure. This was formerly a Roman station, of which traces still remain." *Camden*, vol. 2. page 256.

‡ Topographical Dictionary. § Camden, vol. 3. page 410.

¶ "All the cattle, corn, property, and inhabitants beyond the Humber were destroyed and burnt by his soldiery: the fields were laid waste, the people slaughtered and driven away. The young and old, the female and unoffending peasant, indiscriminately suffered. The amount of human misery produced by this sanguinary

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name not being found amongst the Norman followers, it is to be presumed that the family did not come into England at the conquest. These facts, together with that of the principal bearing in the arms being the battle axe, a weapon of the highest antiquity, being the ancient celt, showing Saxon or rather Danish connexion,* it is to be inferred that the family were established in England prior to the Norman invasion.

This family were of some respectability in the country at an early period, from the circumstance of there being several branches of the name entitled to bear arms when coat armour became fashionable amongst the English;† and in the first official docu-

measure, may be conceived by the fact, that the vast tract between York and Durham was left without a single habitation; the refuge only of wild beasts and robbers. So complete was the devastation, that William of Malmsbury says, that this district, above sixty miles in length, which had been full of towns and cultivated fields, remained barren and desolate to his time, which was nearly a century afterwards. More than one hundred thousand persons perished." *Turner's History of Anglo Saxons*, vol. 1. page 10.

* See Speed, Baker and Guillim, respecting the battle-axe.

†

Argent, a fesse, embattled between three battle-axes, *Sable*. William Baynbrigge, of Lockington, as confirmed by William Flower, Norroy, in Ashmolean Lib.

Argent, a chevron embattled between three battle-axes, *Sable*. William Bainbrigge, of Lockington, as registered in Heralds' College, and as in Lockington church.

Argent, a chevron, *Sable*, charged with three martlets, ..., between three battle-axes, *Sable*. Bainbrigge, of Kippax, in Yorkshire.

Argent, on a bend, *Gules*, three crosses formée, of the field. Baynbridg.

Azure, three battle-axes, *Or*. Bainbrige.

Azure, two battle-axes, within a bordure, invected, *Or*. Bainbrige.

Azure, two halberds in pale, *Or*. Baynbridg.

(These arms are registered in the Heralds' College, in London, and it is supposed there that they are the original arms of the family.)

Azure, two battle-axes in pale, *Argent*, on a chief, *Or*, two mullets pierced, *Gules*. Cardinal Christopher Baynbridge, of Westmoreland.

Gules, a squirrel sceant, with a collar about its neck, *Or*. Bamebridge.

Argent, on a chevron between three martlets, *Sable*, as many bucks' heads, cabossed of the first, attired, *Or*. Roger Bainbridge, of Durham.

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ment respecting the arms of this particular branch, the word *confirmed* is used, not *granted*, thereby implying that those arms had been borne by the family *before* such confirmation.*

Guillim, a high authority on heraldry, selects the example of the arms of this family, in discussing the merits of the bearing called the *Fess*, which he proves to represent the ancient military girdle, or arming belt; a badge of honour, and of great antiquity. The fess, however, seems to have given way to the chevron in the family arms, without sufficient authority. The original confirmation, in 1583, by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms, expressly says, a *Fece*. This deviation from the original may possibly have arisen from an incorrect drawing of the arms having been made immediately under the writing of the confirmation in the original manuscript, which drawing shows a chevron; it may, therefore, have been done by a person who did not know the difference between a fess and a chevron.

In 1280, mention is made of John de Bainbrigg, in a wager of battle, respecting the right to the advowson of the church of Ratcliffe on Soar, in Nottinghamshire.†

In 1419, John Bainbrigg was high sheriff for York.

In 1514, died Cardinal Christopher Baynbrige, primate of England, archbishop of York, and cardinal of St. Praxis. A man of great talent, and a distinguished statesman. He was almoner to Henry VII. and ambassador from Henry VIII. to the emperor Maximilian, and also to the Pope.

An old family manuscript states that Wolsey bribed the cardinal's cook to poison him, in order that he might succeed to the primacy; but Alfonso Ciaconii, in his Lives of the Popes and Cardinals, says, that he was poisoned by a priest in revenge for a blow given him by the cardinal. The truth, however, of this mysterious murder has lately been brought to light, in the Letters and State Papers illustrating English History, published by H. Ellis, F. R. S. vol. I. page 99, which show that De Giglis, an Italian, bishop of Worcester, then residing at Rome as the king's orator, bribed Rinaldo de Modena, a priest, living in Cardinal Bainbrige's establishment, and in his confidence, to murder him, which he did by poison, and received from De Giglis the sum of fifteen gold ducats as his reward.

Rinaldo being put to the torture confessed the whole, but finding that pope Leo X. would not spare his life, he stabbed himself and died in prison.

De Giglis at this time was in close correspondence and intimacy with Wolsey, who was then the king's almoner, and in the zenith of his power. Wolsey farmed the bishopric of Worcester, and remitted large sums of money to De Giglis. It was said at the time at Rome, that the poison was sent from England, which could only mean

Argent, a chevron, *Ermines*, between three battle-axes, *Sable*. William Baynbrigge, of Derby.

Argent, a chevron, *Ermines*, between three battle-axes, *Sable*. William Baynbrigge, of Derby.

* William Flower, Norroy, granted to William Baynbrigge, of Lockington (descended from the antient family of the Baynbrigges in the North, within the province of Norroy) a crest to his antient armes which were then *confirmed*, viz. *(Argent*, a fece embattled, between three battle-axes, *Sable)* a goat, *Sable*, horned, and unguled, *Argent*, about his neck a collar of the same, standing on a hill, *Vert*—by letters patent, dated xiiij day of February, in the yere of our Lord God 1583, anno 26 regine Elizabethæ. *See MS. in Ashmole*, vol. 841, *f.* 237, 238.

† Thoroton's Antiq. of Nottinghamshire, page 11. London, 1677.

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the money for the accomplishment of the murder. No punishment attended De Giglis; and Richard Pace, who was one of Bainbrige's secretaries, and who knew the particulars of Rinaldo's confession, was afterwards made a secretary of state. Wolsey, immediately on Bainbrige's death, succeeded to his honours. These facts are strong presumptive evidence against Wolsey. An engraving of Cardinal Bainbrige is in the possession of the family.

In 1511, Arthur Bainbrigge had a grant of land, in Westmoreland, from Henry VIII. to the value of £4000. per annum, to maintain a body of forces for fourteen days to observe the Scots, and afterwards to be maintained at the king's charge.

From 1553 to 1586 that branch of the family then established at Derby, were members of parliament for the borough: their name was spelt Baynbrigge. And from 1555 to 1575 William Bembrigge, who was of another branch of the same family, bearing the same arms, was bailiff of Derby.*

From the time the family came to Lockington down to the last Thomas, of Woodseat, who died in 1818, the representative of the family here described, has always served the office of high sheriff, either for the county of Leicester, of Derby, or of Stafford.

In 1562, the Baynbrigges were in possession of the convent of Dominican or Black friars,† in Derby, near the Friar-gate there, which thence derived its name.

In 1621, Robert Bainbrigge possessed the Calke estate, in the hundred of Repton and Gresley; which estate was purchased by the Harpur family.

In 1669, William Bainbrigge died seised of the Lockington estate, which he divided into two portions—the Nether hall and the Over hall. This William was thrice married: by his first wife, Barbara, the daughter of William St. Andrew, of Gotham, esq. he had no issue; by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Gervase Pigott, of Thrumpton, esq. he had three children, and to the eldest son of this marriage he left the Nether hall, and the lordship of Lockington; his third wife was Mary, daughter of German Ireton, of Attenborough, esq. by whom he had several children, to this branch he left the Over hall portion of the estate.‡ This third wife, Mary, was the sister of Henry Ireton, the Commissary General, who married Bridgett, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, by which connexion this William Bainbrigge became involved with that party.

The senior branch by the second wife became extinct in 1797, on the death of Elizabeth (called Mrs. Bainbrigge, of Woodborough) who was never married. She, however, left the whole of the Lockington estates, as well as the estate of Woodborough, in Nottinghamshire (which had come to William, of Lockington, by his marriage with an heiress) to a family of the name of Story, not inheriting the blood of the Bainbrigge family; thereby disinheriting the heir at law, her own cousin, Thomas Bainbrigge, of Woodseat, who was actually nearer in descent by one generation to the first mentioned William, of Lockington, than she was herself; he being his *great grandson*, whereas she was his *great great granddaughter*. See the Pedigree.

Following up this system of disinheritance, the last Thomas, of Woodseat (the son of the above mentioned Thomas) cut off the entail of the remaining estates at Derby, Rocester, Woodseat and Draycot, all which had come to him by inheritance from his father; and left the whole at his death, in 1818 (he having never been married) to the natural daughter, Mary Anne, of his own natural daughter, Elizabeth—a child illegitimate in a two-fold degree—thereby disinheriting his own brothers and their children.

Thus the present descendants of the Bainbrigges of Lockington and of Rocester, have been deprived of the whole of their paternal estates.

* See History of Derby, published in 1790. † Ibid.

‡ This son was William, of the Over hall, who married the daughter of Sir Nicholas Wilmot, of Osmaston. His eldest son, William, inherited the Over hall estate, and his second son, Thomas, inherited estates at Derby and Rocester. The only son of this William was Edward Brett, who sold the Over hall estate to his cousin William, of the Nether hall, and thus the Lockington estates again merged into one.

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Pedigree of BOROUGH, *of Derby, and of Chetwynd Park, county of Salop, esq.*

ARMS—*Gules*, the root of an oak eradicated and couped in pale, sprouting out two branches, *Proper*, with the shield of Pallas hanging thereon, *Or*.

CREST—An eagle, *Proper*, holding the shield of Pallas in its claws.

MOTTO—"Virtute et robore."

Iacobus de Burton, antiqua et generosa stirpe 5tus ab Ingenulpho de Burton tempore Guilelmi Conquistoris de Tutbury in Comitatu Stafford milies escutifer Regis Rici Imi et foreatiæ de Needwood Com. prædict constat per literas patentes magister.

Oliverus de Burton.

Ricardus de Burton.

Adamus de Burton, 2 Edwardi I. 14 Edwardi II. Coll. Arm. of Tutbury, witness to a Burton Abbey Roll, 1321.

Jana filia et herus Rici. de Mortimer vid. Burton's MSS.

Edwardi III. King of England, obiit 1377.

Philippa, dau. of William, Earl of Hainault.

Nicholas de Burton, Dom. 14 Edwardi II. 12 Edwardi III.

Agnes filia Stephani Cursou de Falde in Com. Staffford.*

Johanna filia ..... Crevecœur de Tutbury ux. 2.

John of Gaunt, King of Castile, Duke of Lancaster and K. G.

Blanche, dau. of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster.

Thomas Chichele, obt. 1400.

a

b

c

* Agnes, wife of Nicholas Burton, was sister and heir to John Curzon, of Falde, the only son of Stephen Curzon, who had Falde, with many liberties in Needwood forest, of the gift of Earl Ferrers by his charter. He married Joan, daughter of Henry Rolleston, knt. he was

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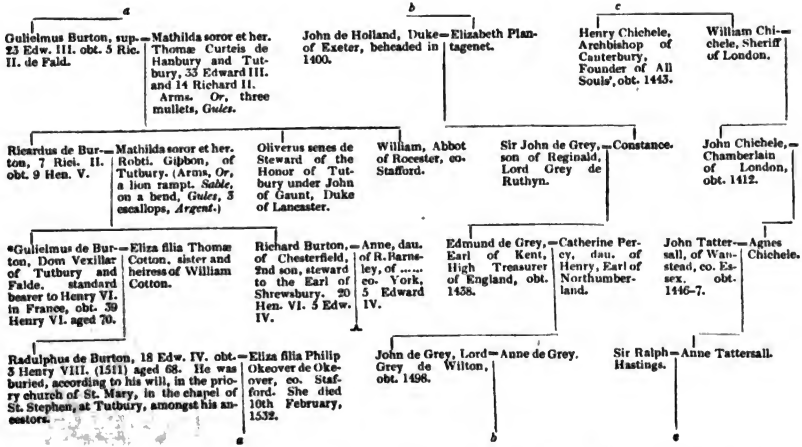

the only son and heir of Stephen de Curzon and Amitia his wife, daughter and heir of Giles Mountpesson, who was the only son and heir of Stephen de Curzon and Afuca his wife, daughter of Olave King, of Man, the only son and heir of Stephen de Curzon, and grandson of Geraline de Curzon who came into England with William the Conqueror, who gave him the manor of Loeking, &c. in Berks, and the manor of Fisherd, county of Oxford. Geraline de Curzon was a great benefactor to the Abbey of Abington, in Berkshire, as appears by that register, now in the British Museum.

* This William deserted the arms of his ancestors (viz. *Azure*, semée of etoiles and a crescent, *Sable*, taken seemingly from the badges of Richard I. viz. the moon and stars, which were drawn upon all his standards, and are cut in all his great seals: the Crest, a serpent winged with legs, *Azure*, scaled, *Argent*, standing in a crown, *Or*) and bore *Azure*, a fesse between three talbots' heads erased, *Or*: Crest, a beacon, *Argent*, bourduring, *Proper*, standing upon a mount, *Vert*; also a cypress tree, *Proper*, in a crown, *Or*.

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a

Constantine Barton, in st. Lucy, Dec. 31, 1687. Jam superstes apud Lindley praedict. anno 1682, coelib.

Anne, dau. of Thomas Wright, of Thrintoft, 25th June, 1687; 1st wife. She died in Arm.

Helen, nata—

b

Francis Burton, of Dromfield, aged 25 years, 1665, vide Coll. Arm. 1682, 1st son of Thos. Burton, of Faushave Gate, high sheriff of Derbyshire.

Michael Burton, of Misborough, gent. 1665, 2d son of Hen. Duckett, rector of Eckington, and had issue.

Thomas Burton, of London and Potton, co. Bed. 1687, vide C. 24, Coll. Arm.

—Mary, dau. of John St. Lo, citizen of London, 1st wife.

c

—Elizabeth, eld. dau. mentioned in her father's will, dated November, 1657, 2nd wife.

John Borowe, —Mary, dau. the former of Curwen part of whose Hawlite genealogy is son, of in Clark Hall, the Herald's Gerayth. Coll. 4 Norwaite, co. folk. p. 180, Palatine of born June 5, Lancaster; 1653. High for an acsheriff co. of count of Hertford, 1696, the same resided at Hallland, in vide Magsame co. obt. na Britan-Feb. 1707, nia, 4to, p. bur. at Gote- 1302. ham, Notts; will dated Jan. 2, 1701; proved May 4, 1708.

A Son, died an infant.

Two Daughters.

Constantine, lost in the Lively, bay of Cotenti, 1707.

Ralph, killed by a fall from his horse, on the East Moors, between Holmsfield and Grindfield bridge, August 10, 1714.

Frances, obt. unmar.

Elizabeth, wife of Godfrey Frogatt, of Whittington, gent.

Sarah, wife of Clement Rosington, gent.

Michael, obt. infant.

Three Daughters.

Robert Burton, died celebs at Eckington, 1709.

Honora, only dau. of Thomas Burton, of Hand-don and Norton, co. Derby, 1687, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Francis Wortley, of Wortley, co. York, bart. 1685, mar. January, 1686, mar. at Allhallows, Barking, London, by the Rev. William Richardson, incumbent of Allhallows, on Thursday, July 8, 1708, eventual heir of her brother Robert, and of the elder line descending from Johnna Fane and Rich. Coll. 4 Norfolk, 1726, buried at Gotehaus.

—Isaac Borrow, born at Hull, 1674, proprietor of the Old Theatre, Hull, 1707, and the Theatre Royal, Hay-market, 1714; Warrant of Gray's Inn; was mayor of the borough of Derby in 1730, in which he rebuilt the Town-hall, which office of mayor he again filled in 1742: died July 7, 1745.

—Mary, dau. of Wm. Tempest, of Waddon hall, county of Cambridge, and of Southampton Buildings, Holborn, in St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, born January 24, 1683, married at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the very Rev. the Dean, Master of the Temple, Thursday, October 30, 1707, at the Master of the Temple's house, in London, Friday, 31st August, 1709, buried in her mother's vault, in the chancel of Waddon church. First wife.

Mary, wife of Francis Gregg, of Derby, and afterwards of Lees Hall, in the township of Hathersage, co. Derby, one of the six Clerks in Chancery, anno 1715, and had issue.

Sarah, wife of Henry Roughley, of [illegible] in county Palatine of Lancaster, and has issue.

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The following is a true copy of a letter accompanying this abridged draft of the genealogy therein mentioned, sent from his Majesty's College of Arms the 29th day of June, 1830, addressed to Thomas Borough, esq. York Terrace, Regent's Park, and signed by Francis Martin, Windsor Herald.

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to say that your genealogy is completed, and I recommend you to allow your servant to fetch it, as it forms too large a scroll for yourself to carry comfortably on horseback, or for me to convey to you; but if you wish it I will send it by a Ticket porter. Believe me,

"Dear Sir,

(signed)

"Yours very sincerely,

"FRANCIS MARTIN, WINDSOR.

June 29th, 1830."

"*Thomas Borough, esq.*
York Terrace, Regent's Park."

The first person of this family who settled here was John Borrowe, of Castle-field, Derby, esq. son of Humphry Borrowe, of Gotehan, in the county of Nottingham. He purchased estates at Hulland, Alsop, Newton, Hanson Grange, and other places, and was sheriff of the county in 1688. His son Isaac was mayor of Derby in 1730 and 1742, his son Thomas was forty years recorder of this borough, and was father of Thomas Borough, esq. now of Chetwynd Park, in Shropshire, who several years ago sold a part of the Castle-fields estate, and still owns estates at Hulland, Alsop, and other places in the county.

Pedigree of MELLOR, *of Ideridgehay and Derby.*

ARMS—*Argent*, three Ousels or Blackbirds, *Proper*, a chief indented, *Sable*.

CREST—On a wreath a Bull's head, erased, ..., gurged with an Eastern coronet, and holding in its mouth the upper end of a broken lance, *Or*.

Robert Mellor, of Mellor, co. Derby.—

Robert Mellor, of Iderichaye, 11 Henry VI.—Isabel, dau. and co-heir of Robert de la Haye.

John Mellor, of Iderichaye, 29 Henry VI. called son of Robert, dead before 4 Henry VII.—Alice, dau. of ..... Alsop, of Alsop.

* This Roger Bradshaw had a widow, Margaret, living ? Richard III. and besides Isabel Mellor, had another daughter, co-heiress, viz. Agnes, wife of Thomas Smith, whose son and heir, Richard Smith, was living 24 Henry VIII.

† This William and his three brothers, Henry, Thomas and George, soon after 1620, sold copyhold estates in Ireton Wood, and compounded with the King's Commissioners for the confirmation of them, according to a decree of the Duchy of Lancaster, 18 James I.

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a
b
c
d
Robert Mellor, living 1660, when he was made Trustee of a Charity at Idereliay.
Robert Mellor, of Derby, gent.
Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Wilmot, esq.
Robert Mellor, born 1st Jan. 1612.
Alice, a widow, at Derby, 27 Charles II.
Robert Mellor, of Thomas Cateby, of Duffield, gent. died there Nov. 27, 1635, was buried S. P. abt. 1683.
Hellen, dau. of Thomas Mellor, died 9th December, 1760.
Henry Mellor, gent. 15 Chas. II. purchased Ilton of John Ireton, gent. died S. P. abt. 1683.
Henry, of Derby, gent. aged 24, 1662, died before 1684, S. P.
Robert Mellor, of Derby, gent. brother and heir, 1684, died before 1687, leaving a widow.
Thomas, dead 25 Charles II.
Robert, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, M. A. 25 Charles II. and of Derby, gent. 27 Charles II.
Mary, mar. ..... Cateby.
Robert Mellor, of Idereliay, gent. only son and heir of Robert and—Sarah Alsopp, of Derby, died 1685, Thomas Leacroft, of Wirksworth, Attorney at Law, ancestor of the Leacrofts, of Wirksworth.
Ellen, married at Bonsall, 15th July, 1685, Thomas Leacroft, of Wirksworth, Attorney at Law, ancestor of the Leacrofts, of Wirksworth.
Hellen, administrator to copyhold at Idereliay, 2nd June, 1739, at Muggiuton, 14th April, made his will 30th August, 1742, proved in Prerogative Court, 16th December, 1742.
1772.
Robert Mellor, Jun. of Idereliay, gent. in Dec. 1740, born Mar. 5, and bapt. April 5th, 1710, at Kirk Ireton, died S. P.
Thomas Mellor, of London, stationer, died S. P. and bur. 12th Dec. 1760.
Samuel Mellor, of Idereliay, gent. born 3rd Jan. and bapt. 15th Feb. 1712, mar. Mary, dau. of the Rev. William Blackwall, of Hoare; died 30th Sept. 1802, aged 89. See his issue and Pedigree under Idereliay.
George Mellor, of Derby, surgeon, bapt. at Kirk Ireton 3rd Feb. 1715, died 16th Feb. 1795, buried at All Saints', Derby.
Henry Dolphin, of Stafford, attorney at law; died at Blackwall, and buried there, at All Saints', June 8, 1772.
Sarah, dau. of Mary, bapt. at Kirk Ireton 3rd July, 1715, mar. John Blackwall, of Blackwall, in Kirk Ireton, co. Derby, gent.
Sarah, born 29th July, 1734, mar. the Rev. Thomas Blackwall, rector of Muggiuton, co. Derby, at Kirk Ireton, 5th June, 1754.
Ellen, born 13th Sept. 1706, died S. P.
George Mellor, Jun. of Derby, died 20th Dec. 1781, aged 36 unmar.
Thomas Mellor, of Derby, gent. died in the pri in the Derby mili tia, died at Spondon, 20th Dec. 1781, aged 36 unmar.
Florence, dau. of the Rev. Charles Wolryche, 3rd Baronet, of Dudmaston, co. Salop, living in 1816; at Great Burstead, Essex.
William, of Wolverhampton, died S. P.
Richard, a Lieut. in the 6th regmt. of Foot, died at Blackwall, 29th Aug. 1806, aged 41, bur. at Kirk Ireton.
Septimus Mellor—Mary, dau. heir, of Lieut. ..... of Derby, gent. 1813.
Fowler of Allesley, co. Warwick, surgeon, living in 1833.
Sarah.—Rev. Vernon Wingfield, rector of Ingestre, co. Staff.
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a

Thomas Vernon, born 3rd May, 1821.

Florence-Mary, born 24th Aug. 1823.

George-Charles, born 6th Dec. 1824.

Frances-Emily, born March 25, 1830.

b

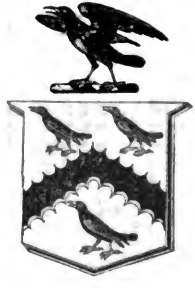
George-Henry Mellor, of Coventry, M. D. living in 1833.

Eliza.

c

Eliza.
Vernon, died young, at school.
Walter, a Midshipman, died at sea.
Weston.
Thomas.
Hesther.

The family of Mellor has been for several centuries connected with the borough of Derby. One of that family was the first mayor, under the charter of Charles the First. In 1675, according to Hutton, Henry Mellor exposed the usurpations of the Corporation, and, through his means, no fewer than forty actions were brought against that body, in consequence of their having inclosed the common lands of the borough. A short time before, the apprentices and other persons of Derby had pulled down and burnt the fences which he had put up in Little-field and Castle-field, and from this it would appear that he was in some degree a sharer in these abuses. Some of the rioters were imprisoned, tried and fined 6*s.* 8*d.* each. The family is extant, and Colonel Mellor, its present representative, is a gentleman highly respected by his townsmen.



Pedigree of HOPE, *of Derby.*

ARMS—*Argent*, a chevron engrailed, between three Cornish choughs, *Proper*.
CREST—A Cornish chough rising.

Charles Hope.=Catherine Buckley, married 9th December, 1561.

Thomas Hope, baptized 15th January, 1562.

Gerard Hope, baptized 14th Feb. 1563.

=Elizabeth Morgan, mar. 27th Sept. 1597.

Portia Hope, baptized 22nd April, 1565.

Ralph Hope, bapt. 5th June, 1572.

George Hope, bapt. 5th June, 1570.

Robert Hope, of Grange Field, in Sutton on the Hill, esq. bapt. 15th of March, 1575.

=Grace Snelling.

a

a

Anna, dau. of ..... Charles Hope, bapt. 11th February, 1694.

Charles Hope, bapt. 12th October, 1617. Elizabeth, bapt. 27th October, 1610.

William Hope, bapt. 12th October, 1617.

Charles, bapt. 6th March, 1643. Mark, bapt. 2nd May, 1646. John, bapt. 26th January, 1649.

Elizabeth, bapt. 24th Feb. 1638. Grace, bapt. 31st Dec. 1637. buried 30th May, 1641.

Florence, dau. of Hope, Bate, D. D. county of Derby, by Susannah, his wife, dau. of Sir Peter Cole of Ireton, knt. & sister to Nathan Bate, esq. bapt. April 27, 1626, buried at Kedleston 17th Aug. 1671.

=Mark Hope, 40 years rector of Kedleston, co. of Derby, bapt. November 3, 1630; buried 30th Sept. 1684; Ireton 30th Sept. 1684; buried there 15th November, 1684, aged 74.

=Grace Yates, married 23rd Oct. 1682; 2nd wife.

Grace, wife of Gerv. Brough. Katherine, bapt. 21st Dec. 1667, married Thomas Hayes. Mary, bapt. 16th Feb. 1668, married John Brown. Elizabeth, bapt. 15th June, 1614, married Henry Brookes.

Robert Hope, of Grangefield, Holt, gent. bapt. 5th Oct. 1640.

=Mary, dau. and co-heir of ..... Hulls, of Little Chester, gent. died April 30, buried at St. Alkmund's, Derby, 2nd May, 1711.

Charles Hope, M. D. of Derby, bapt. 27th December, 1665, died 15th July, 1710, bur. in St. Alkmund's church, Derby.

=Dorothy, dau. of William Bainbridge, esq. of Lockington, co. Leicester, January, 1690, died 31st July, 1707, buried in St. Alkmund's church, Derby.

Prudence, bapt. 27th January, 1679.

Mary, dau. and coheir, living in 1715, wife of Robert Doxie, gent. 2nd son of ..... Doxie, of Snelston, esq.

William Hope, M. D. of Derby, bapt. 23rd October, 1701, died 1st February, 1776, aged 75, bur. in St. Alkmund's church, Derby.

=Jane, only dau. of Edward Perry, esq. of Bilston, co. of Stafford, born 15th March, 1706-7, mar. at Rushall, co. Stafford, 13th July, 1732, died 2nd May, 1779, aged 72.

John Hope, born 17th September, 1703.

=Elizabeth Auton.

John. William. John Hope, of Derby, esq. four times Mayor, died a bachelor, 19th September, 1819, aged 88.

Charles, born 27th March, 1639, died unmarried.

Dorothy, born 21st July, 1707, married Samuel Ward, gent. and had issue Dorothy, Catherine, Elizabeth, Samuel, Richard, Jane, Barbara, and John Ward.

Barbara, born 4th October, 1702.

Edward, born 1st January, 1731-2, died 17th March, the same month, buried at St. Alkmund's church, Derby.

Rev. Charles Hope, A. M. born Jan. 7, 1733-4, rector of St. Werburgh's, in Derby, died December 6, 1798, aged 65, and was bur. in All Saints' church, Derby.

=Susannah, dau. and heiress of Hugh Steed, of Park House, in Dungworth, in Bradfield, co. of York, gent. mar. Sept. 16, 1761, at Ecclesfield, died at Bradfield May 16, 1792, died Oct. 24, 1807, aged 65.

Mary, born 7th Oct. 1730, died 3rd July, 1772, buried at St. Michael's church, Derby.

Jane, born 4th June, 1735, wife of John le Hunt, rector of Hathern and Burrough, and bur. there in 1815.

Thomas Hope, of London, born May 16, 1736, died 1771, buried at St. Pancras ch. London.

=Hannah Cumming.

Letitia, wife of Mr. King.

Jane, wife of George Priebe, of Derby.

Robert Hope, of Derby, esq. 4th son, born 1st October, 1736-7, died 1st December, 1777, bur. at St. Michael's ch. Derby, =Dorothy, dau. and heir of Robert Woodhead, esq. and wife of Benj. Stead, esq.

Edward, born 15th June, 1738, died 29th Sept. 1771, buried at Edinburgh.

Perry, born 18th June, 1739, mar. Hellen Stubbs, and buried at Kirk Ireton.

John Samuel, born 15th June, 1741, died 27th Dec. 1795, bur. in St. Michael's church, Derby.

The family of Hope was of Grinfield in the time of James I. and afterwards of Kedleston and Derby. We find a John Hope (though not in the pedigree) bailiff of Derby in 1638–9, and mayor in 1638 and 1639. It appears by the pedigree, that the first of this family who settled at Derby was John Hope, M. D. whose eldest son, William, was also a physician, and was grandfather of the present Rev. Charles Stead Hope, who has been five times mayor of the borough of Derby. John, the grandson of the first physician, was four times mayor of Derby. Robert, uncle of the present Rev. Charles Stead Hope, was twice mayor of this town.

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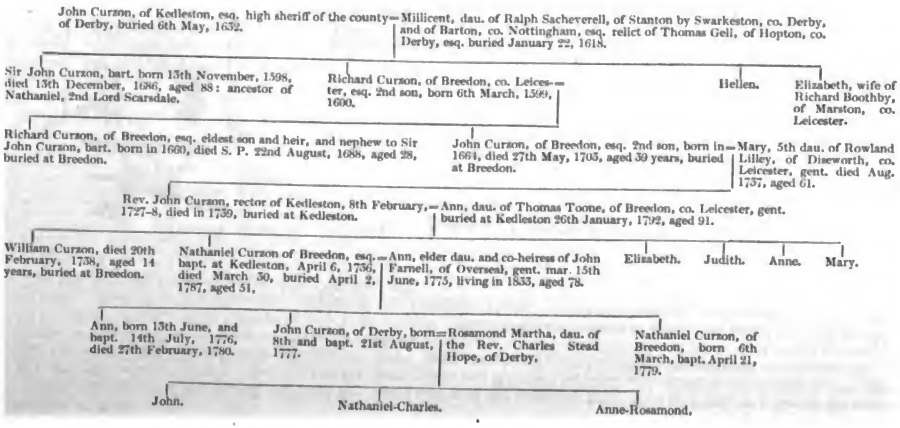
Pedigree of CURZON, *of Derby, and Breedon, county of Leicester, descended from Kedleston, county of Derby.*

ARMS—....., on a bend, *Sable*, three popinjays, *Vert*, collared, *Gules*, with due difference for a younger house.

CREST—A popinjay rising.



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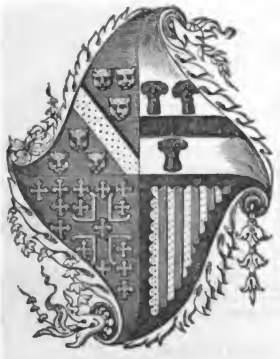
Genearcha istius familiæ LE HUNTE *appellat fuit Turgisius de Stoke sed postea ratione officii posteri nomen mutanerunt ut patet in evidentis.*



ARMS.—Quarterly, 1. *Azure*, a bend between six leopards' faces, *Or*. Le Hunt.
2. *Argent*, a fesse, *Sable*, between three garbs, *Vert*. Radole.
3. *Azure*, semee of cross crosslets, a cross moline voided, *Or*. Knowlls.
4. Paly of ten, *Or* and *Gules*, within a bordure engrailed, *Sable*. De Meroda, Marquess de Bargan.

CREST.—On a wreath of the colors a leopard's face between two wings displayed, *Or*.

Johannes de Stoke filius Turgisii.

Willielmus de Stoke filius Johannes.

Theobaldus de Stoke filius Willielmus.

Galfidus de Stoke dictus le forestarius. — Maud filia et hæres Johannes Ridole de Ramesthorpe et Ashley, armiger.

Magister Thomas filius Galfidi de Stoke, Ed. II. 10. — ..... filia Humfridi Stafford Miles.

Turgisius de Stoke, cui Frater dedit Pte. terre. — Alicia filia Johannes Vessey, armiger.

Willielmus de Stoke, rector Ecclesiæ de Ashley, vocat Le Hunt. — ..... filia Johannes Braybroke Miles.

Henricus filius Tergisii Ed. II. 10. Ed. III. 19. — ..... filia Johannes Bellers, armiger.

Johannes le Hunte filius Henrici de Stoke, Ed. III. 40. — Alice filia Johannes Rosse, the boon companion.

Turgisius le Hunte filius 2 Henrici. — ..... filia Johannes Wake, esq.

Walterus Hunt, esq. sans issue.

Nicholaus Hunt filius Johannes le Hunte, R. V. 3. — Joan filia Johannes Hetheset, esq.

Theobaldus Hunt Miles, sans issue.

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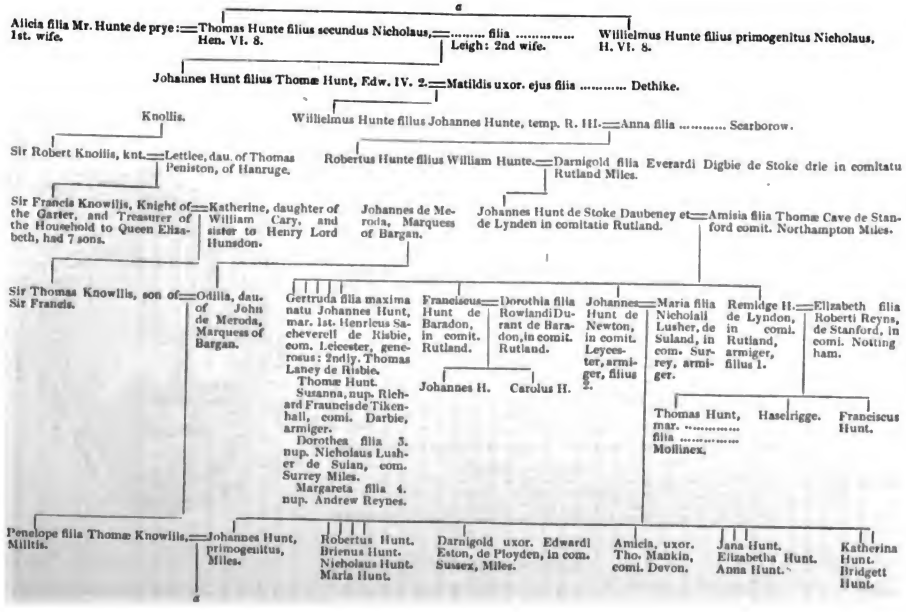
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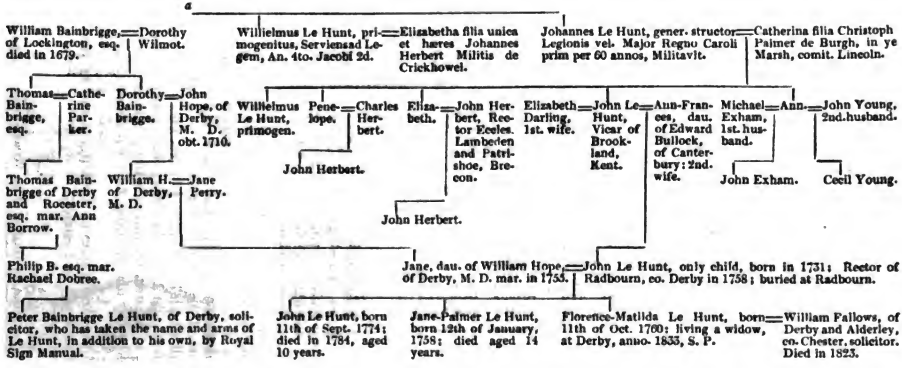
Alicia filia Mr. Hunte de prye: 1st. wife.
Thomas Hunte filius secundus Nicholaus, Hen. VI. 8.
..... filia ..... Leigh: 2nd wife.
Willielmus Hunte filius primogenitus Nicholaus, H. VI. 8.
Johannes Hunt filius Thomæ Hunt, Edw. IV. 2.
Matildis uxor. ejus filia ..... Dethike.
Knollis.
Willielmus Hunte filius Johannes Hunte, temp. R. III.
Anna filia ..... Scarborow.
Sir Robert Knollis, knt.
Lettice, dau. of Thomas Peniston, of Hanruge.
Robertus Hunte filius William Hunte.
Darnigold filia Everardi Digbie de Stoke drie in comitatu Rutland Miles.
Sir Francis Knowllis, Knight of the Garter, and Treasurer of the Household to Queen Elizabeth, had 7 sons.
Katherine, daughter of William Cary, and sister to Henry Lord Hunsdon.
Johannes de Meroda, Marquess of Bargan.
Johannes Hunt de Stoke Daubeney et de Lynden in comitatie Rutland.
Amisia filia Thomæ Cave de Stanford comit. Northampton Miles.
Sir Thomas Knowllis, son of Sir Francis.
Odilia, dau. of John de Meroda, Marqueus of Bargan.
Gertruda filia maxima natu Johannes Hunt, mar. 1st. Henricus Sacheverell de Risbie, com. Leicester, generosus: 2ndly. Thomas Laney de Risbie.
Thomæ Hunt.
Susanna, nup. Richard Fraunci de Tikenhall, comi. Darbie, armiger.
Dorothea filia 3. nup. Nicholaus Lusher de Sulan, com. Surrey Miles.
Margareta filia 4. nup. Andrew Reynes.
Franciscus Hunt de Baradon, in comit. Rutland.
Dorothia filia Rowlandi Durant de Baradon, in comit. Rutland.
Johannes Hunt de Newton, in comit. Leycester, armiger, filius 2.
Johannes H.
Carolus H.
Maria filia Nicholaii Lusher, de Suland, in com. Surrey, armiger.
Remidge H. de Lyndon, in comi. Rutland, armiger, filius 1.
Elizabeth filia Roberti Reyns, de Stanford, in comi. Notting ham.
Thomas Hunt, mar. ..... filia ..... Mollinex.
Hasclrigge.
Franciscus Hunt.
Penelope filia Thomæ Knowllis, Militis.
Johannes Hunt, primogenitus, Miles.
Robertus Hunt.
Brienus Hunt.
Nicholaus Hunt.
Maria Hunt.
Darnigold uxor. Edwardi Eston, de Ployden, in com. Sussex, Miles.
Amicia, uxor. Tho. Mankin, comi. Devon.
Jana Hunt.
Elizabetha Hunt.
Anna Hunt.
Katherina Hunt.
Bridgett Hunt.
a



As the Proprietor and Publisher of this Volume, I cannot embrace a more fit opportunity of offering my grateful acknowledgments for the many favours I have received from the representative of this ancient and honourable family, Mr. Le Hunt. I am indebted to him for the beautiful sketch of Ashbourn church which accompanies this volume; for much valuable information relative to the county; for counsel in difficulty; for being a friend in need. In every instance, since my acquaintance with Mr. Le Hunt, I have always found him the polite scholar, an ornament to his profession, the sincere friend and the complete gentleman.

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Pedigree of EDWARDS, *of Derby.*

ARMS—*Argent*, a fesse, *Ermines*, between three martlets, *Sable*.

CREST—On a ducal coronet, *Argent*, a tiger passant, *Or*, langued, maned and tufted, *Sable*.

Thomas Edwards, of Slat House, Wilts. = Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Read, esq.

- Thomas, of Tottenham Park, Wilts.
- Nathaniel, formerly of Wanborough, Wilts. afterwards of Derby, M. D. born 1st November, 1683, Mayor of Derby in 1731, will dated March 12, 1741, died June 9, 1745, buried in the chancel of St. Michael's ch. Derby. = Elizabeth, dau. of John Gisborne, of Derby, esq. married 3rd April, 1712, died Jan. 25, 1779, aged 93 years 6 months, bur. in St. Michael's ch.
- Six other children.

- Elizabeth, born 14th February, 1713–14, died 14th August, 1790, unmar. buried in the chancel of St. Michael's ch.
- Nathaniel, born 15th December, 1715–16, died young.
- Rebeckah = Jowett, dau. of ..... Dethicke: 2nd wife.
- John Edwards, born January 7, 1718, perpetual curate of Repton, died March 1, 1804. = Eleanor, dau. of ..... Plaistowe: 1st wife.
- William Edwards, born July 23, 1726, Captain in Duncomb's regiment of marines, Mayor of Derby in 1773, 1785 and 1798, died at Derby in 1800, buried in St. Michael's church.
- Elizabeth, dau. of ..... Wright, of Church Broughton, born 9th Nov. 1725, died 5th Oct. 1799, bur. in St. Michael's church.

Rev. William Edwards, rector of Cubley. = Susannah, dau. of ..... Mason.

- Thomas Edwards, Wesleyan minister. = ..., only dau. of Thos. Ward, of Alfreton, Hosier.
  - Elizabeth. Ann.
  - Elena. Susannah.
- William Edwards, died in the East Indies, leaving one dau.
- Henry Edwards, of Tutbury, Surgeon. = Ann, dau. of William Smith, of Tutbury.
  - Maria. Emma.
  - Fanny. Adelaide.
- William Fletcher Edwards, of Tutbury, Surgeon.
- Eleanor, died unmarried.
- Emma. Ann, wife of the Rev. James Mainwaring, of Bromborough, Cheshire.
- Elizabeth, of Spondon. Harriett.

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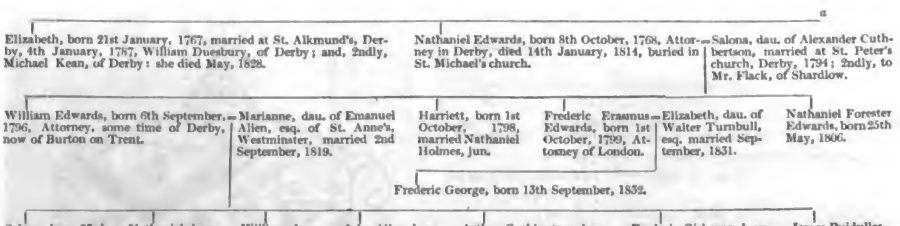

This family is descended from an ancient Welch family in Pembrokeshire. Edmund Edwardes, the immediate ancestor of this branch, accompanied the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, in his expedition against Richard the Third, and was afterwards appointed page of honour to the king. Some of his descendants were settled in the Isle of Ely, and others in Wiltshire.

St. Helen's House, situate at the top of Bridge-gate, opposite the site of St. Helen's priory, was built by John Gisborne,* esq. from whose descendant it was purchased by the late William Strutt, esq. F. R. S. who made great improvements in the interior, and additions to the gardens and pleasure grounds. This noble looking mansion has a stone front, with a handsome pediment ornamented with vases. It is elegantly furnished, and contains some excellent family and other portraits and pictures The staircase railing is a fine specimen of wrought iron work. It is now the principal residence of his only son, Edward Strutt, esq. M. P. for the borough.

The residence of Joseph Strutt, esq. is situate at the bottom of St. Peter's-street. It is a large and elegant modern brick mansion. Besides furnishing it in the most costly manner, the spirited proprietor has added a splendid gallery of paintings, which he has been many years in collecting. The works of the most celebrated artists are here brought together, and are exhibited to the inhabitants and the stranger with a liberality and condescension rarely equalled.

The following is a list of some of the valuable Pictures.

Interior with Figures, by P. De Hooge.
View in Holland—Jacob Ruysdael.
Education of the Virgin—Murillo.
Flemish Harvest Home—Teniers.
Head of a Jewish Rabbi—Rembrandt.
Children Playing at Soldiers—Morland.
Landscape and Figures—Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Portrait of Himself, seated at his easel—Ditto.
Duke and Duchess of Hamilton—Ditto.
Landscape, River and Bridge—Claude.
Figure—Jan Meil.
Landscape, Ruins and Figures—Claude.
Virgin, Child and Angels—Lud. Caracchi.
Landscape and Cattle—Bergham.
Return from Egypt—Langen Jan.
Christ Crowned with Thorns—Guido.
Virtue holding Revelry at bay, an Allegory—Titian.
Woods, Landscape and Figures—Waterloo.
Festoon of Fruit, Monkeys, &c.—F. Snyders.
The Assumption of the Virgin—Crayer.
Horses going to Exercise, &c.—Cuyp.
With many other fine Pictures, by Holbein, Howard, Wright, Wilson, Salvator, Vandeveide, Domichino, Moucheron, Fyt, Wemix, P. Neef, Collins, Danby, Whestley, West, Corregio, Canaletti, Wilkie, Rubens, Vandelen, Vandernere, Guerchino, A. Carracchi, Jordaens, Pollemburg, De Heem, Artois, Minderhout, Poussin, Martin, Van Dyck, Ostade, De Voies, Van Goyen, Gainsborough, De Witt, Hogarth, Terbourg, Fuseli, Etty, Opie, &c. &c.

Besides the Pictures in Mr. Joseph Strutt's collection, there are—

IN MARBLE—

A perfect copy of the Venus de Medicis, by Bartolini.
Venus Accroupie—Comolli.
Philoctetes—Comolli.
A magnificent Bust of Buonaparte.
A fine Apollo Belvidere.
A Bust of Roscoe—Gibson, of Rome.
A fine copy of the Borghese Vase, and many others.

IN BRONZE.

The Rape of Iole, by Hercules.
Buonaparte at the Head of his Army, and others.

A very perfect Egyptian mummy.

* Hutton says, "the most superb house in Derby is that of John Gisborne, esq. in Bridge-gate, a house that would honour the first orders of nobility, but in a situation which does not merit a dwelling of £500. Wherever we find so expensive a work, we may fairly conclude the proprietor was either very rich, or did not dread poverty."

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Pedigree of STRUTT, *of Derby, Belper, &c.*

ARMS—*Sable*, a chevron, *Ermine*, between three cross crosslets fitchee, *Or*.

CREST—A cubit arm erect vested, ..., hand, *Proper*, holding a parchment roll.

MOTTO—"Propositi Tenax."

William Strutt, of South Normanton, county of Derby, yeoman.

- Joseph Strutt, of Rickmansworth, died 26th December, 1794, aged 70.
- Jedediah Strutt, of Derby, esq. in 1758; mar. at Blackwell, 25th Sept. 1755, then aged 26; an eminent mechanic and inventor of the Derby Ribbed stocking frame, died in 1797, buried at Belper.
- Elizabeth, dau. of William Woollatt, of Derby, hosier, married at Blackwell, 25th Sept. 1755, then aged 26.
- Anne, widow of George Daniels, of Belper, yeoman, and dau. of Geo. Cantrell, of Kniveton, yeoman, died in 1802.
- William Strutt, of Derby, esq, died a bachelor in 1800, aged 70.

William Strutt, of St. Helen's House, Derby, esq. F. R. S.: an eminent mechanic, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Derby, born in 1755, died ... January, 1831, aged 76, buried in the Unitarian chapel, Derby. — Barbara, dau. of Thomas Evans, of Derby, esq. married 12th Jan. 1793.

George Benson Strutt, of Bridge Hill House, Belper, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby: born in 1761, living in 1833. — Catherine, dau. of Anthony Radford, of Holbrook, co. Derby, gent.

Joseph Strutt, of St. Peter's House, Derby, esq.: a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Derby: born in 1765, living in 1833. — Isabel, dau. of Archibald Douglas, of Sandybrook, esq. married 5th January, 1795, died 16th Nov. 1802, aged 33 years.

Elizabeth, wife of William Evans, of Derby, esq.

Martha, wife of Samuel Fox, of Osmaston, esq.

Edward Strutt, of Derby, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby, and M. P. for the borough of Derby in 1833.

Elizabeth.
Anne.
Frances.

Jedediah Strutt, of Green House, Belper, esq. — Susannah, dau. of Joshua Walker, of Clifton, near Rotherham, esq.

George Henry.
Helen.
Marianne.

Catherine, mar. Henry Abney, of Measham Field, esq.

George Henry Strutt, of Milford House, co. Derby, died a bachelor at Plymouth, 1st October, 1821, S. P.

Anthony Radford Strutt, of Makeney Cottage, esq. an eminent mechanic.

John Strutt, of Bridge Hill, esq.

Mary, eldest dau. died 3rd June, 1828.

Elisa.

Joseph Douglas Strutt, died at Constantinople, 26th August, 1821, aged 27, S. P.

Isabel, wife of John Howard Galton, esq. a Banker at Birmingham. =

Caroline, wife of E. N. Hurt, esq. Barrister at Law, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby.

Theodore Howard Galton.
Douglas Galton.

Herman Ernest Galton.
Robert Cameron, born at Geneva.

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The family of Strutt is to be traced to a respectable yeoman of South Normanton, whose son, Jedediah, having settled in Derby as a hosier, joined Sir Richard Arkwright in that great speculation and invention which raised both parties to wealth, and has been a source of national power. The life of Jedediah Strutt, esq. will be given in the Biography of the County. His sons, William, who died in 1831, George Benson, and Joseph Strutt, esqrs. have conducted the extensive manufactories at Belper, Millford and Derby in a manner highly honourable to themselves and advantageous to the country. They are gentlemen whose liberal politics have assisted in producing the great national changes of which the people were lately so justly proud, and their encouragement of literature, and the education of the labouring class of society, will ever be remembered to their honour. Their manufactory at Belper is remarkable for its pre-eminence in mechanical improvements, and for the care that is paid to the morals, intellect and comforts of its many hundred operatives; and has been an object of curiosity and admiration to almost all the foreign princes that have, during the last twenty years, visited England. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria also visited Belper, on their tour through the country, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, in 1832. They inspected the cotton works of Messrs. Strutt, and the Duchess expressed her gratification at the cleanly appearance and behaviour of the operatives employed therein. William Strutt, esq. F. R. S. was the principal director in the arrangement and construction of the Derby Infirmary. He was an eminent philosopher, mechanic and economist; and many of the public improvements in Derby, within the last quarter of a century, have emanated from him. He was much esteemed by his townsmen, who have subscribed for his portrait, and placed it in the Infirmary as a token of their respect for his valuable services to the institution. George Benson Strutt, of Bridge-hill house, Belper, esq. has been many years an active Magistrate of the County. Joseph Strutt, esq. was some time Colonel of the Belper regiment of local militia: he is distinguished for his liberal donations towards all public charitable institutions, and for his kind attention to, and relief of the poor. Edward Strutt, esq. the only son of the late William Strutt, esq. has been returned three times to parliament as one of the representatives of the borough, and has distinguished himself by his manly eloquence in favour of public liberty. In May, 1832, he seconded the motion of Lord Ebrington for an Address to his Majesty to reinstate the Reforming administration of Earl Grey.

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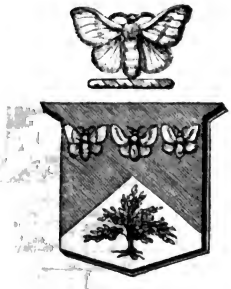

The Genealogy of the family of BASSANO, *formerly seated at London and Hale-End, in the County of Essex; since of Stone and Lichfield, County of Stafford, and now at Derby, and Birmingham in the County of Warwick, with the several alliances thereof, lineally descended from Antonio Bassano, by birth an Italian. Being collected from the Records of the College of Arms, London, and other authentic testimonials.*

ARMS—Per chevron, *Vert* and *Argent*, in chief three silkworm moths, in base a laurel tree counterchanged.

CREST—A silkworm moth, *Proper*.

MOTTO—"Grace me guide."

..... Bassano. =

- Anthony, nat. in Italy, of the Band of Music to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth. = Elina, dau. of Benedetto de Nazzi, of Venice, married 10th August, 1556.
- Jasper, 2nd son, of the Band of Music to Henry VIII. living 6 Edward VI.
- John, 3rd son, of the Band of Music to Henry VIII. living 6 Edward VI.

Children of Anthony and Elina:

- Angelicha, born in Venice, 11th Nov. 1537, married in London, 15th December, 1554, Jasper, son of Sir John Siostchan, of Venice, knt.
- Margaretta, born in London, 29th July, 1541.
- Isabella, born 13th March, 1544, married 19th October, 1560, Gieronemo Fusieco, a Venitian.
- Mark Anthony, born 10th Jan. 1546, of the Band of Music to queen Elizabeth.
- Arthur, born 31st October, 1547, of the Band of Music to queen Elizabeth, living in 1604. = Margaret, dau. of Godfrey Lothbury, married 10th May, 1575, in the church of Aldgate, London, living in 1620.
- Nicholas, born 24th July, 1550.
- Edward, born 19th October, 1551, of the Presence Chamber to queen Elizabeth.
- Andrea, born 12th August, 1554, of the Band of Music to queen Elizabeth: married .....
- Lucretia, born 24th September, 1556.
- Jeronimo, of Walthamstow, co. Essex, born March 11, 1559, of the Presence Chamber to queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles. Married Dorothy, dau. of William Symonds, of Waltham Holy Cross, co. Essex, and had issue.

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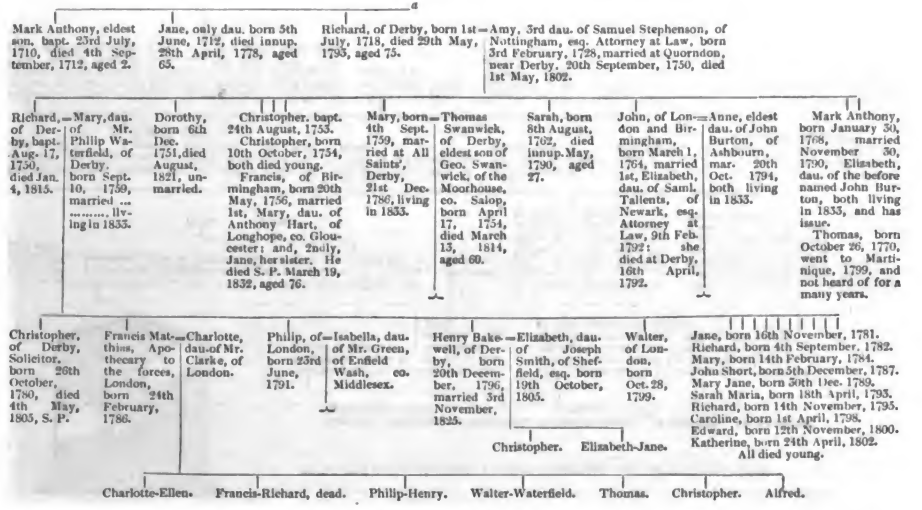

It is presumed that Francis (eldest brother of Christopher Bassano, who first settled at Derby, about the beginning of the last century) was the herald painter, who made great collections of Church Notes, some of which are now in the College of Arms, and some in private hands. Many of his illuminated pedigrees are to be found in this and the adjoining counties.

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Pedigree of CROMPTON, *of Derby, &c.*

ARMS—*Vert*, on a bend, *Argent*, double cotized, *Ermine*, between two covered cups, *Or*, (one in the sinister chief, and the other in the dexter base) a lion passant, *Gules*, on a chief, *Azure*, three pheons, *Or*.

CREST—A demi-horse rampant, vulned in the breast by an arrow, *Sable*, shafted and feathered, *Argent*.

N. B.—The engraver has made a mistake in engraving the Crest *Or* instead of *Sable*.

Abraham Crompton, of Brightmet, co. Lancaster, in 1611. = Alice Roscow, of Middleton, co. Lancaster, married in 1605.

- Henry Crompton, of Brightmet, bapt. at Bolton in 1606. = Rebecca, dau. of ..... Crompton, married in 1638.
  - ..... = John Crompton, bapt. in 1639, minister of the Presbyterian congregation at Cockey Moor, co. Lancaster, died 13 August, 1703, aged 64. = Mary, died in 1678, aged 30.
    - bur. 21st July, 1704, 2nd wife.
    - Alice.
    - Rebecca.
    - Henry.
    - Grace
    - John.
- John Crompton, M. A. bapt. in 1611; ejected in 1662, by the Act of Uniformity, from the vicarage of Arnold, co. Nottingham; died at Mapperley, 9th January, 1668-9, and buried at West Hallam, co. Derby.
  - Abraham Crompton, of ..... died 11th Jan. 1690, aged 57, buried in All Saints' church, Derby. = Elizabeth, dau. of ..... living in 1715, died in 1734.
    - Samuel Crompton, of Derby, esq. 1734, died in 1757. = Anne, dau. of William Rodes, of Long Houghton Hall, co. York, married 3rd April, 1710, died May 16, 1724.
      - Samuel Crompton, of Derby, esq., banker, and many years Receiver General of the County, sheriff in 1768. Had a grant of Arms in 1751; died 9th January, 1782. = Elizabeth, only dau. of Samuel Fox, of Derby, esq. mar. at Osmaston, 8th May, 1744, died 29th April, 1789, aged 71.
      - Abraham Crompton, of Chorley, in Lancashire, 1734.
      - John Crompton, of Derby, 1768 and 1774.
      - Rebecca, buried at Duffield, 15th March, 1788, aged 67.
      - Joshua Crompton, of Derby, 1768. = ..., dau. and heiress of the Rev. Thomas Colthurst, Presbyterian minister, Chester, married in 1738.
    - John Crompton, of Chorley, in Lancashire, 1734. = ... dau. of ....., died in 1723.
    - Elizabeth, married 1st Henry Coape, esq. of Duffield; and, 2ndly, to Samuel Hacker, esq. of the same place.
  - Samuel Crompton, a dissenting minister of Doncaster, died in 1734, aged 83. His representative is now (1829) Mr. John Crompton, living near Birmingham. = Elizabeth died 1726, aged 52.

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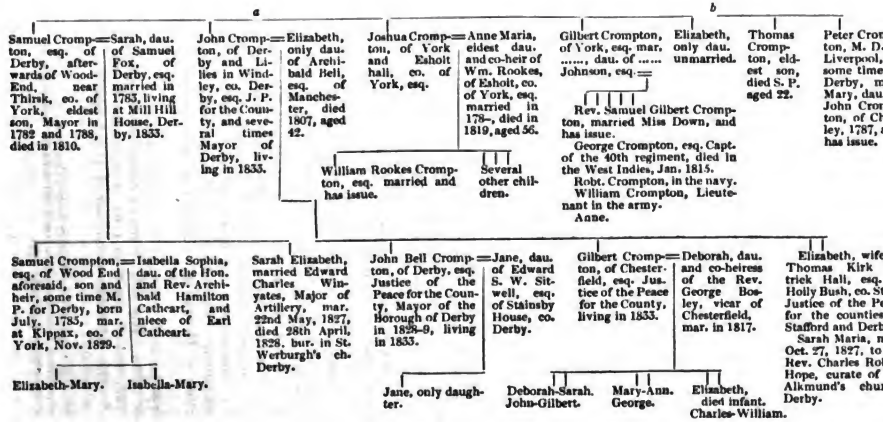

The first of this family settled in this county was John Crompton, M. A. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Born of religious parents at Brightmet, a hamlet in the parish of Bolton, Lancashire. On his return home from college, he was called to be lecturer to Dr. Wilmot, at All Hallows, in Derby. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Chester, and presbyter by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry: from the latter he had license to preach in his diocess during his pleasure, and as long as he continued to obey all the canons, and conform to all the ceremonies of the church. The certificates of which may be seen in Calamy's Account, p. 531. Mr. Crompton gained much respect at Derby, by his cheerful and obliging temper, but particularly by continuing to perform all the duties of his office during the time of a raging pestilence, by which the town was so desolate that grass sprung up in the market-place. Yet he himself was preserved from the infection, which he attributed to the blessing of God upon a plaster applied to his stomach by an able physician. From Derby he removed to Brailsford, a sequestered living, seven miles distant, where he paid the fifth of the whole

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profits, as appears by the receipts found amongst his papers, to Mr. Greaves his sequestered predecessor. While here, Mr. Crompton gave the profits of Osmaston chapel (belonging to his rectory, and valued at £40. a year) to a preaching minister, that he might attend wholly to his own cure, and God was pleased to give more than ordinary success to his endeavours. Many were brought to an acquaintance with practical religion and to be constant in family and secret prayer: and many of the rising generation followed the example of their parents. He preached twice every Lord's day, and in the evenings repeated the sermons in his own family, where several of his neighbours constantly attended. He kept every first Wednesday in the month as a fast, at the church, most of the time king Charles was in exile, when he was narrowly watched, though not disturbed, by those who were then in authority. On the rising of Sir George Booth, in Lancashire, and Colonel White, at Nottingham, in order to the king's restoration, Mr. Crompton went with his neighbours with such arms as they could get, to assist at Derby; but the design miscarrying, he and some of his friends were for a while sufferers. Several of them were imprisoned, and five or six soldiers were quartered in his house. But the sudden turn of affairs prevented what was intended against them. At the restoration, he was forced to give up his living to Mr. Edward Love, though Mr. Greaves, the former incumbent, was dead before that time. His countenance was much desired, and a certificate was drawn up, testifying his worth and loyalty, subscribed by seven aldermen and some substantial inhabitants of Derby, as well as by the ministers of the town and of the places adjacent, but it had no effect. He then removed to Arnold, a small vicarage near Nottingham; and his services were very acceptable there and in all the neighbourhood: but by the Act of Uniformity he was soon dispossessed, and he did not choose to preach in the village afterwards, except at such times as there was no preaching in the church, or he was prevented going to the parish churches of Gedling or Basford, where he usually attended. Arnold benefice being but small, he rented the vicarage house, where he lived till the Five Mile Act removed him to Mapperley, in Derbyshire, where he attended the next parish church, unless the minister was ill or absent; in which cases he went to some other church, or performed worship in his own family, or a neighbouring house, as he sometimes did on the week days also. He was here much respected and very useful.

Some men employed in the coal mines mentioned his familiar reproofs and good advice with pleasure many years after his death, which happened on the 9th of January, 1669, having longed for the rest into which he then entered. He was buried at West Hallam, and a useful sermon, on *John* xiv. 1. was preached on the occasion, by Mr. Robert Horn, rector, who himself died about six weeks after, and desired to be laid in the same grave. A worthy clergyman remarked of Mr. Crompton, that "he was always cheerful though on the losing side." His farewell sermon was printed, and is the ninth in the Country Collection, on *Ephes.* vi. 18. the text is only that clause, "with all prayer:" the sermon is a mere skeleton, very inaccurately taken, and not at all fit for publication. Mr. Samuel Crompton, one of his sons, was pastor of a dissenting congregation at Doncaster. (*Non. Con. Man.* 2nd edit. vol. III. page 86.)

Abraham Crompton, another of his sons, settled at Derby, and was father of Samuel Crompton, an eminent banker there. His son, Samuel Crompton, esq. served the office of mayor in 1758 and 1767, and of sheriff in 1768, and was many years Receiver General of the County.* His eldest son was mayor of this borough in 1782

* Amongst the family records is the following document; but whether Samuel Crompton, esq. was Receiver General at that time or not, we have not positively ascertained, if he was it carries its own interpretation. Mr. Crompton succeeded Mr. Gisborne as Receiver General of the County.

"*Derby, Decr. 4th.* 1745.

"These are ordering you, Mr. Crompton, to bring into the market-place here, forthwith and immediately, for the use of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent his army, one thousand ston of hay, with one hundred bushells of oats, and four carts of straw, and that under the pain of military execution.

"WILL. COURIE, COMMISSARY.

"To Mr. Crompton, or any of his doers."

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and 1788, and afterwards resided at Wood End, in the county of York, and was father of Samuel Crompton, of that place, some time member of parliament for this borough.

Joshua and Gilbert, third and fourth sons of Samuel Crompton, the sheriff, removed into Yorkshire, and were eminent bankers at York.

John, second son of the sheriff, has been five times mayor of the borough, from 1792 to 1826, and during his mayoralty, in 1810, was sheriff of the county, and for many years was Receiver General, and an active magistrate for the same. His two sons, John Bell and Gilbert Crompton, esqrs. have for several years been active magistrates of this county: the former served the office of mayor of Derby in 1828, and the latter of the borough of Chesterfield, from which corporation he has lately retired. John Crompton, esq. is an eminent agriculturist, and resides in a mansion called the Lillies, which he built. John Bell Crompton, esq. resides in the Irongate, Derby, where the bank has been carried on many years. This was formerly the residence of John Newton, esq.

Pedigree of the family of FOX, *of Derby.*

ARMS—*Argent*, a chevron between three foxes' heads, erased, *Gules*.

CREST—A fox passant, *Gules*.

MOTTO—"Fidelis esto."

William Fox, of Grete, co. Warwick, in right of his wife had all the lands of John Grete, in Worcestershire, by partition, 14 Edward IV. (1473) died 5 Henry VII. = Sibil, first dau. and co-heir of John Grete, of Grete, in the parish of Yardley, co. Warwick (son of Richard, son of John, son of John, son of Adam, the son of John Grete, who died 1253) she died 14 Henry VII.

John Fox, of Grete, 14 Henry VII. He, or as some accounts say, his wife, died 10th July, 31 Henry VIII. 1539. = Alice, his wife, died July 10, 1539.

John Fox, of Grete, son and heir apparent, 22 Henry VIII. died 9th May, 1545 (37 Henry VIII.) = Agnes Partridge, of Smethwick, remarried 19th July, 1 Edward VI. (1547) died in November, 5 Elisabeth (1562.) = Richard Moore, of Bordesley, made his will 5 Edward VI. his wife, Agnes, executrix.

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John Fox, died about the age of 15 years, of the Sweating sickness, 22nd June, 1551 (5 Edward VI.)

Thomas Fox, of Grete, born 16th September, 1539, married 4 Elizabeth (1561) buried at Yardley, 8th April, 1603, aged 66. = Anne, dau. of Richard Smallbrooke, of Birmingham, and sister to Richard Smallbrooke, of Yardley: died 3rd June, 1633.

Richard Fox, of Mosley, born July, 1569, married July 15, 1595, died 23rd April, 1623, aged 54. = Mary, dau. of George Birch, and sister of John Birch, of Smethwick, died in 1634.

Thomas, of Yardley, aged 73 in 1646, had then two sons, Richard, aged 46, and Thomas, aged 42.

John, of King's Norton, 1646, married Alice Chambers, and had issue two daughters.

Edward Fox, of Birmingham, Mercer, married 17th November, 1603, died June 18, 1640. = Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Hugh Grasbrook, of Hints, co. Staff. bapt. May 19, 1586, died Feb. 29, 1628.

Henry, of Yardley married Mary Collier (who remarried Thomas Doley) had two daus. Dorothy & Mary.

Joan, wife of Henry Pretty, of Yardley, and had issue.

Dorothy, wife of Hen. Sivenhail, of Tamworth, and had issue one dau.

Joseph, died an infant.

Alice Fox, eldest dau. and co-heiress, married William Booth, of Witton, co. Warwick, esq. married Jan. 28, 1617. He died Nov. 23, 1637. =

Eleanor, dau. and co-heiress, married in 1629. Robert Middlemore.

Edward Fox, of Wantage, esq. Captain, and sometime Commissary General to Sir William Waller, born Nov. 19, 1613. = ..., dau. of George Windham, of Wantage, Berks.

Joseph Fox, born 25th Feb. 1617, a Major in Ireland, 1640. = Thomasin, eldest dau. of Henry, Lord Blayney, in Ireland.

Thomas Fox, of the Inner Temple, esq. M. P. born 4th March, 1622, died at Dublin, S. P. 1666. Married 1st, Mary, dau. of Richard Mason, of Newton, Salop.; and 2ndly, to Judith, only dau. of Sir Henry Boothby, bart. of Ashbourn, co. Derby.

Anne, born 29th August, 1604, mar. William Girdler, of Birmingham.

Frances, born 13th Feb. 1605, mar. ..... Elton, of Oldbury, a celebrated M. D. in London.

Sarah, born 25th January, 1611.

Rebeckah, born June 10, 1612.

Martha, born 18th April, 1616, married Thomas Meanly, of Oldbury, Salop.

Margaret, born 26th July, 1617, died in London, unmarried.

Mary, bapt. 26th Jan. 1621, mar. William Baynton, of Solihull, co. Warwick.

William Booth, of Witton, esq. 1646. = Hester, dau. of John Jennings, of Orddington, co. Warwick.

Mary, married Hen. Grey, eldest son to the Earl of Kent. Had issue the Rev. Henry Grey.

Edward, of London, Packer.

George, Citizen and Vintner, of London, died unmarried.

James, of Ireland.

Henry Fox, of Grege castle, co. Tipperary, esq.; by Miss Oliver, his 1st wife, he had Joseph, who died an infant; and by his 2nd wife, Frances, dau. of Geo. Lane, Visc. Lanesborough, she had issue. She died in 1713. =

William Booth, of Witton, esq. died of the small pox, at Oxford, S. P.

Alice, only dau. and heiress, married William Allestree, of Allestry, co. Derby, esq. =

Booth Allestree, esq. living in 1703.

Henry, died young.

George Fox Lane, esq. M. P. for Hendon, afterwards created Baron Bingley, of co. of York, 4th May, 1762, having married Harriett, dau. and heiress of Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, and had issue.

James, died S. P.

Sackville, mar. Ann Holloway, of Birmingham, and had issue James, Jane, and Anne.

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Lettice, dau. of John Buckbury, Chaplain to Lettice, Countess of Leicester, and some time rector of Drayton Bassett, born 5th March, 1633, died 18th January, 1664, aged 31: 1st wife.

Timothy Fox, of Christ's College, Cambridge, rector of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford, 4th son of Edward Fox, and Elizabeth Grasbrook, born 12th October, 1628, died at Caldwell, co. Derby, 30th May, 1710.

Frances, dau. of John Richardson, and widow of Francis Ward, rector of Tittenhall, co. Stafford: died March 30, 1711: 2nd wife.

Thomas Fox, citizen and stationer of London, Entering Clerk in the Exchequer office, born 28th May, 1656, died 4th January, 1713.

Johannah, dau. of James Gregg, citizen and leather seller, of London, living in 1730.

Joseph. James. Thomas. William.

Martha, wife of George Croker, esq.
Eliza, wife of Jonathan Carrington.
Mary.
Lettice.
Anne.

Timothy, born 5th April, 1660, mar. 3rd April, 1684, died at Windsor, Nov. 4, 1699.

Mary Storer, died 11th of Aug. 1720.

Timothy, born 18th March, 1692.
Mary, married Thomas Cooper, carpenter. June 13, 1709: she died July 2, 1726, leaving two sons, Thos. & Joseph.

Joseph, citizen and stationer, London, born 10th January, 1664, married 1st, Sarah Jackson, who died S. P.; and 2ndly, Elizabeth Roberts, by whom he had a son, Joseph, aged 14, 1730.

Lettice, born 30th August, 1651, married Samuel Marriott, citizen and ironmonger, of London, and had issue.
Martha, baptized February 13, 1652, married Joseph Clarke, citizen and plasterer, of London, on the 10th of June, 1672, and had issue.

Samuel Fox, of Derby, esq. (woollen draper) born 25th April, 1676. Mayor of Derby in 1741, buried 15th August, 1755.

Elizabeth, only dau. of Gilbert Wagstaff, of Derby, died ....

Elizabeth, born 28th March, 1671, married 9th September, 1700, Thomas Bridges, of Burton on Trent, apothecary, and had issue two daughters.
Jane, born May 31, 1672, married William Buckstone, of Rollesston, co. Stafford, gent.

Gilbert Fox, of Derby, esq. baptized March 5, 1712, died March 26, 1782, unmarried.

Samuel Fox (soap-boiler, &c.), of Derby, esq. baptized 11th July, 1715, married at Twyford, 2nd January, 1755, died 26th July, buried at St. Werburgh's church, Aug. 2, 1767.

Mary, dau. of Samuel Bristowe, of Twyford, co. Derby, esq. remarried 8th February, 1774, at Islington, to Thomas Bromfield, of London, merchant: died November 9, 1812.

Thomas Fox, gent. baptized 21st November, 1717, bur. 18th May, 1776, at St. Werburgh's ch. Derby.

Elizabeth, born in 1718, married at Osmaston, 8th May, 1744, to Samuel Crompton, of Derby, esq. He died 10th January, 1782: she, 29th April, 1789, aged 71: and had issue four sons and one daughter.

Martha, dau. of Jedediah Strutt, of Derby, esq. married 21st July, 1791, died 26th November, 1793: 1st wife.

Samuel Fox, esq. born 17th March, 1765, Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby, 1833.

Anne, dau. of William Alvey Darwin, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln, esq. married 7th March, 1799: 2nd wife.

Elizabeth, born 5th and baptized 27th August, 1736, died 3rd June, 1831.

Mary, born 6th Sept. 1739, married Dec. 23, 1791, Henry Bromfield, of London, , esq. died October 30, 1825.

Sarah, baptized 13th November, 1761, married Samuel Crompton, of Derby, and afterwards of Wood End, co. York, esq. her cousin.

Letitia-Anne, born 20th November, and baptized 12th December, 1762.

Jane, died an infant, March 25, 1769.

Samuel Fox, jun. esq.

Mary-Anne, born 4th February, 1800, married at Osmaston, 11th February, 1821, to Samuel Ellis Bristowe, of Twyford, co. Derby, and Beesthorpe, co. Nottingham, esq. and died 19th April, 1829, leaving issue.

Eliza. Emma. William Darwin. Frances Jane. Julia.

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The preceding pedigree is copied from Jacob's Peerage, vol. II. folio 982, up to the first who settled in this county.

The first of this family who settled in this county was Timothy Fox, great grandfather of the present Samuel Fox, esq. Mr. Timothy Fox was of Christ College, Cambridge, when Dr. S. Bolton was master. He was born in Birmingham in 1628, and had his school learning there under Mr. Billingsley. After some years spent at Cambridge, he was admitted by the commissioners of the great seal to the rectory of Drayton [Basset, in Staffordshire] in the room of Mr. John Buckbury, deceased, and was ordained by Mr. Thomas Porter, of Whitchurch, in Shropshire. He was much beloved in his parish, and though he refused the engagement, he continued till ejected by the Bartholomew Act, in 1662. After which, for the sake of his wife and five small children, he was encouraged by his friends to settle in a neighbouring corporation, where, by his pen, and the help of his relations, he got a comfortable livelihood, till the Oxford Act forced him to remove, when he rented a farm in Derbyshire. But afterwards he was imprisoned in Derby jail upon that Act, not for any exercise of religion, but only for coming to see his son, an apprentice in that town. He was apprehended immediately before he sat down, and committed on the 28th of April, 1683, and continued a prisoner till the October following. He was confined a second time, when Monmouth was in the West, in Chester jail, with several other neighbouring ministers and gentlemen, without any cause being assigned. After a month's confinement he was discharged, he and his two sureties giving £600. security for his good behaviour. From the time of his ejectment, he preached in private as he had opportunity; and after public liberty was granted, he opened a meeting in his own house at Caldwell, in Derbyshire, where he preached twice a day gratis, and catechised. He died in a good old age, in May, 1710. *Nonconformist's Memorial, 2nd Edit. vol. 3. p. 232.*

His son, by his second wife, was mayor of Derby, in 1741, and was grandfather of Samuel Fox, esq. of Osmaston hall, near Derby, Justice of the Peace for the County, &c. 1833. This gentleman used great exertions to relieve the distress of the frame-work-knitters in the silk hose branch, in 1820, and collected upwards of £400. for them. The Publisher takes this opportunity of acknowledging his kindness for the loan of some valuable manuscripts and ancient documents relating to the county.

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Pedigree of LOCKETT, *of Derby.*

ARMS—*Or*, a chevron, *Gules*, between three stags' heads, *Proper*. Lockett.
impaling, *Sable*, a cross, *Argent*.

CREST—A stag's head, *Proper*.

Jeffery Lockett, of Clouterbrook, in the parish of Swettenham, county of Chester, died 24th January, and buried 28th January, 1699, at Swettenham. = Katherine, buried 25th November, 1737, at Swettenham, aged 81.

- Jeffery Lockett, of Clouterbrook, 1685, died on the 19th, and buried on the 22nd July, 1738, at Swettenham, aged 55. = Mary, died on the 5th, and buried on the 8th March, 1745, at Swettenham, aged 64.
- Rev. William Lockett, Fellow of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, vicar of St. Werburgh's and St. Michael's, in Derby, buried at St. Werburgh's, May 13, 1751. = Mary Merrill, mar at Swettenham, buried at St. Werburgh's, Derby, 7th March, 1759.

Jeffery Lockett, baptized 21st May, 1710, at Swettenham, died in the same year.

Jeffery Lockett, bapt. 15th March, 1711, at Swettenham, died 21st, and buried 24th May, 1755, at Swettenham, aged 43. = Martha, died 15th, and buried 19th May, 1776, at Swettenham, aged 65.

Thomas Lockett, bapt. at St. Michael's, in Derby, 23rd November, 1730, buried at St. Michael's, 23rd Sept. 1736.

William Merrill Lockett, Town Clerk of Derby, bapt. at St. Michael's, Derby, 28th September, 1732, died 27th March, and buried 3rd April, 1777, at St. Werburgh's.

Sarah, died a spinster, buried 1st June, 1782, at St. Werburgh's.

William Lockett, of Clouterbrook, bapt. 9th March, 1737, at Swettenham, buried 15th January, 1769, at Swettenham, aged 31. = Hannah Johnson, married at the parish church of Prestbury, co. Chester, 21st October, 1765.

Four daughters.

- Richard Johnson Lockett, of Westhoughton, bapt. at the parochial chapel, Macclesfield, 11th February, 1767, buried at Dean, 18th August, 1816, aged 49. = Sarah Hilton, married at the parochial church of Dean, in Lancashire, 28th June, 1792.
  - William Jeffery Lockett, of Liverpool, esq. bapt. at the parochial chapel of Westhoughton, parish of Dean, 26th April, 1797.
- William Jeffery Lockett, of Derby, some years Clerk of the Peace for the county of Derby, born 18th December, 1768, bapt. 20th January, 1769, at Nether Knutsford, co. Chester; a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby, 1833. = Anne, dau. of William Bibbie, of Berry Hill, near Mansfield, co. of Nottingham, esq. by Ann, dau. of Francis Barber, of Greasley, co. of Nottingham, gent. marr. at Chesterfield, co. Derby, Aug. 25, 1794.
  - William Lockett, esq. born on the 2nd, and bapt. on the 15th January, 1797, at the parish church of St. Alkmund's, Derby.

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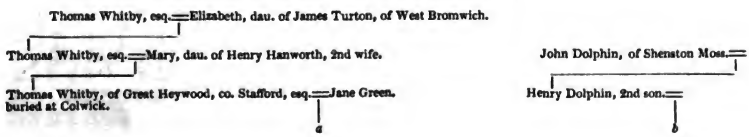
The family of Lockett was settled upon their estate at Clouterbrook for nearly three centuries. The Rev. William Lockett, the second son of Jeffery, who died in 1699, was a distinguished scholar and a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became intimately acquainted with Mr. Pratt, afterwards Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Lord Chancellor; and with Mr. Eardley Wilmot, afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. By the former of these friends he was presented to the vicarages of St. Werburgh's and St. Michael's, in Derby; and by the latter, to the perpetual curacy of Osmaston. His son, William Merrill Lockett, was Town Clerk of Derby. The present William Jeffery Lockett, esq. is descended from the elder branch of the family, seated at Clouterbrook, in Cheshire, and has been highly eminent in his profession as a solicitor, from which he retired in 1818, in the enjoyment of an unimpeached character, and the respect and affections of an extensive acquaintance.

For the liberality, condescension and valuable information received from Mr. Lockett, the Publisher is much indebted. He therefore takes this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to that gentleman for the numerous favours he has received from him. Mr. Lockett resides in a large and handsome brick mansion in the Wardwick.

Pedigree of WHITBY, *of Derby.*

ARMS—*Gules*, three adders coiled, on a chief, *Or*, as many pheons, *Sable*.



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a

John Whitby, of Great Heywood, esq. bur. with his ancestors at Colwich. — Miss Northing.

Rev. Thomas Whitby, of Creswell, near Stafford, 1801. — Mabella, dau. of John Turton, esq.

Thomas, died unmarried at Cambridge.
John, a Captain in the royal navy.

Edward Whitby, of Shirdley, esq. bur. at Hemley. — William Whitby, married Eleanor .....

William, a Captain of infantry.
Rev. Edward, Vicar of Sceghford.

Mary, dau. of the Rev. John Dolman, rector of Aldrich, co. Salop, and Thomas Hop. of Wedesbury, esq. with Hon. Mr. Forley.

Margaret, dau. and co-heiress, married Joseph Scott, esq. High Sheriff of the county of Stafford, 1799, created a Baronet, 1806.
Mary, died an infant.
Edward, died S. P.

George, living at Cresswell near Sceghford, co. Stafford.
Henry, a Lieutenant in the royal navy.

Mary, wife of William Scott, of Nether-hall, Great Barrow, co. of Stafford, esq.

Katherine, eldest dau. married the Rev. Wm. Hickin, vicar of Audley, co. Staff.
Anne.

Mabella.

Jane, twice married, but died S. P.

Richard Dolphin Whitby, of Derby, Attorney at Law, 1801.

Lucy, dau. Edward Portman, of Brianston, Dorsetshire, esq.

Richard Whitby, of Derby, Attorney at Law, bought Osbaston, co. Leicester, of F. Newton, esq. and died 1803, aged 62.

Julia Mary.

b

Catherine, sister of James Dolphin, of Shenston, co. Stafford, esq. and dau. of Henry Dolphin, of same place: died 5th May, 1803, aged 72.

Richard, died December 31, 1777, aged 53.
Thomas Dolphin, died Nov. 14, 1754, aged 23.
Elizabeth, died 9th Dec. 1787, aged 53.
Mary, died April 15, 1793, aged 18.
Mary, died April 28, 1796, aged 30.

Katherine, only dau. and co-heiress.

James Dolphin, of Shenston Moss, esq.

Sarah, wife of Josiah Cockshutt, of Osbaston, co. Leicester, esq.

Josiah Cockshutt, of Osbaston, co. Leicester, esq.

Whitby, by 2nd wife.

.....; wife of George Mellor, of Derby, Surgeon.

Bache Heathcote, of Littleover, esq.

Cockshutt Heathcote, esq.

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Pedigree of PULTER, FRENCH *and* FORESTER, *of Derby.*

ARMS—In chief, *Argent*, a cross, *Gules*, for the Knights' Templars.
1st and 4th, a shield, quarterly, 1st, *Argent*, a chevron, *Vert*, between three bugle horns, stringed of the second, ferrelled, *Or*, for Forester. 2nd, *Sable*, a bend, *Argent*, between two dolphins, *Proper*, for French.
2nd, *Argent*, two bends, *Sable*, Pulter.
3rd, *Argent*, between a chevron, three seals' heads, *Sable*, for Ley.

CREST—1st, a stag passant gardant.
2nd, a helmet of a Knight Templar.
3rd, a wolf rampant gardant.

John Pulter, of Loughborough, co. Leicester, temp. Henry I. 1101.=

Thomas Pulter.=....., dau. of ..... Bronce.

Stephen Pulter.=Ursula, dau. of Sir John Kell. John Pulter.

Ralph Pulter.=....., dau. of John Louth. Edmund Pulter.=....., dau. of ..... Oriten. James Pulter.=A French woman of Normandy.

Sir Humphrey Pulter.=....., dau. of John Hough, esq.

Thomas Pulter.=....., dau. of John Jantheby, esq. Robert Pulter. A dau. A dau.

Richard Pulter.=....., dau. of Sir Marmaduke Tonstall.

Robert Pulter.=....., dau. of John Handby. Henry. Margaret. Jane.
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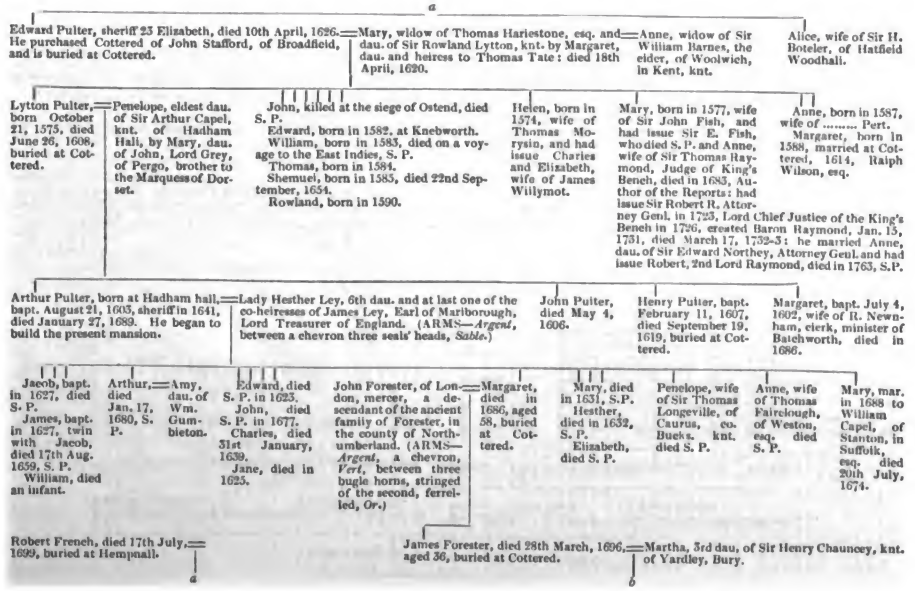
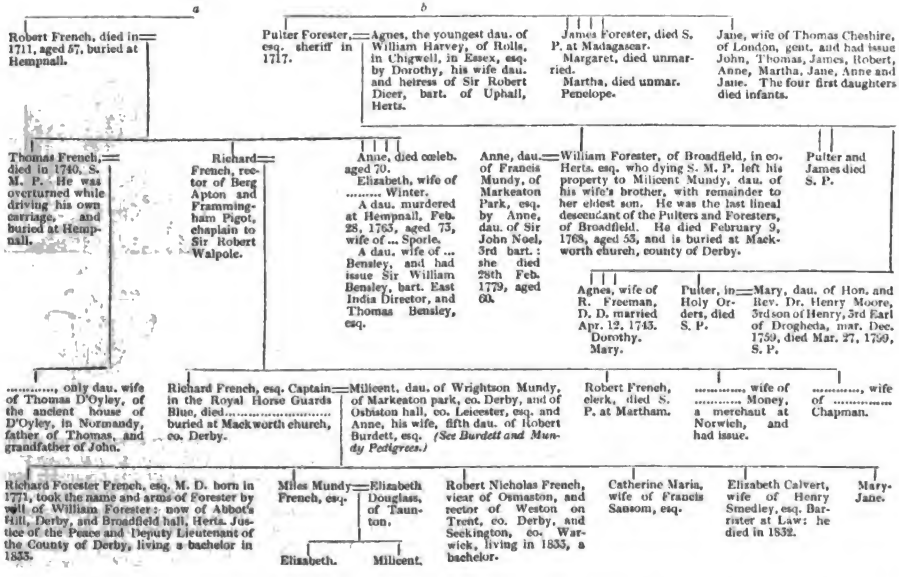
Brian Fulter,=....., dau. of Thomas Hansard.
Richard Fulter, Receiver to Henry, Duke of Lancaster.
=....., dau. of Sir Thomas Clifford.
Thomas= Fulter.
=....., dau. of John Read.
Mary, wife of William Fitzwilliam, of Mappelthorpe.
Oliver Fulter,=Margaret, dau. of John Hundy, esq.
Robert.
John Fulter, of Hitchin,=.....
Henry.
Henry Fulter,=....., dau. and heiress of Richard Beak.
John Fulter.
Robert, died S. P.
William, died S. P. March 20, 5 Henry VI. buried at Hitchin.
John Fulter, merchant (draper) in London,= Alice Browne, died February, 1421, buried at Hitchin. He was owner of lands in Wimondley, May 20, Richard II. 1397. The manors of Northburye and Elton, and villages of Northburye and Elton, Halveston, Maxie, Glinton, Wodecroft, and Fryvirk, lds. in county of Northampton, were purchased of Sir Thomas Kempton, knt. by John Fulter, of St. ..... and John Fulter, sen. of Hitchin, for 1100 marks, 26 Henry VI. 1447.
Anthony Fulter,=Joyce, dau. of Thomas Frank.
Robert.
John Fulter of Hitchin, sheriff of Bedfordshire, 32 Henry VI. 1453, died 20th June, 1483.
=Alice, dau. and heiress of R. Lindesey, of Bexley, in Kent, esq. 1435, by Agnes, his wife.
Isabella, wife of John Ritchie.
Anne, wife of John Aubury.
Margaret.
William Fulter, of Hitchin, sheriff of Herefordshire and Essex, 2 Henry VII. 1486, died 30th May, 5 Henry VIII. buried at Hitchin. (See Weever's Monuments.)
=
John Fulter,=
Nicholas Fulter.
Lucy, wife of ..... Brochett.
William Fulter, died 23rd May, 1540, buried in the north chancel of Hitchin church.
=....., dau. of ..... Allington, of Horseheath, co. Cambridge.
Anne, wife of Thomas Mayho, of Sutton in Hone, in Kent. She had by her marriage the manor of Sutton in Hone, with divers other lands, being gavel kind, and part of the Lindesays' estate.
Edward Fulter, of Wimondley, died 1612, buried at Gosterod.
=Julian, dau. and heiress of Edmund Cave, of London, draper, died in 1612, aged 82, August 3, 1574.
=Thomas Hanchett, of Up-hall, esq. : 2nd husband.
=Sir Thomas Cotton, of Oxenheath, in West Peckham, in Kent, knt. : 3rd husband.
William Fulter.
John Fulter.


a
Edward Pulter, sheriff 23 Elizabeth, died 10th April, 1626. He purchased Cottered of John Stafford, of Broadfield, and is buried at Cottered.
Mary, widow of Thomas Hariestone, esq. and dau. of Sir Rowland Lytton, knt. by Margaret, dau. and heiress to Thomas Tate: died 18th April, 1620.
Anne, widow of Sir William Barnes, the elder, of Woolwich, in Kent, knt.
Alice, wife of Sir H. Boteler, of Hatfield Woodhall.
Lytton Pulter, born October 21, 1575, died June 26, 1608, buried at Cottered.
Penelope, eldest dau. of Sir Arthur Capel, knt. of Hadham Hall, by Mary, dau. of John, Lord Grey, of Pergo, brother to the Marquess of Dorset.
John, killed at the siege of Ostend, died S. P.
Edward, born in 1582, at Knebworth.
William, born in 1583, died on a voyage to the East Indies, S. P.
Thomas, born in 1584.
Shemuel, born in 1585, died 22nd September, 1654.
Rowland, born in 1590.
Helen, born in 1574, wife of Thomas Morysin, and had issue Charles and Elizabeth, wife of James Willymot.
Mary, born in 1577, wife of Sir John Fish, and had issue Sir E. Fish, who died S. P. and Anne, wife of Sir Thomas Raymond, Judge of King's Bench, died in 1683, Author of the Reports: had issue Sir Robert R. Attorney Genl. in 1723, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1726, created Baron Raymond, Jan. 15, 1731, died March 17, 1732-3: he married Anne, dau. of Sir Edward Northey, Attorney Genl. and had issue Robert, 2nd Lord Raymond, died in 1763, S.P.
Anne, born in 1587, wife of ..... Pert.
Margaret, born in 1588, married at Cottered, 1614, Ralph Wilson, esq.
Arthur Pulter, born at Hadham hall, bapt. August 21, 1603, sheriff in 1641, died January 27, 1689. He began to build the present mansion.
Lady Hesther Ley, 6th dau. and at last one of the co-heiresses of James Ley, Earl of Marlborough, Lord Treasurer of England. (ARMS—*Argent*, between a chevron three seals' heads, *Sable*.)
John Pulter, died May 4, 1606.
Henry Pulter, bapt. February 11, 1607, died September 19. 1619, buried at Cottered.
Margaret, bapt. July 4, 1602, wife of R. Newnham, clerk, minister of Batchworth, died in 1686.
Jacob, bapt. in 1627, died S. P.
James, bapt. in 1627, twin with Jacob, died 17th Aug. 1659, S. P.
William, died an infant.
Arthur, died Jan. 17, 1680, S. P.
Amy, dau. of Wm. Gumbleton.
Edward, died S. P. in 1623.
John, died S. P. in 1677.
Charles, died 31st January, 1639.
Jane, died in 1625.
John Forester, of London, mercer, a descendant of the ancient family of Forester, in the county of Northumberland. (ARMS—*Argent*, a chevron, *Vert*, between three bugle horns, stringed of the second, ferreled, *Or*.)
Margaret, died in 1686, aged 58, buried at Cottered.
Mary, died in 1631, S.P.
Hesther, died in 1632, S. P.
Elizabeth, died S. P.
Penelope, wife of Sir Thomas Longeville, of Caurus, co. Bucks. knt. died S. P.
Anne, wife of Thomas Fairclough, of Weston, esq. died S. P.
Mary, mar. in 1688 to William Capel, of Stanton, in Suffolk, esq. died 20th July, 1674.
Robert French, died 17th July, 1699, buried at Hempnall.
a
James Forester, died 28th March, 1696, aged 36, buried at Cottered.
Martha, 3rd dau. of Sir Henry Chauncey, knt. of Yardley, Bury.
b



William Forester, of Broadfield, in the county of Herts, who married Anne, daughter of Francis Mundy, of Markeaton, was the first of his family who lived in Derby, where he came to reside after his marriage, at Abbot's Hill, which house

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he purchased. After his death, in 1768, his widow continued to reside there till her decease, in 1779, and was succeeded by Richard French, formerly of the royal regiment of horse guards blue, who had married her niece, Millicent Mundy. This gentleman was distinguished as a scholar, and for his taste in the fine arts, as well as for his steady attachment to the liberal Whig principles of his time. His son, the present Dr. Forester, who, soon after he came of age, took the name and arms of Forester, still resides in the same house, which is one of the very few in the town of Derby, that has so long remained in the occupation of the same family. Dr. Forester, who is a Magistrate for the County, has been many years engaged in the practice of his profession, and was a member of the Committee with the late Mr. Strutt and others, by whom the General Infirmary was erected; of which valuable institution he is one of the Trustees, and to which he was first appointed physician; an office which he held for nearly twenty years.

Abbot's Hill House is pleasantly situated on an eminence which commands a view over the town of Derby, and is built in the same style as Hopwell hall, in this county.

Pedigree of LEAPER, *of Derby.*

ARMS—*Sable*, on a bend between three leopards' faces, *Argent*, as many mullets of the first.

CREST—On a wreath a demi-lion rampant gardant.

John Leaper, esq.—Cleer, only dau. of John Machin, of Seabridge, co. Stafford, gent. by Cleer, of Derby. | dau. of Robert Newton, of Mickleover, esq. baptized at Mickleover on the 16th of December, 1686, married on the 12th of July, 1711.

John Leaper, died S. P.

William Leaper, esq. and alderman of Derby, mayor of Derby in 1776. Died May, 1780.—Sarah Ward, of Derby.

John Leaper Newton, esq. of Derby and Mickleover, born 17th April, 1754. Took the name and arms of Newton, of Mickleover, by Royal Sign Manual in 1790; sheriff in 1798: died 2nd April, 1819.

Anna Maria, 4th dau. of Philip Hutchington, of Carsington and Risley, co. Derby, gent. (neice to Dr. Samuel Hutchinson, Bishop of Killala, and own cousin to Sir Francis and Sir James Hutchinson, of Castle Sallagh, barts.) baptized at Carsington, 4th July, 1754.

William Leaper Spell, of Coventry, co. Warwick, esq. took the name of Spell by Royal Sign Manual: living a bachelor in 1833.

Richard Leaper, of Derby, esq. alderman, and mayor of Derby in 1794, 1807, 1815, and 1824: living in 1833.

Sarah, wife of Stephen Simpson, of the city of Lichfield, gent.

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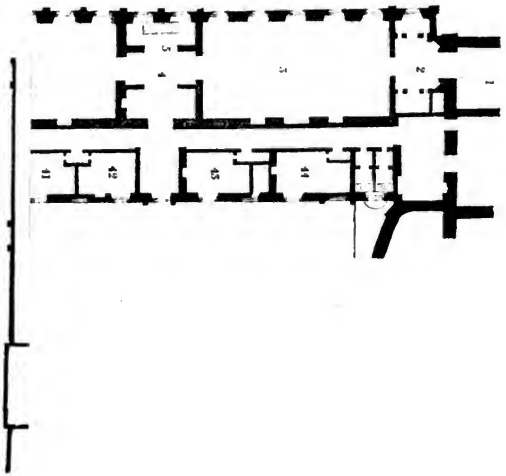

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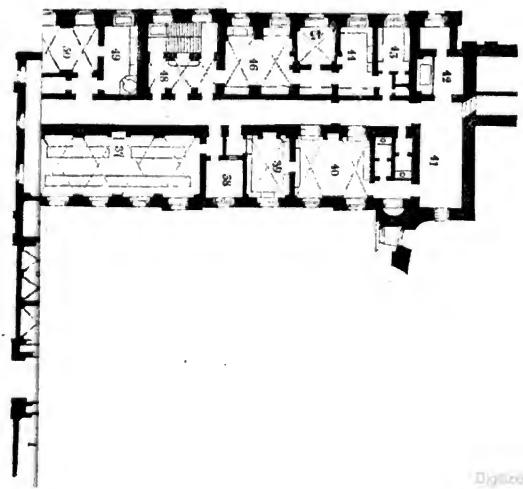

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he purchased. After his death, in 1768, his widow continued to reside there till her decease, in 1779, and was succeeded by Richard French, formerly of the royal regiment of horse guards blue, who had married her niece, Millicent Mundy. This gentleman was distinguished as a scholar, and for his taste in the fine arts, as well as for his steady attachment to the liberal Whig principles of his time. His son, the present Dr. Forester, who, soon after he came of age, took the name and arms of Forester, still resides in the same house, which is one of the very few in the town of Derby, that has so long remained in the occupation of the same family. Dr. Forester, who is a Magistrate for the County, has been many years engaged in the practice of his profession, and was a member of the Committee with the late Mr. Strutt and others, by whom the General Infirmary was erected; of which valuable institution he is one of the Trustees, and to which he was first appointed physician; an office which he held for nearly twenty years.

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CREST—On a wreath a demi-lion rampant gardant.

John Leaper, esq. of Derby. — Cleer, only dau. of John Machin, of Seabridge, co. Stafford, gent. by Cleer, dau. of Robert Newton, of Mickleover, esq. baptised at Mickleover on the 16th of December, 1686, married on the 12th of July, 1711.

- John Leaper, died S. P.
- William Leaper, esq. and alderman of Derby, mayor of Derby in 1776. Died May, 1780. — Sarah Ward, of Derby.
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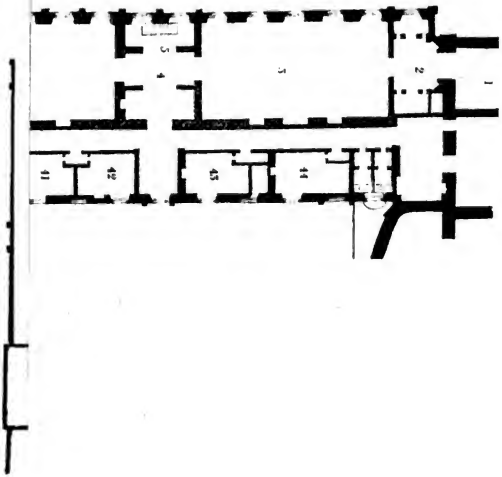

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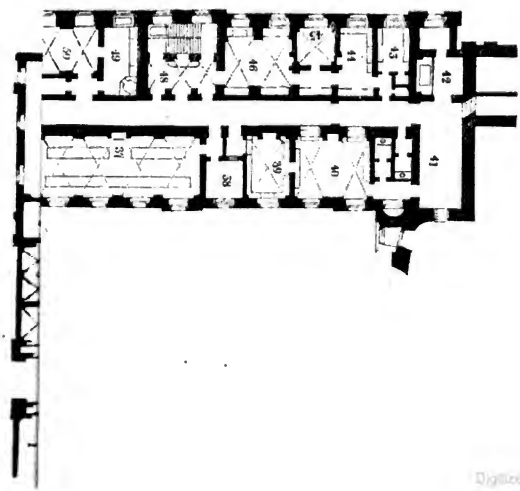

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The respectable family of Leaper have resided in Derby several generations. The eldest son of Mr. Leaper, who married the heiress of Machin, assumed by Royal sign manual, the surname of his grandmother, Cleer Newton; and his second son, that of Spell. Richard Leaper, esq. the third son, resides in the Friar-gate, Derby. This gentleman served the office of chief magistrate for the borough in 1794, 1807, 1815, and 1824; his father served in 1776, and his nephew in 1829. He is the oldest magistrate of the borough, and for his impartiality in the exercise of his magisterial duties, is universally respected by his townsmen.

Besides the families whose genealogies we have given, there are many of long standing, and others who have more recently taken up their abode in the town, who are of great respectability and influence; and numerous families have within the last quarter of a century, by steady perseverance in their various professions and pursuits, accumulated wealth, and have erected for themselves and their posterity elegant and comfortable dwellings within the precincts of the borough.

St. Mary's Gate House stands in a recess on the north-eastern side of St. Mary's-gate. It is a large and handsome brick and stone mansion of the Roman style of architecture, enriched with fluted Corinthian pilasters, a pediment and vases. This house was erected by a Mr. Osborne, whose family for some time continued to reside in it. It was purchased from that family by the late Thomas Evans, esq. who for many years made it his principal residence, and it is now the property and residence of his grandson, Samuel Evans, esq. banker. This gentleman married Miss Harrison, sister to the Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Duffield, and has issue.

In this street there are several respectable houses, viz. the house of J. B. Simpson, esq. which formerly belonged to the late Hugh Bateman, esq. Mr. Simpson has served the office of under sheriff several times, and has by perseverance and talent obtained an extensive practice in his profession, and the respect of his colleagues and acquaintance. He married Jane, the daughter of the late John Cox, esq. and by her has several children. His grandfather, Mr. Blyth Simpson, was governor or keeper of the county prison, and died in 1791. His eldest son, Blyth Simpson, jun. died in 1787, and his second son, James Simpson, attorney at law, was father of J. B. Simpson, esq. above named, Frederic Simpson, surveyor, and Charles and Edward Simpson, cheesefactors. He died in 1806, aged 46.

On the south-east corner of St Mary's-gate is the elegant modern pile of building, the property of Miss Richardson, consisting of shops and private houses; one of the latter is occupied by Mr. Godwin, an eminent surgeon, and another by Mr. John Bromley, surveyor.

The Judge's lodgings, adjoining the county courts, is a large and handsome pile of building, belonging to the county. Here the Duke of Devonshire takes up his abode when he honours Derby with a visit.

In the Wardwick are several good houses, occupied principally by professional gentlemen; as those of Mr. Radford, Mr. Frear, Mr. Jessopp, Mr. Henry Mozley, Mr. Dunnicliffe, and Mr. Birch, attorneys at law; Mr. Lowe, brewer, Dr. Fox, &c.

Francis Fox, esq. during a long and extensive practice in the medical profession, obtained a celebrity rarely equalled. He married Miss Douglas, sister to the late Mrs. Joseph Strutt, and has issue by her Francis, Douglas, Archibald and Charles, and three daughters, viz. Harriet, the wife of Ambrose Moore, silk throwster, Julia and Charlotte. Francis Fox, jun. is a physician, philosopher and chemist, and by superior talent is rising into considerable eminence. On the retirement of Dr. Forester as Physician to the Derbyshire Infirmary, he was appointed to that situation. Douglas is an eminent surgeon, philosopher, chemist and lecturer. This gentleman, from his professional skill, scientific acquirements, and philanthropy, has obtained the esteem of all who know him. His gratuitous lectures before the Mechanics' Institution have imparted to the rising generation and to the adult, much useful knowledge. He has filled the situation of Surgeon to the County Prison some years with universal satisfaction to the magistrates of the County, and to the prisoners under his care. He is also one of the Surgeons to the Derbyshire Infirmary, and an alderman of the bo-

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rough. Archibald, the third son, is also a surgeon; and Charles, the youngest son, is an engineer.

The eminent mechanics and engineers of this name have long been an honour to the town of Derby.

This house, which belongs to Mr. Francis Jessopp, attorney at law, is a large and ancient pile of building, with projecting windows, and pointed gables, is an ornament to the street in which it stands. Over the entrance door is the date of 1611, though it appears to have been erected at a later period. It was originally built by an opulent ancestor of the Gisborne family, formerly residents in this town, and has attached to it two acres of ornamental pleasure grounds, very tastefully laid out. From the Gisbornes it passed to the late Rev. Dr. Heathcote, from whom the present owner purchased it about the year 1820.

The Friar-gate is more spacious, and contains a greater number of respectable residences than any other street in Derby. The first that attracts attention is the large brick mansion called The Friary, built by Mr. Samuel Crompton, on the site of the religious house that gave name to the street.

On the same side the street is the handsome house of Mrs. Fallowes, with a portico; that of Mr. Francis Sandars, cornfactor; of Thomas Bent, esq. an eminent physician; of the Rev. Philip Gell, Miss Richardson, Mr. Borough, attorney, &c.

On the contrary side are those of Mr. Wright, an eminent surgeon; Mr. Longdon, hosier; Mr. Wright and Mr. Baker, silk-throwsters; Mr. Wright, ironfounder; Miss Meynell, Rev. Joseph Pickford, Colonel Mellor, Major Gell, Mr. T. L. Greaves, attorney, Rev. Charles Robert Hope, Richard Leaper, esq. Thomas Cox, esq. &c.

The house of Mr. Thomas Cox is situate at the top of Friar-gate. It is a large and excellent modern built brick mansion, with a stone portico. This house was assailed by the rioters in October, 1831, when most of the windows of the extensive front were demolished. This gentleman has contributed largely towards the education of the rising generation, and is a kind benefactor to the poor. The family of Cox have been extensive manufacturers, merchants and factors in Derby nearly half a century.

On the Ashbourn road is the genteel modern residence of Mr. Smith, a gentleman who has long resided abroad, but is now enjoying the ease and comfort of a retired life. Here are also those of Mr. Tunnicliffe, watch manufacturer, Mr. Fox, cornmiller, Mr. Porter, brewer, Mr Richardson, bookseller, Mr. Sowter, builder, and that of Mr. Chapman, son-in-law to the late Samuel Rowland, esq. alderman, and four times mayor of the borough, viz. in 1801, 1809, 1818, and 1827, and an emi-

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nent agriculturist and sportsman. He was celebrated for having a superior breed of greyhounds, which was much sought after and obtained great prices. This gentleman married the daughter and sole heiress of the late Thomas Turner, grocer, Queen-street, Derby, where he had carried on business many years, and accumulated a large fortune, which he left to his daughter and her issue, which was two daughters; the eldest of whom is living unmarried, and the youngest married Mr. Chapman, by whom he has issue.

On the old Uttoxeter road is the neat cottage of Mr. Johnson, confectioner; and on the new Uttoxeter road or Curzon-street, is the residence of Mr. Boden, maltster, and also that of Mr. Watson, brewer.

Thornhill is situate west from the town of Derby, and is approached from the Uttoxeter road. This pleasant mansion was built by Richard Leaper, esq. and is now the property and residence of Mrs. Trowell. This lady is the proprietor of considerable estates in the township of Long Eaton and elsewhere in this county.

In the Bridge-street are the residences and silk factories of Mr. James Peet and Mr. Joseph Bridgett, and the residence of Mr. Charles Eaton, tanner.

In Lodge lane is the cottage of the Rev. J. G. Howard, vicar of St. Michael's, Derby.

On the Kedleston road is the residence of Mr. Poyser, lead merchant. This gentleman is of a respectable yeoman family at Weston-under-Wood: he married Miss Humpstone, and has issue.

Park Fields' House, approached from the Kedleston road, was designed and built by Mr. Joseph Cooper, for Henry Cox, esq. the present occupier. It is erected on a pleasant site, and is a brick mansion with a portico, stuccoed with Roman cement. This gentleman's family is more particularly noticed under Brailsford.

The modern villa, a little beyond Park Fields' House, is the residence of the Rev. Edward Unwin, vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby. This gentleman is descended from an ancient and honourable family, and is the owner of the splendid Elizabethan mansion, called Wootton Lodge, and an estate of £3000. per annum in the townships of Wootton and Ramsor, in the parish of Ellaston, and county of Stafford, and a considerable estate in Stourbridge.—Wootton formerly belonged to the celebrated family of Fleetwood; afterwards to the Wheelers, from whom it came to the Unwins. The Rev. Edward Unwin married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. —— Preston, of Flasby hall, in the county of York, by whom he has issue James, Edward, Frances and Arabella. This villa was built under the direction of Richard Leaper, esq, a gentleman who has had great taste and much experience in building family mansions, having erected besides this The Pastures' House, now the property and residence of Cockshutt Heathcote, esq. and Thornhill, now the residence of Mrs. Trowell.

The *Leylands* is approached from the Kedleston road, and also from the Duffield road. It is a large square brick mansion, with a portico, stuccoed with Roman cement, delightfully situate, being surrounded with rich landscape scenery. It is the property and residence of William Leaper Newton, esq. an alderman of the borough of Derby, and mayor of the same in 1829. For his marriage and issue, see the pedigree of the family under Mickleover.

Darley Grove House is erected on one of the highest points north of Derby, on the west bank of the river Derwent. This stone mansion, with a portico, approached from the Duffield road, was erected a few years ago by the late Mr. Bridgett, silk-throwster, who, during many years of close attention and steady perseverance in business, realized a fortune, and was enabled, in the evening of his days, to live retired in this residence. This gentleman married five wives, and had issue by two of them. His eldest son, Mr. Joseph Bridgett, now carries on the business, and employs nearly four hundred persons.

On the Duffield road are also the houses belonging to Mr. Moses Harvey, Mr. Sowter, builder, Mr. Haworth, the Grove Cottages, the handsome house, the property and residence of Mr. Stephen Gamble, upholsterer, and a member of the corporation, and the Elms, the property of Mrs. Hall.

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In Cherry-street are several genteel residences, occupied by Captain Dixon, Mr. George Wallis, maltster, &c.

The genteel houses on the North Parade are occupied principally by respectable tradesmen and professional gentlemen, viz. Mr. Frost, silk manufacturer, Mr. Humpston, paper-maker, a gentleman who encourages all public institutions and improvements in the borough, Messrs. Ratcliff and Nutt, colour manufacturers, Mr. Symonds, maltster, Mr. Smith and Mr. Buckstone, attorneys at law, Mr. William Taylor, silk manufacturer, Mr. Oakley, the eminent portrait painter, Mr. J. H. Smithers, Mr. Whitchurch, &c.

In Bridge-gate are the residences of the Rev. John Chaloner and Mr. Thomas Bingham.

The family of Bingham is of long standing and of great respectability. They have long been members of the corporation, and connected with the trade of the borough.—We find in Calamy's Lives of Ejected or Silenced Ministers, the following account of Mr. John Bingham: "He was born at Derby, educated at Repton school, under Mr. Whitehead, and was afterwards of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he stayed till he was about twenty-four years of age, and then removed to London, for the cure of a sore foot, that was hurt when he was a child. He was two years under the surgeon's hands, and at last was forced to have his leg taken off; and declared afterwards, that one dressing was more pain to him, than the parting with it. The anguish of his leg had turned him as white at twenty-six years old, as he was when eighty years of age. He lived for some time a chaplain, and about the year 1640, he was chosen middle master of the Free School at Derby; and afterwards was the chief master. He could not for a great while prevail with himself to undertake a pastoral charge, but was at last prevailed with, and presented by the Earl of Devonshire to the vicarage of Marston, of about £70. per annum; in which he continued till 1662, and then was ejected. Upon the coming out of the Five Mile Act he removed to Bradley hall, where he continued three years, and taught several gentlemen's sons, who boarded with him. From hence he removed to Brailsford, where he lived seven years, but met with some trouble, and was excommunicated by the procurement of the incumbent, though he was a man of great moderation and temper, and used to attend with his family at church every Lord's-day morning; though in the afternoon he preached in his own house, to the number that was not prohibited by the Act. Upon king Charles's indulgence he preached at Hollington, where his friends, Mr. Seddon, Mr. Charles, Mr. Ogden, and Mr. Samuel Hieron, had also their turns. Mr. Bingham's excommunication made a great disturbance in Brailsford parish, and therefore, to avoid giving offence, he removed to Upper Thurvaston, in Sutton parish, where he and his wife and children lie interred.

"He was a good scholar, and well acquainted with the languages. He was subscriber to the Polyglot Bible, and stirred up others to encourage so noble a work. He was one of remarkable temperance, of a charitable disposition, and of true unaffected piety; loving real goodness wheresoever it appeared, how much soever persons might differ from him in their sentiments. He was for occasional conformity to the Established Church. He kept himself from the errors of the times, when there were so many sects and divisions, and constantly attended on the Classis of Ministers that met at Derby to reform such abuses.

"He was always cheerful under the greatest difficulties, contented and thankful in all circumstances, and a great contemner of the world, when it interfered with his conscience. One instance of it deserves a remark, which was this: Dr. Sheldon, the archbishop of Canterbury, with whom he had an intimacy of a long standing, wrote to persuade him to conform to the church, telling him, that he lay so near his heart, that he would help him to any preferment he desired. He in return acknowledged his favours, and intimated, that they two had not been such strangers, but that he might very well know his sentiments; and gave it him under his hand, that he would not offer violence to his conscience, for the best preferment in the world. He was a person of great faith in the darkest times; and bore up his spirit in confidence that all things would work together for good to the Church of God.

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"About the seventieth year of his age he got a fall from his horse, and broke his arm, but was well recovered of it again. About a year after, he was taken with a tertian, and then with a quartan ague, that held him three years, and brought him so low, that his friends thought that every fit would prove his last: and yet, when the fits were gone off, he would often say, he was fully persuaded, and very confident, he should live to see a very great change, though he knew not which way it would be effected. He lived several years after his ague left him, but remained so weak, that he could not walk any otherwise than between two. According to his expectation, he did live to see a great change; viz. King William and Queen Mary settled upon the throne of England, which much rejoiced him. He had no distemper upon him but old age, which prevailing, he grew weaker and weaker, and expired as a lamp goes out for want of oil. He resigned his soul to God on the Lord's-day, about four o'clock in the evening, February 3, 1688–9, about the 82nd year of his age. His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Crompton, from *Psalm* xii. 1."

The great grandfather of the present John and Thomas Bingham, esqrs. was a mercer, and resided in the market-place: while the Scotch army remained in Derby, in 1745, Lord Nairn lodged at his house. His sons, Joseph and John, both served the office of mayor of the borough, viz. Joseph Bingham, esq. in 1750 and 1760, and John Bingham, esq. in 1757. The latter gentleman purchased and resided at Exeter House, and died 10th of April, 1773. His sons, Thomas and John, were both aldermen of the borough. Thomas Bingham, esq. married Frances, daughter of ...., and was father of the Rev. Thomas Bingham, rector of Norbury. He died 21st of November, 1764; and his widow, 22nd of May, 1833, aged 93.

John Bingham, esq. was a hosier, in the Irongate. He married, at Stourbridge, Patty, daughter of Thomas Rogers, esq. July, 1771, and died the 17th of January, 1819, aged 85, leaving issue two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, John Bingham, esq. of Rose Hill Cottage, some time a banker in Derby, and now a partner with Messrs. Evans, Humpston, and his brother, in the extensive copper, tin, and iron works, called The Derwent Mills. This gentleman married his cousin, Miss Rogers, at Stourbridge. Thomas Bingham, esq. resides in Bridge-gate. Miss Bingham resides in St. Mary's-gate, and Miss Mary Bingham, the youngest daughter, resides on the Ashbourn road.

In St. Helen's-street is the residence of Mr. Browne. This family has resided in Derby more than a century, and has acquired wealth by manufacturing those elegant productions of the county, the spars, marbles, and gypsum, into monuments, chimney-pieces, vases, and innumerable variety of ornaments, which have, by superior workmanship, been brought into such celebrity. In 1735, Mr. Richard Browne announced to the public that he "performed monuments, gravestones, and chimney-pieces, on reasonable terms." His wife, Mary, died a widow, January, 1785. His son, Richard, who died August, 1816, aged 80, continued and enlarged the manufactory; but the great improvements in the machinery for cutting and polishing the marbles, &c. were made by the present Mr. Richard Browne, grandson of the first named Richard, who carried on the works at Derby and Ashford with great respectability many years. This gentleman is now retired from business, enjoying the respect of all who know him. He married first to Miss Mary Cooper, of Buxton, who died without issue, September, 1802; secondly, to Miss Sarah Eley, by whom he has issue one daughter.

Mr. Hall succeeded Mr. Browne in the marble works, and he is a person well qualified, from his knowledge of mineralogy and long experience in the business, to continue improving in taste and elegance the innumerable articles he manufactures. He has erected a swimming and other baths for the accommodation of the inhabitants.

Mr. Henry Browne, one of the aldermen for the borough, was a celebrated chemist, and obtained several patents for his valuable inventions, of which we shall speak in another part of this Work. He served the office of mayor for the borough in 1799 and 1808, and died in 1831, much respected.

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Exeter House.—The author has thought it right to give a sketch of Exeter House, the mansion house which communicates with the Full-street, from its connexion with the history of this county, in the year 1745. At that time it belonged to the Earl of Exeter, and Prince Charles Edward, commonly designated "the Young Pretender," took up his abode there, and held his council of war in a fine old oak-wainscotted room (now used as a drawing-room) before he determined to abandon his project. This house was subsequently occupied by an ancestor of the late celebrated William Strutt, esq. and by other families, and is now the residence of William Eaton Mousley, esq. to whom it belongs.

In the Full-street many of the houses are very pleasant, and though they stand in the centre of the town are very retired. In general, the gardens behind them reach down to the river Derwent. An ancient brick house, with pointed gables, was long the residence of the late Rev. Henry Peach. Mr. Curzon resides in one adjoining Exeter House, which was formerly the residence of the celebrated Dr. Darwin.

The large brick house adjoining to St. Michael's church-yard, was purchased by Mr. Barber, attorney at law, from Mr. Balguy, the town clerk: the gardens behind it reach down to the Derwent. This gentleman is eminent in his profession, and for his pleasing manners, application to business, and gentlemanly conduct on all occasions, is much respected by his colleagues, and by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. The obligations the Publisher is under for the many favours received from Mr. Barber, deserve his public acknowledgment and grateful thanks. The family will be more particularly noticed under Stainsby, in Horsley parish.

Among the most ancient families now resident in the borough we may enumerate that of Brookhouse, whose ancestors more than three centuries ago filled the highest offices in the borough. In 1524 and 1532 John Brookhouse served the office of one of the bailiffs. In 1560 and 1570 Thomas Brookhouse; and in 1592 and 1634 Mr. Robert Brookhouse served the same office. In 1662 and 1677 Mr. John Brookhouse served the office of mayor. This family, with their connexions, can at the present time produce more burgesses at a contested election than any other in the town. Several of the family are eminent plasterers, and Mr. John Brookhouse was one of the first manufacturers of Roman cement in Derby.

The family of Wright is of considerable antiquity in the borough, and of great respectability. There are three families of this name residing in Friar-gate, viz. Mr.

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JOHN WHITEHURST, F.R.S.

DERBY.

Pub.d for Seward's History of Derbyshire

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John Wright, an eminent surgeon, Mr. Wright, silk-throwster, and Mr. Wright, ironfounder (the two latter are sons of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, hosier, Irongate, and in the market-place, Mr. Wright, cheesefactor. Of the celebrated painter of this name, we shall give some account in the biography of the eminent men connected with, and natives of, the county.

The family of Lowe have been residents of, and connected with the corporation and trade of the borough for three generations. The grandfather of Charles M. Lowe, esq. was a maltster, and resided in the Queen-street. His father carried on the same business on a more extensive scale, with the addition of a brewery. This gentleman was many years an alderman of the borough, and served the office of chief magistrate in 1791, 1802, 1812 and 1822, and died at a good old age, universally respected. His eldest son, the Rev. Henry Lowe, was presented to the living of Hawnby, in the county of York, by the Earl of Burlington. He served the office of mayor in 1821. His second son, Charles Matthew Lowe, esq. carries on the brewery and malting businesses. He is an alderman of the borough, and served the office of chief magistrate in 1831; in which year much political feeling existed, and riotous assemblies and disgraceful disturbances took place. His third and youngest son, Mr. George Lowe, is a celebrated mechanic, philosopher and chemist, and has made many important improvements in the production of gas and the construction of gasometers. He has had the chief management of the London Gas Company several years, and now resides in Brighton, where he superintends the gas works.

The family of Whitehurst is distinguished as being eminent mechanics in the borough of Derby for three-fourths of a century. The celebrated John Whitehurst, author of the Theory of the Earth, came from Congleton, in Cheshire, and settled in business in Derby, as a clock and watch-maker, and took up his freedom of the borough by presenting the corporation with the Town-hall clock. This gentleman removed to London, on being appointed, under government, inspector of weights, &c. and his nephew, the present Mr. Whitehurst, continues the business of clock and watch-maker in Derby, which is now carried on under the firm of Whitehurst and Son. Messrs. Whitehurst are eminent in their business, and their turret clocks are ordered from various parts of the kingdom. Mr. Whitehurst's second son is rising into eminence as a barrister on the midland circuit. We shall give a more particular account of the celebrated Author in the Biography of the County. He died on the 18th of February, 1788.

The late Mr. Severne carried on an extensive business in jewellery many years, and accumulated a considerable fortune. This gentleman was a member of the Corporation; and a few years before his death built himself a house on the Osmaston road, which is now occupied by his widow.

Mill Hill House is erected on one of the highest points south of Derby. This delightfully situated mansion was built by Mr. Ward. It was afterwards the residence of Mr. Swinburne, some time a banker in Derby, whose widow is the present proprietor. It is in the occupation of Mrs. Crompton, widow of the late Samuel Crompton, esq. and mother of the present Samuel Crompton, esq. of Wood End, Yorkshire, late member of parliament for the borough of Derby.

Below Mill Hill House are the extensive lead works of Messrs. Walker. This family has for upwards of half a century carried on an extensive manufactory of white lead, and are owners of the valuable works, which are approached from the Normanton road.

On the Normanton road is the silk mill of Mr. Ambrose Moore. This gentleman is an extensive silk-throwster, and manufacturer of piece goods, in which species of manufacture, he employs several hundred persons. This mill was formerly a government depôt.

On the Osmaston road, south of Derby, is the handsome stone mansion, the residence of Richard Becher Leacroft, esq. major of the Derby militia. This house is erected on a pleasant elevated site, above the Infirmary, and is approached from the Osmaston road. The pedigree of this family will be found in another part of this Work.

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Osmaston terrace consists of eight genteel houses, with stone fronts, erected on a pleasant site. These are occupied by respectable families, viz. Mr. Hubbald, the Rev. —— Dean, Mr. Dewe, attorney at law, the Rev. —— Fisher, Mr. Pegge, Mr. Boden, and Miss Church.

On the same road, in the township of Litchurch, is the residence of Mr. Byng. This gentleman has carried on an extensive business in the silk and cotton hosiery many years. The Messrs. Strutt declined that department of their trade in his favour. Mr. Byng and his son are both members of the Corporation of Derby.

The *Pear Tree House* is also situate in the township of Litchurch. This residence has recently been purchased by Mr. Briggs, who for many years has carried on an extensive business in Derby as a wholesale draper.

Litchurch Lodge, another residence in the township of Litchurch, and parish of St. Peter, was built by Mr. John Brookhouse, who sold it to Walter Ruding, esq. who some time resided at it. This gentleman sold it to the late Miss Henley, and it is now the property of her devisee, Joseph Henley, esq. It is in the occupation of Mr. Foster, a gentleman who is endeavouring to establish a classical seminary for young gentlemen.

On the London terrace and London road are several genteel houses, occupied by respectable families. .

Mr. Charles Holmes has carried on an extensive manufactory of carriages in Derby many years, and is much respected by his townsmen.

Mr. Robert Hope, whose family we have already noticed, resides on the London road. This gentleman, when young, had the misfortune, whilst he was endeavouring to untie a knot on his boot-lace, to strike the fork he was using into his eye, by which unfortunate circumstance he became blind. He is a good musician, of a cheerful disposition, and universally respected.

Mr. Morley, the eminent mechanic and partner in the extensive lace manufactory carried on under the firm of Messrs. Boden and Morley, resides on the London road, near to the mill erected by himself and partner. They have introduced into the borough a manufacture which is of great advantage to the town.

The houses on the London terrace are occupied by Mr. Robert Bromley, an eminent surveyor, to whom the Publisher offers his acknowledgments for numerous marks of kindness—Mr. Mason, architect, of whom we have before made mention as superintending the building of the county prison, and guild hall—Mr. Murphy, a celebrated dentist, &c.

In St. Peter's-street is a handsome house, with a stone front, belonging to Charles Holbrook, esq. This gentleman and his father have for many years carried on an extensive manufactory of white lead in Derby, where they own a valuable property. Mr. Charles Holbrook is erecting a house in the chapelry of Boulton. The house in St. Peter's-street has been for some years in the occupation of Mr. Moss, an eminent attorney, who has by his perseverance and talent in his profession, gained an extensive practice.

Mr. Whiston has built a house in St. Peter's-street. This gentleman has for many years been clerk to the county magistrates, and attorney to the parish in which he resides. His eldest son is of the same profession, and has recently been appointed to the office of head coroner for the county. Robert Whiston, his second son, was educated at Repton school and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a scholar. He is now appointed master of Chatham and Rochester Free Grammar School.

Mr. Gascoyne, builder, has erected a house at the corner of Babington lane, on the site where Babington hall stood, where he owns a valuable property which he purchased from Dr. Forester. Hutton, after noticing some of the principal residences at the time he wrote his History of Derby, observes, "There is one solitary mansion, however, which I cannot behold without a sigh; it was once the most eminent in Derby, but now (1792) ruined by time, and seems to mourn the loss of its master. It is called Babington hall, and stands at the extremity of the lane of that name, both were derived from the ancient and opulent family of Babington, of Dethick, one

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of the first in the county, who erected the building many centuries ago, and made it their residence. The last of this unfortunate race was Anthony Babington, who lost his life for adhering to the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots against Elizabeth. The family and the fortune sunk with him! fallen greatness excites tender emotions! one false step destroys the growth of ages! Though this venerable antique has perhaps experienced as many mutilations as years, and is multiplied into half a dozen tenements, yet the original taste and grandeur of its master are easily traced. The emblematical carvings are numerous, and in high perfection. In the last century this was the residence of Sir Simon Degge, the celebrated antiquary."

In the Bag lane is the house and lace factory of Mr. Johnson, who, since his residence in the borough, has taken a very active part in all public business connected with it, and by his interference has in some degree checked the extravagant expenditure of which the inhabitants complained.

In the Green lane are several good houses, occupied by the Rev. John Latham, Mr. Walton, druggist, Mr. Moore, artist, Mr. Boden, &c.

The Normanton terrace consists of several houses, occupied by the respectable families of Wilson, Humphreys, Walters, Wallis, Ross, &c.

Wilmot-street is occupied principally by genteel families.

The Darwin terrace consists of nine houses, occupied by the respectable families of Glover, Woodhead, Bacon, Keetley, Sowter, &c.

In the Tenant-street is the house of Miss Clay, late the residence of Henry Richardson, esq.

In the Irongate is the house of Mr. Alderman Drewry. This family came out of Lincolnshire, and settled in Derby more than a century ago, where they have ever since carried on the business of booksellers and printers. It is now upwards of a century since they commenced publishing a county paper, under the title of "The Mercury." This was the only local source of information published in the county for more than three-fourths of a century, with the exception of some unsuccessful attempts to establish one in opposition. John Drewry, sen. esq. served the office of chief magistrate for the borough in 1806, 1814, and 1823. This gentleman has had three wives. He first married Miss Rowland, sister to the late Samuel Rowland, esq. who died in child-bed; secondly, to Miss Harrison, who died a few weeks after marriage; and, thirdly, to Miss Swettenham, by whom he has issue, John Drewry, jun. esq. an alderman of the borough, James, of Burton on Trent, attorney at law, Edward, a surgeon, and two daughters, Ann and Emma.

In St. Alkmund's church-yard is the vicarage house, the house of Mr. Bainbrigge, and the house of Mr. Hill, sen. a gentleman much respected. His only son, John Hill, jun. is an eniment surgeon, and one of the Brothers of the Corporation.

In Amen alley stands the house of Mr. Alderman Chatterton. This gentleman is an eminent plumber and glazier, and was adjutant of the Derby local militia until it was disbanded. In this regiment he obtained the respect of the men under his command, and the credit of being a skilful officer. In the high office of chief magistrate of the borough he has obtained the confidence and respect of the inhabitants. He married Miss Fletcher, by whom he has issue one son, John Chatterton, jun. and five daughters, viz. Eliza, married Mr. Scott, of Birmingham; Mary, married Mr. Green, of Birmingham; Emma, married Mr. Dorrington, of Birmingham; Penelope, married Mr. Borough, surgeon, of Derby, and Jane.

In St. Michael's church-yard is the house of Mr. Alderman Haden. This gentleman has practised in Derby as a surgeon many years. In 1811 and 1819 he served the office of chief magistrate of the borough. He married Miss Wallis, by whom he had issue five sons, viz. Charles, a surgeon, in London, died in 1824; Henry, a surgeon in Derby, a gentleman much respected by a numerous circle of acquaintance, died in October, 1831; Richard, twenty-one years in the merchant service, now a wine-merchant in Derby; Frederic, died at Berbice, and the Rev. Clarke; and five daughters, viz. Sarah, married James Oakes, of the Riddings, in the county of Derby, esq.; Anne, married Mr. Boott, of Lowel, in America; Harriet, married Mr. Frederic Le Mann, of London; Eliza and Mary.

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In the Market-place are the houses of Mr. George Cox, wine-merchant, Mr. Sandars, grocer, Mr. Wright, cheesefactor, Mr. Barnet, upholsterer, Mr. Hacket, draper, Mr. Darby, woollen draper. &c.

In the Corn-market and Rotton-row is the bank of Messrs. Smith, the houses of Mr. James and Mr. Thomas Storer, the handsome pile of building belonging to Mr. Turner, draper, the houses of Mr. Tabberer, wine-merchant, Mr. Moseley, carver and gilder, Mr. Sale, draper, the King's Head Inn, the Auction mart of Mr. Brearey, &c.

On St. Peter's bridge are the houses of Mr. Fritche and Mr. Cooper. The latter gentleman carried on an extensive business in manufacturing watches, by which he accumulated a fortune, and has now retired.

Four other families of the name of Cooper reside in Derby, all sons of the late Mr. Cooper, builder, who settled in Derby about sixty years ago. Mr. Joseph Cooper, his eldest son, continues the business. He was captain in the local militia, is an eminent surveyor, and one of the commissioners in the Court of Request. Mr. Thomas Cooper is a skilful builder; he built St. John's church, in Derby, the new church at the Riddings, and the martello towers at the county prison. Mr. John Cooper is an excellent accountant; and Mr. William Cooper is a plumber and glazier.

The family of Eaton was for several generations woolcombers and dyers, and lived in the Bridge-gate. In 1745, Mr. Alderman Eaton constantly attended on the Duke of Perth, during the time the Pretender's army was in Derby. His son, Alderman Thomas Eaton, served the office of mayor of the borough in 1771. This gentleman had four sons, viz. Thomas, hosier, &c. who lived in the Bridge-gate, William, keeper of the county jail, Richard, hosier, &c. in partnership with his brother Thomas, and Robert Eaton, of York, gentleman. Thomas, Richard, and Robert died without issue. William Eaton married, and had three sons, viz. Thomas Eaton, an eminent surgeon, who died in 1832, leaving issue two daughters. William Eaton, who for some time was keeper of the county jail; and Richard Eaton, who, on the death of William, succeeded him, and continued governor of the county jail till 1832. This gentleman is married, and has eight sons and daughters. He is now residing at Ashover.

In Osmaston-street is the residence of Mr. Edward Simpson, jeweller, where he and his father, the late Mr. Robert Simpson, carried on that business many years. The late Mr. Simpson left issue three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, the Rev. Robert Simpson, A. M. F. R. S. F. S. A. &c. is a distinguished scholar and preacher. He was some time curate of St. Peter's, and afterwards minister of St. George's church, Derby, where he was much respected by the parishioners, as he spent nearly the whole of his time in instructing the young, and establishing Infant, National and Sunday schools, for their benefit. In 1826, he published the History of Derby, in 2 vols. octavo. He also made considerable collections towards a History of the County: for the loan of the latter, the Author of this Work embraces this opportunity of acknowledging the favour. He is now curate of Mary Magdalen church, Newark, where his usefulness is highly and justly appreciated. The Rev. John Simpson, the second son, is rector of Alstonefield, in the county of Stafford. Edward, the youngest son, continues his father's business.

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Miscellaneous occurrences in Derby.

We have already given those incidents connected with public affairs that we find recorded as having taken place in this town or its neighbourhood, but as there are some others of a nature not calculated for our general narrative, derived from registers, newspapers and other sources, the reader will not be displeased to meet with them in this place.

A. C.
55. Derby supposed to have been a place of consequence previous to the Roman invasion.

A. D.
267. A colony of the Roman soldiers lay in Little Chester, near Derby.
275. The Britons besieged Little Chester, took it by storm, and put all the Romans to the sword.
400. Derby was a place of importance under the Saxon dynasty.
874. Derby given by the Danes to Ceonwulf.
Derby constituted the metropolis of the county by Alfred.
Halfdene's forces wintered here.
880. Alfred settled a colony of Danes at Derby, after their defeat.
918. During the long and bloody contest between the Danes and the Saxons, Derby frequently changed its master. The Danes chiefly inhabited the North of England; and the Saxons the South. They approached each other through Derby, as the medium, which often felt the horrors of robbery and butchery. The dread of their cruelties continued upon the mind for ages; nay, it was not totally worn off even so late as my infancy; the elder child, already frightened, informed the younger, "that the Danes would arrive, enter every house, and murder all the people."
Alfred the Great left several children. His son, called Edward the Elder, mounted the throne in 900. A daughter, named Æthelfleda, married Ethelred, Earl of Mercia. Their residence was Tamworth castle. She was said to have undergone so much danger and pain in child-birth, that she made a vow to renounce the embraces of her husband, and devote herself to arms; which perhaps was true; for she was a masculine character, better adapted to reduce than augment the race. This is certain; she never contradicted herself by bringing a second child; and though her husband died about the year 908, she never took another to publish a broken vow. She was firmly attached to her brother Edward, who was at war with the Danes from 910 to 922. While they were in possession of Derby in 918, she saw an opening to revenge her brother's wrongs and her own. Having mustered a body of English forces, she privately marched into Derby, at the passage now St. Mary's bridge, attacked the enemy by surprise, and totally routed them. This battle, no doubt, was fought in the streets; and the retiring army were driven to the castle, which was quickly taken, and most of the enemy put to the sword. The Danes, though in confusion, must have fought bravely, as Æthelfleda lost many of her people, and four of her principal officers, whom she regarded, not as men, but as heroes. *(Hutton.)*
930. The Danes again in possession. Recovered, with four other towns, by king Edmund.
1040. The town had a charter from Edward the Confessor.
Two hundred and forty-three resident burgesses in Derby.
1066. England invaded by the Duke of Normandy.

A. D.
1066. Derby drained of its inhabitants in the war, most of whom fell in the battle of Hastings.
The property of the Earl of Mercia confiscated, and the town given with a considerable rent-roll to William Peverel, a Norman captain, the illegitimate son of the Conqueror.
The privileges augmented by a new charter.
Only 140 burgesses, of whom 60 were minors.
1100. Constituted by charter a corporate town.
Fee-farm of Derby granted by Henry I. to Ranulph Gernon, Earl of Chester.
1137. Monastery of St. Helen founded.
1154. The charter altered and improved.
1160. St. Leonard and St. Mary de Pratis founded.
The town of Nottingham burnt to ashes.
1189. The charter renewed and enlarged.
1199. The corporation and burgesses sued in the exchequer for 60 marks, £1980. for rent.
King John granted William Ferrers the third penny.
1202. Burgesses of Derby returned debtors to the king 60 marks for the confirmation of their liberties.
1204. Burgesses of Derby returned debtors to the king, 60 marks and two palfreys, for the privilege of holding the town at the usual fee-farm rent, with an increase of £10. and for having such a charter as Nottingham.
1216. The corporation obtained the power of not permitting a Jew to reside within the precincts of the borough.
1217. King John visited Derby.
1218. Fee-farm of Derby granted to the Duchy of Lancaster.
1225. A quinzième was collected.
1256. Burgesses paid a fine of 70 marks for a charter allowing them to return writs, choose a coroner, &c.
1257. Burgesses paid 10 marks for privilege of expelling all Jews from the town.
1290. Pavage granted to the town.
1292. Convent of Dominicans, or Black Friars founded.
1302. Act for paving the town obtained.
1307. A writ issued out of the exchequer to levy on the inhabitants of Derby £106. 17s. to the king's use.
1309. Pavage granted.
1322. Robert de Holand, engaged on the part of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, against Edward II. surrendered himself to the king at Derby, and was sent prisoner to Dover castle.
1323. Edward II. at Derby, with his army, before the battle of Boroughbridge.
1326. A pontage granted for repairs of the bridge at Derby.
1327. Charter granted by Henry I. and confirmed by Henry II. renewed and confirmed by Edward III.
1329. A pontage granted for repairing the bridge.
1330. Another pontage granted for the same.
Burgesses summoned by quo warranto.
1341. Sheriff of Derby and Nottingham commanded to procure 200 white bows and 500 arrows, for the use of the king in the French wars.
1377. In Derby were 1076 lay persons, upwards of 14 years of age, exclusive of paupers.

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1377. Various privileges granted to the burgesses by Richard II.

1384. A pavage granted to the men of Derby.

1422. Henry VI. granted various privileges to the burgesses.

1460. Edward IV. confirmed all their liberties granted by Henry VI.

1483. Richard III. granted burgesses power to choose a bailiff, have a jail, &c.

1514. Sir William Milnes, the sheriff, was obliged to hold his assize and county courts at the market-cross.

1534. Two gallows were erected for hanging condemned prisoners on.

1535. The first dissolution of abbeys.

1539. The Earl of Shrewsbury ward to the town. Much confusion respecting the justices sitting in the town hall.

1542. Henry VIII. gave fee-farm rent of Derby to the Dean and Chapter of Burton.

1545. Mr. Griffin being at St. Peter's church, would have taken Mr. George Curzon away, being a ward. The town bell was rung and resistance made.

1549. Edward VI. granted £16. out of fee-farm rent to Sir Richard Morrison.

1554. Sir John Marriott, a priest, hung himself in one of the bell ropes of St. Alkmund's church. We are not told from what cause, but if Sir John was condemned to starve upon a benefice of £8. a year, no wonder he sought a reprieve in the belfrey.

Great controversy between Mr. Bailiffe and Humphrey Bentley for his land.

1555. Queen Mary granted several lands and tenements to the burgesses.

1556. * "The first day of August, in the yeere above specified, suffered likewise at the towne of Darbie a certaine poor honest godlie woman, being blind from her birth, and unmarried, about the age of 22, named Joan Waste, of the parish of Allhallowes. Of them that sate upon this innocent woman's bloud, the chiefest was Rafe Baine, bishop of the diocesse, Doctour Draicot, his chancellour, Sir John Port, knight, Henrie Vernon, esq. Peter Finch, official of Darbie, with the assistance also of diuers others, Richard Warde and William Bainbridge, the same time being bailifs of the towne of Darbie, &c. : First, after the aboue named bishop, and Doctour Draicot had caused the said Joan Waste to bee apprehended in the towne of Darbie, suspecting her to bee guiltie of certaine heresies, she was diuers times priuilie examined, as well in prisn as out of prison, by Finch, the officiall aforesaid: after that brought to public examination before the bishop, at last was there burnt in Darbie, as is abouesaid. Touching whose life, bringing up and conuersation, somewhat more amply we minde to discourse, as by faithfull relation hath come to my handes:—

"First, this Joan Waste was the daughter of one William Waste, an honest poore man, and by his science a barber: who sometimes also used to make rasors. His wife had the same Joan, and one other, at one birth, and she was borne blinde. And when she was about 12 or 14 yeeres olde, she learned to knit hosen and sleeues, and other things, which in time she could doe verrie well. Furthermore, as time serued, she would helpe her father to turne ropes, and doe such other things as she was able, and in no ease would be idle. Thus continued she with her father and mother during their liues: after whose departure, then kept she with one Roger Waste, her brother, who, in the time of K. Edward the Sixth of blessed memorie, gave her selfe daylie to goe to the church to hear diuine service read in the vulgar tongue. And thus by hearing homilies and sermons, she became marueilously well affected to the religion then taught. So at length hauing by her labour gotten and sauued so much money as would buy her a New Testament, she caused one to be prouided for her. And though she was of her selfe unlearned, and by reason of her blindness unable to reade, yet for the great desire she had to understand, and haue printed in her memorie the sayinges of the holy Scriptures contained in the New Testament, she acquainted her selfe chiefliе with one John Hurt, then prisoner in the common hall of Darbie, for debts.

"The same John Hurt being a sober grave man, of the age of threescore and tene yeeres, by her earnest intreatie, and being prisoner, and manie times idle and without companie, did for his exercise daylie read unto her some one chapter of the New Testament: and if at any time he were otherwise occupied or letted through sickness, she would repair unto one John Pemerton, clerke of the parish church of All Saintes in the same towne of Darbie, or to some other person that could reade, and sometimes she would give a penie or two (as she might spare) to such persons as would not freelie reade unto her, appointing unto them aforehand how manie chapters of the New Testament they should reade, or how often they should repeate one chapter upon a priee.

"Moreover, in the said Joan Waste, this was notorious, that she being utterlie blinde, could notwithstanding, without a guide, go to any church within the said towne of Darbie, or to any other place any person, with whom she had any such exercise. By which exercise she so profited, that she was able not only to recite many chapters of the New Testament without booke, but also could aptly impugne, by diuers places of Scriptures, as well alone, as such abuses in religion as then were too much in use in diuers and sundrie persons.

"As this godlie woman thus dailie increased in the knowledge of God's holy word, and no lesse in her life expressed the vertuous fruits and exercise of the same: not long after, through the fatall death of blessed K. Edward, followed the wofull ruine of religion in the raigne of Queen Marie, his sister. In which alteration, notwithstanding the generall backsliding of the greatest part and multitude of the whole realme into the old papisme again, yet this poore blinde woman continued in a constant conscience, proceeded still in her former exercise, both being zealous in that she had learned, and also refusing to communicate in religion with those which taught contrary doctrine to that she before had learned in king Edward's time, as is aboue declared.

"For the which she was called and conuented before the aforesaid Bishop and Doctour Draicot, with diuers others called in to beare witnesse.

Articles ministered unto her.

"The Articles ministered to her and wherewith she was charged, were these:

"First, That she did holde the sacrament of the altar, to be but onlie a memorie or representation of Christe's bodie, and materiall bread and wine, but not his natu-

* From an old manuscript, among the papers of the late Mr. Richard Roe.

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rall bodie unless it were received, as that it ought not to be reserved from time to time over the altar, but immediatelie to be received, &c.

"Item, That she did holde, in receiving of the sacrament of the altar, she did not receive the same body that was borne of the virgine Mary, and suffered upon the crosse for our redemption, &c.

"Item, She did holde, that Christ at his last supper did not blesse the bread that he had then in his handes, but was blessed himself, and by the virtue of the wordes of consecration, the substance of the bread and wine is not conuerted and turned into the substance of the bodie and bloud of Christ.

"Item, She did graunt that she was of the parish of Alhalowes, in Darbie, &c.

"Item, That all and singular the premises are true and notorious by publicke report and fame, &c.

"Whereunto she answered, that she beleeved therein so much as the holy Scriptures taught her and according * * * * to that she had heard preached unto her by diuers learned men: whereof some suffered imprisonment, and other some suffered death for the same doctrine. Amongst whom she named, beside other, D. Tailour, whom she said tooke it of his conscience, that that doctrine which he taught was true, and asked of them, if they would doe so in like case for their doctrine, which if they would not, she desired them, for God's sake, not to trouble her, being a blinde, poore, and unlearned woman, with any further talke, sayinge (by God's assistance) that she was readie to yeeld up her life in that faith, in such sort as they should appoint.

"And yet, notwithstanding, being prest by the said bishop and Doctour Draicot with many arguments of Christe's omnipotencee, as, Why was not Christ able as well to make the bread his bodie, as to turne water into wine, raise Lazarus from death, and such other like arguments: and many times being threatened with grieuous imprisonments, torments and death; the poore woman thus being, as it were, haife astonied through their terrors and threats, and desirous (as it seems) to prolong her life, offered unto the bishop then present, that if he would, before that companie, take it upon his conscience, that the doctrine which he would have her to beleeve concerning the sacrament, was true, and that he would at the dreadful day of judgment answere for her therein (as the said Doct. Tailour in diuers of his sermons did offer) she would then further answere them.

"Whereunto the bishop answered he would, but D. Draicot, his chancellor, hearing that, saide; My Lord, you know not what you doe, you may in no case answere for an heretike. And immediatelie he asked the poore woman whether she would recant or no, and saide she should answere for her selfe. Unto whose sayings the bishop also reformed himselfe.

"The poore woman perceiuing this, answered againe, that if they refused to take of their conscience that it was true they would haue her to beleeve, she would answere no further, but desired them to doe their pleasure, and so after certeine circumstances, they pronounced sentence against her, and deliuered her unto the bailiffes of the sayd towne of Darbie aforenamed, who, after they had kept her about a moneth or flue weekes, at length, there came unto them a written *De hæretico comburindo*: by vertue whereof they were appointed by the

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sayd bishop, to bring her to the parish church of All Saintes at a day appointed, where Doctour Draicot shoulde make a sermon.

"When the day and time was come that this innocent martyr should suffer, first cometh to the church D. Draicot, accompanied with diuers gentlemen, as M. Thom. Pouthread, M. Henrie Vernon, Mr. Dethicke, of Newall, and diuers others. This done, and all things now in readinesse, at last the poore blinde creature and seruant of God was brought and set before the pulpit, where the sayd Doctour being entered into his sermon, and there inueyling against diuers matters which he called heresies, declared unto the people that that woman was condemned for denying the blessed sacrament of the altar to be the verie bodie and bloud of Christ reallie and substantially, and was thereby cutt off from the bodie of the Catholic church, and sayde, that she was not onlie blinde of her bodilie eyes, but also blinde in the eyes of her soule. And he sayde, that as her bodie should be presentlie consumed with materiall fire, soe her soule should be burned in heil with everlasting fire, as soon as it should be separated from the bodie, and there to remaine worlde without end, and sayde it was not lawfull for the people to pray for her: and soe with manie terrible threats he made an end of his sermon, and commanded the bailifs and those gentlemen to see her executed. And the sermon thus ended, soone after the blessed seruant of God was carried away from the sayde church to a place called the Windmill Pitt, nere unto the sayde towne, and holding the aforesaid Roger Waste, her brother, by the hand, she prepared her selfe, and desired the people to pray with her, and sayde such prayers as she before had learned, and cried upon Christ to haue mercie upon her as long as life serued. In this weause season, the sayde Doctour Draicot went to his inn, for great sorrow of her death, and there layd him downe and slept during all the time of her execution: and thus much of Joane Waste.

"Now, forasmuch as I am not ignorant (faithfull reader) that this and other stories more, set forth of the martyrs, shall not lacke carpers and markers enow, readie to seek all holes and corners how to defame the memorie of God's good saints, and to condemne these histories of lies and untruths, especiallie histories wherein they see their shamefull actes and unchristian cruelitie detected and brought to light: therefore, for better confirmation of this historie aboue written, and to stop the mouths of such momes, this shall be to admonish all and singular readers hereof, that the discourse of this poore blinde woman's life and death, in such sort as is aboue prefixed, hath been confessed to be very true, by diuers persons of worthy credite and yet liuing: and also hath been speciallie perused and examined by W. Bainbridge, before mentioned, bailife then of Darbie: who as well of his owne knowledge, as by speciall enquiry and conference, by him vsed, with diuers others, hath certified us the same to be undoubted: besides the testimoniall of John Cadman, curate of the sayd towne, and of others also, upon whose honestie well known, and their report hearing nothing differing from such as were best acquainted with that matter, I have beene here the more bolde to commit this storie to posteritie for all good men to consider and to judge upon."

1556. A great dearth of corn.

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1560. In this year much matter about Mr. Grouns, touching the death of Mr. Bralsham's wife.

1572. The townsmen played Holofernes. The stage then exhibited none but religious subjects.

1576. In this year a great number of persons assembled by Sir John Zouch and Sir Thomas Stanhope, would have fought, but were restrained by the burgesses and the ringing of the town's bell.

1585. Mary Queen of Scots lodged one night at Derby.

1586. The plague broke out in St. Peter's parish.

1587. A great flood. St. Mary's bridge was broken down, and the mills at the bottom of St. Michael's lane carried away by the force of the water.

1588. A great affray between Mr. Vernon and Mr. Langford's men, who were parted by the burgesses and the ringing of the town's bell. The Spanish invasion. Subscription raised to repel it. *(See List of Contributions in Appendix to Volume I.)*

1590. Edward Smith's corn destroyed in the Siddals. Edward Smith was one of the corporation. The Siddals was burgess land, and he perhaps had bargained with his brethren for the place, which the freemen would not suffer him to possess.

1592. The great plague and mortality began in Derby, in All Saints' parish and in St. Alkmund's, at Martinmas and ended at Michaelmas following.

1593. The plague of pestilence by the great mercy and goodness of Almighty God, stay'd past all expectac'on of man, for it rested upon assodayne at what tyme it was dispersed in every corner of this whole p'she: ther was not two houses together free from ytt, and yet the Lord bade his angell staye as in Davide's tyme: His name be blessed for ytt.

In this year there was a great wind in Lent.

1595. Sir Thomas White gave £400. to the town.

1599. One Okey hanged in the town hall, but not known how.

In this year also the four chamberlains were put out, also Mr. Jackson dismissed from the stewardship, and Mr. Baxter chosen in his place.

1601, January 2. St. Werburgh's steeple fell down.

A great number of soldiers that came from Lincolnshire, to the number of two hundred, to go to Ireland, set upon the townspeople, going to their prayers (being Sabbath day) and were resisted by the bailiffs, burgesses, and ringing of the town's bell.

A woman burnt to death in Windmill pit for poisoning her husband.

1602. In this year came the two standing cups with covers, price £23. 6s. 8d. to Mr. Bailiffs for ever, given by Mr. Walton: also he gave £100. to ten poor tradesmen for four years, interest free.

1603. In this year, near about vii weeks before Mich'as, did the burgesses begin to break open the commons.

These common grounds were supposed by Mr. Hutton to lie between St. Alkmund's and Derley, upon the banks of the Derwent.

1604. The burgesses continued their rebellion. Justices of Peace sent for to decide the matter. The burgesses indicted at the assizes following, three or four committed to the common jail.

Mr. Botham's gift of £100. came to the town.

1605. Mr. John Needham's cattle impounded for commoning in the Syddalls, by the burgesses.

1607. A great frost this year. A hot fortnight about James's tide.

The witches of Bakewell were executed. Nor is it a wonder that innocence should suffer under that weak and witch-ridden monarch, James the First.

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1608. Mr. Walthal's gift of £100. came to the town.

St. Werburgh's steeple finished.

1609. In this year was Roger Moore, one of the serjeants, slain most cruelly by one Henry Bennett, his mother and brother, for which the said Henry was shortly after executed for it.

1610. This year a farryer was knocked in the head in the night, but nobody could tell how.

Great affray between the electioneering parties of Sir Philip Stanhope and Sir George Griesley, and a great controversy with the townsmen. The assizes was taken away and kept at Ashbourn, for ringing the town's bell, and p'ting them by the burgesses. It was Judge Foster's pleasure so to use the town. Mr. Thomas Burdett, of Foremark, was this year high sheriff.

Upon Mich'as day, in the morning, fell a great snow, the like was not seen many years before.

This year, owing to a sudden rise of the brook, three prisoners confined in the jail were drowned.

Thomas Jackson's wife had three children at one birth, and all christened at the church.

1611. On March 7th, James I. granted the town a new charter, which confirms various privileges conferred upon the burgesses in former reigns, and invests the Corporation with several additional liberties, such as the bailiffs to be Justices of Peace, &c.

May 14. There happened this year such a land flood from the brook that in the memory of man the like was never seen.

There happened a great drought this year that peas were all got in six weeks before barley.

1614. A great snow, and after that a great drought which continued four months.

1616. This year began the suit between the town and the duchy, &c.

In this year died old Mr. Walker, and was carried to the church by his four sons, all Brethren of the Company of twenty-four for the borough.

There happened a murder this year at Marton-lane, in the night, of one Jane Sheldon, supposed to be done by her brother.

This year died Thomas Sutton, esq. and was buried soldjer-like.

Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, who was High Steward of the town, deceased, and his brother was chosen steward in his stead.

In this year great controversy about choosing the bailiffs. Mr. Francis Goodwyn absent, yet was chosen on Mich'mas-day, and sworne two days after, and proclaimed again. Also at a Common hall, some two weeks after, was chosen Edward Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, High Steward of the towne.

1617. In this year the election was altered, and these two (bailiffs) maintained by the Company. There happened also a great fire at one Buxton's, in St. Peter's p'she. Also another fire at the currier's house in St. Mary's-gate. The Cockpit upon Nunn' Green was made this year, paying a yearly rent unto the towne for it. Also Edward, Earl of Shrewsbury died, and the Earl of Pembroke chosen High Steward for the towne. The suit with the duchy continued, &c.

1618. In this year the fire at Moore's house in Baglane happened.

1621. In this year Thomas Stringer killed his man.

1623. In this year Pymme killed Jeoffard.

1624. King James and prince Charles entered the town of Derby on their progress, and staid two nights.

1632. In this year the Steward was changed, Mr. Leeming went forth, and Mr. Knyveton came in.

1633. This year king Charles was expected at Derby, but was prevented by the Lord Gray from coming.

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1634. In this year was the great snow, wherein four p'sons perished between Derby and Spondon.

This year king Charles I. sent his writ for ship money all over the kingdom.

For ships, by merchants manned, to guard the trade,
Large sums were claimed in specie to be paid;
And judges bribed, or bully'd to support
That tax as due by law in open court.

Derbyshire was to furnish one ship of 350 tons, 140 men, and charges £3500. Derby was ordered to provide £175. and Chesterfield £50.

1635. In this year king Charles was at Derby, when returning from Ripon, in Yorkshire, where he had been negociating a treaty with the Scots. On this occasion the Corporation gave to the Earl of Newcastle, by whom he was attended, a fat ox, a veal, (calf) six fat sheep, and a purse of money, that he might keep hospitality in the town. They also presented the Prince Elector with twenty broad pieces.

1636. The spring was forward. The plague began, it was thought, in the Bag lane.

1637. King Charles I. granted the burgesses a new charter, under which the body corporate was made to consist of a mayor, nine aldermen, fourteen brethren, and fourteen capital burgesses. Henry Mellor was appointed the first mayor.

1642. King Charles I. went through Derby to Nottingham, and erected his standard there, August 12th.

When king Charles set up his standard at Nottingham, about twenty Derby men marched there and entered his service.

In August, king Charles marched through Derby with his army. It is said that on this occasion his majesty borrowed £300. of the corporation, and all the small arms they could furnish, both of which he promised to return at the end of the war, but never had the power to do either

Henry Wandell, mayor, who when he should have gone forth the Mich'as following, the fraternity of the town could not agree in the election (of a new one) and so he was constrained to serve the next year also. In his mayoralty, in November, came Sir John Gell to the town, and garrisoned it, and kept the main guard at the town hall.

1643. Sir Thomas Fairfax, Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary forces, came to Derby, and stayed here three days.

1645. The plague was in Derby, and the assizes kept in Fryer's close.

Richard Cockrum was executed at the gallows on Nuns' green, for killing —— Mills, a servant at the Angel.

The town was disgarrisoned by order of Parliament.

1647. A regiment of troopers, in the Parliament's service, marching over St. Mary's bridge, in their way to Nottingham, observed a girl of fifteen, a few yards below the bridge, lading water into her pail while standing upon a *bating-lag* (beating-log, upon which the dyer stands to beat his cloth); some soldierly jokes ensued, when one of them dismounted, and cast a large stone, with a design to splash her; but not being versed in directing a stone so well as a bullet, he missed the water, and broke her head. Alarmed at this unexpected result of his rude attack, he hastened to the front of the regiment to avoid the consequence: thus the man, who had boldly faced an enemy in the field, fled with fear from an helpless female. Nothing disarms like offered injuries. She instantly, with cries and tears, left her pail, went home, where her mother was frightened to behold her covered with a stream of blood. The unknown consequences of this adventure hung upon the trooper's mind: he rode in the regiment eleven years after. When discharged, the world being all before him where to choose, he fixed at Derby, followed his occupation, courted and married a young woman. In the course of their conversations, he proved to be the very man who cast the stone, and she the woman with a broken head. They lived in Bridge-gate, and in harmony, about thirty years: during that period they produced ten children, the eldest of whom was my grandfather. His sword, in my possession, was drawn for liberty at Marston-moor, under the Earl of Manchester; at Naseby, under Fairfax; and at Worcester, under Cromwell; and was carried in pursuit of the unfortunate Charles to Boscobel. *(Hutton.)*

1650. Caddows houses burnt at the top of Bridge-gate.

1652. Persons married by Justices of the Peace.

1659. A rising in Derby in favour of Charles the Second. Hutton says, an insurrection was raised against the government of one of the best of men, Richard Cromwell, who cheerfully gave up, without blood, what he had no right to keep.

1660. A new mace was bought, and the two old ones that were carried before the bailiffs laid aside and disposed of.

1661. River Derwent so dry that people could pass over its bed dry-shod.

The hall was regulated, and Mr. Degge (Sir Simon) chosen recorder.

1662, 11th November. A dreadful hurricane in Derby that blew up trees by the roots, a pillar or pinnacle off St. Werburgh's steeple, and untiled the town's hall and many houses in the market-place and Full-street, and on the south side of Allhallows church-yard, but no hurt above that church, not a tile, scarce a straw stirred off any house.

Edward Smith's wife drowned herself at St. James's bridge: a young child in her arms was carried down the stream to a sand-bed, against Alderman Spateman's door; where, recovering breath it cried, was taken up, and saved.

1665. Derby again visited with the plague at the same time in which London fell under that severe calamity. The town was forewarned; the farmers declined the market-place; and grass grew upon that spot which had furnished the supports of life. To prevent a famine, the inhabitants erected at the top of Nuns'-green, one or two hundred yards from the buildings, now Friar-gate, what bore the name of Headless-cross, consisting of about four quadrangular steps, covered in the centre with one large stone; the whole nearly five feet high; I knew it in perfection. Hither the market-people, having their mouths primed with tobacco as a preservative, brought their provisions, stood at a distance from their property, and at a greater from the towns-people, with whom they were to traffic. The buyer was not suffered to touch any of the articles before purchase; but when the agreement was finished, he took the goods, and deposited the money in a vessel filled with vinegar, set for that purpose. A confidence, raised by necessity, took place between buyer and seller, which never existed before nor since; the first could not examine the value of his purchase, nor the second that of his money. Such were the precautions taken by our forefathers against one of the most dreadful enemies of man. A small part of this cross

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is yet visible, joining the prison. It was observed, that this cruel affliction never attempted the premises of a tobacconist, a tanner, or a shoemaker. *(Hutton.)*

A woman was pressed to death in the county hall as a mute.

1673. A great flood upon the Markeaton brook, carried away the hay, filled the cellars as high as the Angel (Retton-row) and broke down three of the ten bridges. St. James's bridge was landed at the Sun in St Peter's parish.

1674. The apprentices and others assembled, pulled down, and burnt the fences of Henry Mellor's intakes, in Little-field and Castle-field. Some of the rioters were imprisoned, tried, and fined six-and-eight-pence each.

1675. A quarrel between Henry Mellor and the Corporation caused about forty law-suits relative to the above inclosure.

A fire at Northampton destroyed most of the town. The inhabitants of Derby, out of compassion, sent them one hundred and fifty pounds; and Mr. Grey, their town-clerk, twenty.

A dreadful fire in the Irongate.

1676. We sometimes behold that singularity of character which joyfully steps out of the beaten track for the sake of being ridiculous: thus the barber, to excite attention, exhibited in his window green, blue and yellow wigs; and thus Noah Bullock, enraptured with his name, that of the first navigator, and the founder of the largest family upon record, having three sons, named them after those of his predecessor, Shem, Ham, and Japheth: and to complete the farce, being a man of property, built an ark, and launched it upon the Derwent, above St. Mary's bridge: whether a Bullock graced the stern, history is silent. Here Noah and his sons enjoyed their abode, and the world their laugh. But nothing is more common than for people to deceive each other. The world acts under a mask. If they publicly ridiculed him, he privately laughed at them: for it afterwards appeared, he had more sense than honesty; and more craft than either: for this disguise and retreat were to be a security to coin money. He knew justice could not easily overtake him: and if it should, the deep was ready to hide his crimes and utensils. Sir Simon Degge, an active magistrate, who resided at Babington hall, was informed of Noah's proceedings, whom he personally knew: the knight sent for him, and told him, "he had taken up a new occupation, and desired to see a specimen of his work." Noah hesitated. The magistrate promised that no evil should ensue, provided he relinquished the trade. He then pulled out a sixpence, and told Sir Simon, "He could make as good work as that." The knight smiled; Noah withdrew, broke up his ark, and escaped the halter. *(Hutton.)*

A very dry summer and a hard long frost.

1680. The town charter surrendered and a new one obtained.

1683. A severe frost began in the early part of September, 1682, and lasted till the 5th of February, 1683, when the ice broke down the Trent bridge at Nottingham. This bridge, according to Deering, was first built one hundred years before the Conquest.

1688. The Earl of Devonshire arrived with five hundred men, invited the gentlemen of the town to dinner, declared for the Prince of Orange, and read the prince's declaration; but, however well they might wish the interest, they refused to join.

A detachment of the prince's troops afterwards entering, the mayor, John Cheshire, durst not billet them, perhaps through sentiment more than fear: however, a spirited constable, of the name of Cook, sent them into quarters.

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1698. Great flood, part of St. Werburgh's church fell down.

1705. This year furnishes the annalist with as dreadful an instance of human depravity, and the want of parental and brotherly affection, as ever has been recorded. About the reign of Oliver Cromwell, or the beginning of that of Charles II. a whole family of the name of Crosland were tried at Derby assizes, and condemned for horse stealing. As the offence was capital, the Bench, after sentence, entertained the cruel whim of extending mercy to one of the criminals: but upon this barbarous condition, that the pardoned man should hang the other two. When power wantons in cruelty it becomes detestable and gives greater offence than even the culprits. The offer was made to the father, being the senior. As distress is the season for reflection, he replied with meekness, 'was it ever known that a father hanged his children? How can I take away those lives, which I have given, have cherished, and which of all things are the most dear?' He bowed, declined the offer, and gave up his life. Barbarous Judges! I am sorry I cannot transmit their names to posterity. This noble reply ought to have pleaded his pardon. The offer was then made to the eldest son, who, trembling, answered, 'Though life is the most valuable of all possessions, yet even that may be purchased too dear. I cannot consent to preserve my existence by taking away his who gave it: nor could I face the world, nor even myself, should I be left the only branch of that family which I had destroyed.' Love, tenderness, compassion, and all the appendages of honour must have associated in returning this answer. The proposition was then of course made to the younger, John, who accepted it with an avidity, that seemed to tell the court, he would hang half the creation, and even his judges, rather than be a sufferer himself. He performed the fatal work without remorse upon his father and brother, and acquitted himself with such dexterity, that he was appointed to the office of hangman in Derby, and two or three neighbouring counties, and continued it to extreme old age. So void of feeling for distress, he rejoiced at a murder because it brought the prospect of a guinea. Perhaps he was the only man in court who could hear with pleasure the sentence of death. The bodies of the executed were his perquisites: signs of life have been known to return after execution, in which case he prevented the growing existence by violence. *(Hutton.)*

1712, February 9. The hall (of Leicester) ordered George Bent to sue the mayor of Derby, and such as were concerned in taking his heifer on pretence of toll for cattle passing through the said borough; and the charge of the suit to be paid by the chamberlains

1714, July 12. The hall (of Leicester) ordered that Mr. John Ludham be paid thirty shillings by the chamberlains, for two pigs of lead taken from his father, by the town of Derby for toll.

1715. There were frequent riots in favour of the abdicated house of Stuart. Personal insults and broken windows were the result. This wildfire was fed with combustibles from the pulpit: that spot, which ought to have corrected the errors of man, brought them into action. Sturges, of All Saints', prayed publicly for king James; but after a moment's reflection, "I mean king George." The congregation became tumultuous; the military gentlemen drew their swords, and or-

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dered him out of the pulpit, into which he never returned. He pleaded a slip of the tongue; but if he had dipped into the New Testament, he might have sheltered himself under a better excuse, for we are there commanded "to pray for our enemies." Harris, of St. Peter's, was repeatedly called to order by the powerful voice of the magistrates. Cantril, of St. Alkmund's, drank the Pretender's health upon his knees; and the thirtieth of January became the most holy day in the year. But the wiser Lockett, of St. Michael's, rather chose to amuse himself with mowing his grass-plot, than meddling with politics. *(Hutton.)*

1727. A weekly paper, under the title of "The British Spy, or Derby Postman," was published by Mr. S. Hodgkinson, which was discontinued before Mr. Drewry commenced. Several of the first papers, under this title, are now 1833, in the possession of Mr. Robert Ward, Full-street, Derby.

1732, March 23. The first paper, under the title of "The Derby Mercury," was issued by Mr. Samuel Drewry, Market-place, Derby.

March 29. John Hewitt and Rosamond Oldernshaw were executed for poisoning Hannah Hewitt, the wife of John Hewitt. They confessed their guilt soon after condemnation. The Rev. Mr. Lockett preached to the prisoners on the 27th instant, from *Matthew* xxiv. 44. They were both executed in their shrouds, which added to the awfulness of the sight.

Prices of corn—wheat 19*s.* to 23*s.* 6*d.* barley 14*s.* to 17*s.* 6*d.* oats 9*s.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* beans 16*s.* to 23*s.* malt 17*s.* to 21*s.* per quarter. Hops £6. 10*s.* to £7. 15*s.*

June 1. On Saturday last came to this town George Thomasini, chief of the Maronites, in Syria, with a petition, setting forth that his father, the king of the Maronites, was taken captive by the Turks, upon pretence of his not paying his tribute, amounting to 50,000 crowns, and that being unable to raise the said sum, was obliged to desire the assistance of all good christian people. He hath been well received by the courts of France, Flanders, Holland and England, and brought with him a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, which being shown to the Mayor of this borough, he deputed some proper persons to attend him to the chief gentlemen's houses in the town. He staid here till Tuesday morning, and then set forward for Chesterfield.

June 1. The Virgin's Inn, Derby, was robbed. The thief took away a drawer, and robbed a gentleman who lodged in the house of a gold watch, seven guineas, some silver, several shirts, &c. The thief was apprehended the same night at an alehouse on Tapton moor, and the next day lodged safely in the county jail.

August 17. John Wainwright and John Blasedale were tried at the county assizes for the murder of Samuel Dobbs, a frame-work-knitter of Alfreton, and acquitted. Ellen Beare, for a misdemeanour in endeavouring to persuade N. Wilson to poison his wife, and giving him poison for that purpose, was found guilty. She was also tried on another serious charge. She was sentenced to stand twice in the pillory and to suffer close imprisonment for three years. The thief who stole the drawer at the Virgin's Inn pleaded guilty of the charge of robbing Captain Woolley, and was sentenced to transportation. These were the only prisoners.

October 13. Mr. Joseph Frost set out from the Derby market-place and rode to Ashbourn market-place in 55 minutes and a

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half, having laid a wager that he could ride it in the space of one hour.

October 28. The famous Gillinoe, the Frenchman, flew down a rope from the top of All Saints' church steeple to St. Michael's church, in Derby, which was a distance of 150 yards upon the base. He performed the same (though in a very high wind) with great dexterity; after which he went up the rope again, acting the tailor, shoemaker, &c. and showing several diverting postures, and then returned with great swiftness, sounding a trumpet and firing a pistol, to the great surprise and no less satisfaction of the spectators who were very numerous. The following day, being Friday, about two in the afternoon, for the diversion and entertainment of the country, and others who had not witnessed this famous artist's performance, he designs to fly down twice and up once, and will divert the spectators with beating a drum as he goes up and flourishing of colours.

Mr. Hutton, who witnessed this exploit, gives the following account:

"There are characters who had rather amuse the world, at the hazard of their lives, for a slender and precarious pittance, than follow an honest calling for an easy subsistence. A small figure of a man, seemingly composed of spirit and gristle, appeared in October, to entertain the town by sliding down a rope. One end of this was to be fixed at the top of All Saints' steeple: and the other at the bottom of St. Michael's; an horizontal distance of 150 yards, which formed an inclined plane extremely steep. A breast-plate of wood, with a groove to fit the rope, and his own equilibrium, were to be his security, while sliding down upon his belly, with his arms and legs extended. He could not be more than six or seven seconds in this airy journey, in which he fired a pistol and blew a trumpet. The velocity with which he flew raised a fire by friction, and a bold stream of smoke followed him. He performed this wonderful exploit three successive days, in each of which he descended twice, and marched up once: the latter took him more than an hour, in which he exhibited many surprising achievements, as sitting unconcerned with his arms folded, lying across the rope upon his back, then his belly, his hams, blowing the trumpet, swinging round, hanging by the chin, the hand, the heels, the toe, &c. The rope being too long for art to tighten, he might be said to have danced upon the slack. Though he succeeded at Derby, yet, in exhibiting soon after at Shrewsbury, he fell, and lost his life.

"Feats of activity are sure to catch the younger part of the world. No amusement was seen but the rope: walls, posts, trees, and houses, were mounted for the pleasure of flying down: if a straggling scaffold pole could be found, it was reared for the convenience of flying: nay, even cats, dogs, and things inanimate, were applied, in a double sense, to the rope.

"This flying rage was not cured till August, 1734, when another diminutive figure appeared, much older than the first: his coat was in deshabille; no waistcoat; his shirt and his shoes the worse for wear; his hat, worth three-pence, exclusive of the band, which was packthread, bleached white by the weather; and a black string supplied the place of buttons to his waistband. He wisely considered, if his performances did not exceed the other's, he might as well stay at home, if he had one. His rope, therefore, from the same steeple extended to the bottom of St. Mary's-gate,

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more than twice the former length. He was to draw a wheel-barrow after him, in which was a boy of thirteen. After this surprising performance, an ass was to fly down, armed as before with a breast-plate, and at each foot a lump of lead about half a hundred. The man, the barrow, and its contents, arrived safe at the end of their journey; when the vast multitude turned their eyes towards the ass, which had been braying several days at the top of the steeple for food: but, like many a lofty courtier for a place, brayed in vain: the slackness of the rope, and the great weight of the animal and his apparatus, made it seem, at setting off, as if he were falling perpendicular. The appearance was tremendous! About twenty yards before he reached the gates of the county-hall the rope broke: from the velocity acquired by the descent he bore down all before him. A whole multitude was overwhelmed; nothing was heard but dreadful cries; nor seen, but confusion. Legs and arms went to destruction. In this dire calamity, the ass, which maimed others, was unhurt himself, having a pavement of soft bodies to roll over. No lives were lost. As the rope broke near the top, it brought down both chimneys and people at the other end of the street.—This dreadful catastrophe put a period to the art of flying. It prevented the operator from making the intended collection; and he sneaked out of Derby as poor as he sneaked in."

1733, April 5. On Sunday last a dragoon, quartered at Uttoxeter, who was married but the day before at Duffield, cut his throat on the road on his return to Uttoxeter, with his wife and another person. He was taken to a neighbouring house, where all means to save his life failed.

April 19. The dealers in tobacco caused all the bells, in each of the churches at Derby, to be rung on the arrival of the news of the duty on that article being taken off. In the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other tokens of joy.

July. At the assizes the following address of thanks, of the High Sheriff and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, to Sir Nathaniel Curzon, bart.; Geoffrey Clarke, esq.; the Right Hon. Lord James Cavendish, and the Hon. Charles Stanhope, representatives in parliament for the county and town of Derby, was most humbly presented.

"Gents. We the High Sheriff and Grand Jury for the County of Derby, beg leave to take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere and hearty thanks for your unweary'd and steady application in behalf of ourselves, and the rest of our fellow subjects, when our liberties and properties were of late so remarkably attacked.

"Gents. It shall ever be our study, upon all occasions, to acknowledge the obligation we lie under to you, and to assure you with what zeal and esteem we desire to be accounted,

"Honoured Gents.

"Your most obliged,

"Humble Servants, &c."

Signed by the High Sheriff and Gents. of the Grand Jury.

July 26. Derby races on Sinfen moor. The plates match, &c. are as follows: On Monday, August 13th, a match between Colonel Gerey's grey mare, Cassandra, and Mr. Philip Barnes's black mare, Moll Hackabout, for one hundred guineas aside, one heat, eight miles, to carry twelve stone. The same day, five pounds in money, for

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horses, &c. heats, four miles. Wednesday August 15th, on Foldbrook course, within a mile of Derby, a plate of £5. value for ponies, heats, two miles. Thursday, August 16th, on the said course, a purse of ten guineas, given by the Duke of Devonshire, for hunters, heats, four miles. A ball at the Assembly-room on Monday night, and another at the Virgin's Inn on Tuesday night.

1733. August 16. On Monday last the great match of one hundred guineas aside, between Colonel Gerey's mare and Mr. Barnes's mare, was run for on Sinfen moor, one heat, eight miles, which was won by the latter. There was very good sport, and the concourse of people was very great: there was abundance of coaches, several of them drawn by six horses, and 'twas tho't to be as large a meeting as was at the last Nottingham races.

September 20. On Monday last began the first of the two new cheese fairs, lately granted by His Majesty to the borough. At the said fair vast quantities of cheese was brought, which sold from 16s. to 20s. per hundred.

November 15. Mr. Henry Franceys, one of our Aldermen, gave an entertainment to several ladies and gentlemen at his own house, in honour of the marriage of the Prince of Orange and the Princess Royal; after supper was ended, the healths of the Princess Royal and the Prince of Orange were drank in Burgundy, then was brought in a salver of orange coloured cockades, which were distributed among the company: the healths of the royal family being cheerfully drank in the same liquor, the night was concluded with great joy.

November 29. The price of French brandy is risen to 10s. per gallon on occasion of the war.

December 13. On Tuesday last came to this town Mr. Herbert's company of Comedians: and to-morrow, in the evening, they design to entertain the gentry, at Mr. Tyrrel's dancing room, with that celebrated tragedy called Tamerlane the Great, with the Fall of Bajazet.

1734, March 21. At the assizes, William Pearson, for the murder of Mary Hallam, at Holmsfield, and Sarah Hawksworth, for the murder of her bastard child, were acquitted. Thomas Bennett, for the murder of his wife, was not tried. At the Summer assize, the latter was tried and acquit.

May 2. A contested election for the borough of Derby.

May 23. The contest for the county of Derby ended on Monday the 19th.

October 31. On Monday, about three in the morning, an earthquake was felt by a great many of the inhabitants of this place and at several neighbouring places.

1735, March 27. Notice is hereby given, that the Nottingham and Derby stage coaches sets out from the White Lion Inn, in Nottingham, every Monday, and every Thursday, from the George Inn, in Derby; and from the Bell Inn, in Holborn, London, on the same days. Performed in three days (if God permit) by Thomas Smith and John Needham.

Note, The stage from Derby begins on Thursday, the 3rd of April.

April 17. Richard Brown, clerk of All Saints', Derby, "performs" monuments, gravestones, and chimney-pieces, on reasonable terms.

May 8. A few days ago a poor man working in a lead mine near Wirksworth, found above one hundred pieces of Roman silver coin, being the Roman denarii.

June 5. On Sunday morning last, the wife of

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one Hood, upon Cockpit-hill, in this town, was safely delivered of three fine boys, who were the same morning baptized by the names of Thomas, William and John, and all likely to live.

1735, August 7. On Thursday evening, six women ran, not incommoded with clothes or modesty, three times round the upper quarter of Moor fields, for a Holland smock and half a guinea, and gave abundance of sport to a numerous company of spectators.

August 16. John Smith, of Norbury, was executed for burglary and felony, for breaking into the house of Mr. Bowyer, of Roston, and stealing from thence a silver cup.

December 11. This day, Ellen Beare, alias Merriman, who was lately released out of this jail, from her close confinement of three years, was again committed to her old quarters on suspicion of having received stolen goods.

All Saints' steeple on fire.

1736, March 18. Upon receiving the news, on Monday last, that the dissenters had miscarried in their endeavours to get the Corporation and Test Acts repealed, orders were given for ringing all the bells in each of the parish churches, which was continued most of the afternoon. At night, bonfires were made in several streets of the town; some few houses were illuminated, and the night concluded with huzzas and drinking healths round the bonfires.

April 1. Twenty-one prisoners were tried at the Lent assizes, which ended this day, but none of them were capitally convicted. George Lomas, for forging the hands of Thomas Cheetham and Richard Bagshaw, esqrs. to a certificate, to stand in the pillory at Tideswell one hour, and to be imprisoned six months. Charles Horne (quere, was he the brother of William Andrew Horne) for the murder of a bastard child, was acquitted.

April 22. In consequence of the prohibition of cotton goods, several persons were informed of, and convicted to pay penalties.

June 24. Last Saturday night a duel was fought at the Shakspeare Tavern, between Lord Southwell and the Hon. John Stanhope, M. P. for the borough of Derby.

August 19. On Tuesday evening the assizes ended here, which proved a maiden one, none being capitally convicted. The noted Mrs. Beare was tried for a misdemeanor, and was ordered to be imprisoned one year and find securities for three more.

December 16. The town was terribly alarmed by a sudden fire on the premises of one Mr. Bancroft, a baker, in the Corn-market. There was great confusion from the great danger of the place, which consisted of old thatched buildings filled with goss kids, &c. The fire was soon extinguished.

1737, August 4. John Richardson, at the wine vaults, in Derby, advertizes Portugal and Spanish wines at the following rate: Red Port 6*d.* Mountain, Lisbon, Sherry, and White Port, 5*s.* 6*d.* Canary and Tent 7*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

September 8. At the Derby races on Sinfen moor, seven horses started for a purse of twenty-five guineas on the first day, and three galloways for a purse of fifteen guineas on the second day. There was a great meeting of gentry and very good sport both days.

The following account is taken from Hutton:

"It is curious to observe Nature step out of her common road, and enter the wonderful. To march in her usual track excites no admiration; but when, wanton in her play, she forms an O'Brien of eight feet; a Borolaski of three; an admirable Crichton

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with every accomplishment; or a John Crosland with none; it raises astonishment.

"We learnt from private accounts, well attested, that Thomas Topham, a man who kept a public house at Islington, performed surprising feats of strength; as breaking a broomstick, of the first magnitude, by striking it against his bare arm; lifting two hogsheads of water; heaving his horse over the turnpike gate; carrying the beam of a house, as a soldier his firelock, &c. But, however belief might stagger, she soon recovered herself when this second Sampson appeared at Derby, as a performer in public, at a shilling each. Upon application to Alderman Cooper, for leave to exhibit, the magistrate was surprised at the feats he proposed; and, as his appearance was like that of other men, he requested him to strip, that he might examine whether he was made like them; but he was found to be extremely muscular. What were hollows under the arms and hams of others, were filled up with ligaments in him. He appeared near five feet ten, turned of thirty, well made, but nothing singular; he walked with a small limp. He had formerly laid a wager, the usual decider of disputes, that three horses could not draw him from a post, which he should clasp with his feet: but the driver giving them a sudden lash, turned them aside, and the unexpected jerk broke his thigh. The performances of this wonderful man, in whom were united the strength of twelve, were, rolling up a pewter dish of seven pounds, as a man rolls up a sheet of paper—holding a pewter quart at arms length and squeezing the sides together like an egg shell—lifting 200 wt. with his little finger, and moving it gently over his head. The bodies he touched seemed to have lost their powers of gravitation. He also broke a rope, fastened to the floor, that would sustain 20 cwt.—lifted an oak table six feet long with his teeth, though half a cwt. was hung to the extremity: a piece of leather was fixed to one end for his teeth to hold, two of the feet stood upon his knees, and he raised the end with the weight higher than that in his mouth. He took Mr. Chambers, vicar of All Saints', who weighed 27 stone, and raised him with one hand, his head being laid on one chair and his feet on another, four people, 14 stone each, sat upon his body, which he heaved at pleasure—he struck a round bar of iron, one inch diameter, against his naked arm, and at one stroke bent it like a bow. Weakness and feeling seemed fled together. Being a Master of music, he entertained the company with Mad Tom. He sung a solo to the organ in St. Werburgh's church, then the only one in Derby: but though he might perform with judgment, yet the voice, more terrible than sweet, scarcely seemed human. Though of a pacific temper, and with the appearance of a gentleman, yet he was liable to the insults of the rude. The hostler at the Virgin's Inn, where he resided, having given him disgust, he took one of the kitchen spits from the mantle-piece, and bent it round his neck like a handkerchief; but as he did not choose to tuck the ends in the hostler's bosom, the cumbrous ornament excited the laugh of the company, till he condescended to untie his iron cravat."

1738, March 30. This day, about one o'clock, Richard Woodward was executed here for being concerned with James Gidders (who was executed at Nottingham on Friday last) for robbing on the highway. He dressed himself in his shroud and walked to the place of execution.

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1738, June 22. It appears that a new paper, called The Derby Journal, published on Wednesday, was started in opposition to the Mercury.

July 5. On Sunday last, the famous quaker, Mrs. Drummond, was carried from the King's Head, in this town, in a chariot to the county hall, where she preached to abundance of people, both morning and evening.

July 15. On Monday morning last, between three and four o'clock, a shock of an earthquake was felt by a great many of the inhabitants of this town, and according to reports, was also felt for several miles round at the same time, and that an old barn was thrown down by it at Caldwell, belonging to Samuel Sanders, esq. of that place.

1739, March 22. This evening the assizes ended, before Lord Chief Baron Page, when Mr. James Loton, of Edensor, in the county of Derby, a man of a good appearance and considerable substance, was try'd and found guilty of the murder of a male bastard child, by drowning it, and received sentence of death, and to be hanged in chains. It appears from the subsequent papers, that great interest was made on his behalf to save his life. He was respited no less than six times, and finally, in the month of August, received a free pardon, when he immediately went home to his family.

1740, January 24. Mr. Fletcher and other owners of the collieries at Heanor, Smalley and Denby, having been accused of monopolizing the sale of coals, stoutly deny the imputation, and offer to supply any persons with coals at 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton, for forty years to come, and to give security for the performance of the same.

March 27. The bill to restrain and prevent the excessive increase of horse races in the kingdom, passed both houses of parliament. Before this, races were annually held at Alfreton, Bakewell, Wirksworth and Tideswell, most of them continued three days.

April 9. William Dolphin was executed at Derby for robbing Mr. Lord on the highway, near Chesterfield. He was a single man, 33 years of age, well proportioned, and of a strong and healthful constitution. He walked to the gallows betwixt two clergymen, reading all the way. He declared him-self innocent to the last.

July 10, Derby. On Monday last, in the afternoon, two wagons, containing twenty-four sacks of fine flour, belonging to Mr. William Evans and Mr. Isaac Turner, which were loaded here, set forward in order to proceed to Leek, in Staffordshire. The populace being informed what was done, immediately pursued and overtook the said wagons about two miles from hence, where they stopped the horses; the noise of this affair spreading soon raised the people of the neighbouring towns, who came in upon them apace, as well as from Derby, so that in a very short time an infinite number of people were got together, who soon began to plunder and cut open the bags of flour, the women filling their aprons, bags or other things they brought to carry it away; and by the great hurry and confusion, sad havoc and waste was made of it: however, through the great care and indefatigable pains of Thomas Gisborne, esq. he prevailed with them to let it be brought into the market-place, which was accordingly done in great triumph, two women leading the fore horses, where it was no sooner arrived, but they again fell to ransacking and carrying it away as before.

August 7. At the Derby assizes George Ashmore received sentence of death for coining,

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Elizabeth Bear and Elizabeth Bell, were sentenced to seven years transportation for being concerned in the late riots; Samuel Gilbert was convicted of stealing a mare, and James Hill, for being concerned with Dolphin (lately executed) in robbing Mr. Lord: the two last were condemned, but reprieved. A very remarkable case happened here during the sitting of the court: one William Jones having, at Nottingham assizes, stolen a livery coat belonging to one of the Judge's servants, had the assurance to appear with it on his back in a public manner at Derby assizes, and being discovered, was seized and committed, of which notice being given to Judge Probyn, he was brought before him, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be transported.

1740, August 28. George Ashmore was executed, and the following day he was decently interred at Sutton on the Hill. His body was stolen from the grave by some body snatchers.

August 31. On Saturday last, the three men and three women sentenced for transportation at the last assizes, were carried on horseback to Liverpool in order to be shipped off to some of his majesty's plantations abroad.

December 11. Great flood in Derby. On Tuesday last we had the greatest inundation of water here that ever was known, occasioned by the falling of a great quantity of snow and rain, which began on Sunday in the afternoon and continued (almost without intermission) till Tuesday morning, at which time several streets, and all the rooms upon the ground floors were laid a great depth under water. Great damage has been done not only to the houses, furniture, &c. but several walls have been thrown down, bridges and great quantities of wood carried away, and numbers of cattle swept from the pastures, have perished. The parish church of St. Werburgh's received considerable damage, it having made so great a breach in the pavement throughout the church, that it must be new payed. At Alvaston a man attempting to save his cattle, perished.

1741, March 26. Between four and five o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Virgin's Inn here, which being perceived by some persons in the street, they immediately alarmed the whole neighbourhood by the outcry of fire, which was repeated in a dismal manner from the windows of the said Inn, by the servants, &c. who found a waiscotted room all in flames. A gentleman who lay over the said room calling out for help, was taken out of the chamber window by the assistance of a ladder, and his life saved thereby. The engines being sent for and assistance coming from all parts of the town, it was happily extinguished about seven o'clock. It has done considerable damage to some of the rooms and furniture of the said Inn; and as at first it seemed to spread, having made its way into Mr. Meynell's, the adjoining house, his goods were all brought into the market-place, as was the goods of the present mayor, whose house was next, and several other neighbours were carrying away their effects to prevent their being destroyed.

August 1. Robert Bowler was executed, pursuant to his sentence at the last assizes, for shooting and dangerously wounding Edward Rivington, a butcher, as he was going from Belper to Pentrich.

November 25. Lord Massareen was married at St. Peter's church, Derby, to Miss Eyre, which was a general fast day. This caused the following epigram to be published in the Mercury of the 27th of November.

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Tom. What news, friend Will, I've read the Post,
Didst hear of nought beside?
Will. This morn has made our darling toast,
A Lady and a Bride.
Tom. How! sure they are not wed to-day,
That's not like keeping fast;
Will. I think they fast enough to stay
Till night, now Grace is past.

1742, March 11. Derby election for a member in lieu of Lord James Cavendish. The candidates were Lord Viscount Duncannon, son-in-law of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and German Pole, esq. The poll continued open on Saturday and Monday. This contest was carried on in a peaceable manner though it was the strongest that had taken place for many years.

Mr. Pole complained of undue influence having been used, and attempted to set aside the election, and on April 3, the mayor, several of the aldermen, &c. (a great many burgesses having gone the week before) set out from the George for London, to attend the House of Commons on Friday next, the time appointed for hearing Mr. Pole's petition, complaining of an undue election for this borough; but they were prevented pursuing their journey further than Market Harborough, by the reception of a special messenger, the same night, from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, acquainting them that Mr. Pole had withdrawn his petition, upon which they set out the next morning on their return to Derby, where they were received with great joy by all the real friends of His Grace, and his son-in-law, the Lord Duncannon. The same evening all the bells were rung, bonfires made, and other tokens of joy shown.

June 6. German Pole, esq. gave a great entertainment upon a pleasant spot of ground near his seat at Radbourn, to the burgesses and others, who were his friends at the late election for this borough, where was great plenty of provisions and liquor: nearly five hundred persons sat down to dinner. The squire attended by several gentlemen, dined also in public with them.

June 24. The first advertisement of a sale by auction in the Derby Mercury, is a freehold estate, consisting of nine houses, &c. to be held at the Virgin's Inn.

August 19. At Derby assizes the following curious cause was tried. A tanner's dog invited another dog of his intimate acquaintance to an entertainment, but the latter dog not being satisfied with his feast, as he came away feloniously stole away the strunt of a tail, and the tanner's dog soon after hearing of the felony, quarrelled with his acquaintance, upon which he lost his life; whereupon the tanner, in vindication of his deceased dog, and in regard to the ability of the deceased to his companion, brought his action, and, after a long debate, the jury brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, and allowed him two-pence for the strunt. But the most material evidence was, that he saw the defendant's dog lick his lips as he came from the table, and run away with the strunt. The law seems to have been at a low ebb, when a strunt is made the subject of litigation.

1745, March 29. On Tuesday last Mr. William Tatam, a cutler and razor maker, Sadler-gate, Derby, being at work at his grindstone, which was turning with great rapidity, when on a sudden it broke in pieces and fractured his skull in so terrible a manner that he died in about two hours after.

July 5. This morning John Graham and Ignatius Fisher, the two noted highwaymen lately taken at Chesterfield, were taken to Nottingham from our county jail, in a cart well guarded, to be tried. They were tried for robbing Mr. Smith, a butcher, on the forest, as he was returning from Mansfield market. They were found guilty, and hanged at Nottingham.

1745, December 4, five o'clock. The young Pretender entered Derby, attended by a great body of men.

December 5. The young Pretender retreated from Derby.

1747, January 8. Last Friday morning, about ten o'clock, died at his house in the Corn-market, after a few days illness, aged 72, the Worshipful Henry Franceys, esq. mayor of this borough. He was an eminent and noted apothecary, greatly esteemed by many of the nobility and gentry of this kingdom, who often visited him; and particularly remarkable for the grand entertainments he made on all occasions. He was of a generous public spirit, on which account his death is much lamented.

February 26. Last Saturday night some rogues broke off and carried away several brass knockers from off the doors of some gentlemen's houses in the Wardwick and Friar-gate; and last night the same was repeated at a gentleman's door in the Irongate, and some other small robberies were committed about the same time.

February 27. An advertisement, signed Humphrey Booth, esq. mayor, states, that the magistrates have had notice that the football playing on the 3rd of March has lately been notified and proclaimed in towns and counties adjacent. They therefore direct and order "that no riotous or tumultuous meeting of persons (and more especially of foreigners, at the unhappy time of contagion amongst horned cattle) do appear at the time, and for the purpose aforesaid, in the said borough, on pain of being prosecuted for the same, as well as for the consequences of breaking windows, &c."

July 2. On Saturday last came on the election for the borough.

September 10. On Wednesday, the 2nd instant, one Cooper, of Thurlston, who was married at Derby but the day before, murdered his wife the first night he lay with her, by first strangling her with a garter, and then cutting her throat with a penknife, for which he was last Thursday committed to the county jail.

October 23. According to the account delivered to his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, at their Special Sessions, held at the King's Head, on Friday last, the distempered horned cattle on the south side of the Trent, in part of the hundred of Repton and Gresley, stood thus, infected 659, killed 128, died 290, recovered 241: this disease was called the murrain. This disorder prevailed in other parts of the kingdom.

1748, August 6. Derby races on Sinfen moor, for three subscription purses of £50. each: at which there was a great meeting of gentlemen and others each day, and the diversion gave great satisfaction to the spectators, being conducted with great regularity and order. It appears to have been customary at this time for the horses to run three heats; notwithstanding the two first were won by one horse. This was the case on each of the three days at these races.

Concert in the Assembly-roop, by Mr. Charles and his Son, from London. They will be assisted by several gentlemen. Several concertos and solos will be performed on the French horns, and other instruments never heard before.

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1748, December 23. Election of a member for the borough began on last Monday and ended on Tuesday night, when Thomas Rivitt, esq. was chosen. The whole was carried on with great order and tranquility, notwithstanding the great concourse of people.

1749, March 17. At the Derby assizes, four men and a woman were sentenced to be transported for seven years. After sentence were passed on the above five, several of them behaved in a most audacious and insolent manner, cursing and damning the whole court, whereupon Judge Birch ordered the sheriff's men to attend them to the jail.

April 28. Rejoicing for the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

July 31. Widow Raynor's Company of rope dancers intends to exhibit several new performances, by the celebrated Miss Raynor and others, next week, at a large booth in the White Hart, in Iron-gate.

1750, August 2nd. On Tuesday last, about six in the evening, we had one of the most terrible tempests of lightning, thunder and rain, that was ever known; the lightning, or (some say) a fire ball made its way down a chimney into the house of James Charlesworth, a gardener, on the back-side of Walker lane, and split a deal box all to shivers: it also split a flint stone that was in the said box; after which it ran along the house floor, and extinguished itself imperceptibly; though there were six or seven persons in the room at the same time, who received no damage thereby. At another house in the same yard, it tore a large piece of wood from a beam, fixed at a gable end of the said house, split the window shutters, and broke the windows there.

November 30. There appears to be a bad disease amongst the horses in Derby and neighbourhood at this time, which was not very fatal.

1752, February 21. On the night of the 13th, betwixt six and seven o'clock, four prisoners broke out of the County jail, at Derby, by making a breach through the bottom part of the wall of the said jail, and then breaking the ground, came through upon the bridge. The next morning Anthony Frost, a felon, was found in the prison, having voluntarily returned again to his old quarters the same night, in as private a manner as he escaped, by getting into the jail again through the same hole he went out at. It does not appear that the other three were again apprehended.

March 19. Last Friday, about noon, a violent storm of wind and rain happened here, which we hear was attended with much thunder and lightning in the neighbourhood; whereby the stable of Mr. William Holden, of Nether Thurvaston, about five miles from hence, was set on fire, which in a short time consumed it and burnt a great part of his house, and household goods, besides destroying a quantity of corn, cheese, &c.

April 8. Last Saturday morning died Miss Catherine Bayley, daughter to the late Thomas Bayley, esq. who was Member of Parliament for this town, and niece to the present Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart. It is impossible to do this lady's character justice: she had a form given her above most mortals; but she never let vanity be the result of it: her chief care was to let it express the noble mind that inhabited this beauteous structure. She had the cardinal virtues united in her: which, with her wisdom and piety, enabled her to bear her Creator's pleasure, in this abode of trials, till she was permitted to receive the reward of the righteous. It may truly be said, though

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she was very young, she was worthy to be imitated by persons of all ages. All the consolation her acquaintance have, is to reflect on her happiness, and to practice her virtues, which will be their gain.

1752, September 23. Mr. Furmston, the modern living Colossus, or the wonderful giant, exhibited himself at the Blackmoor's Head, in Derby.

1753, February 23. Last Tuesday, in St. Alkmund's church-yard, died Mrs. Warren, aged 104. She was a maiden gentlewoman, and a relation to Boriase Warren, esq. of Stapleford, in the county of Nottingham. It is remarkable that she retained her senses to the last, particularly her sight and hearing, in a very remarkable manner.

April 6. Theatrical critique on the Derby Comedians, to the Printer of the Derby paper. "I have been the two last nights to see that celebrated tragedy of the immortal Shakspeare performed by your Derby company of comedians, and to my great surprise, saw it surprisingly done, beyond my expectations, especially in so small a theatre (the old Assembly-room) and out of London. Romeo's youth, figure and design in acting and address, showed his genius and his education. Juliet in performance bespoke her more than a vulgar term'd strolling actress. Mercutio, a wild gallant, was my pleasure in his performance; and Fryar Lawrence's years, gravity and honest character in the play bespeak an instruction to youth, and impression on the audience. In fine, the whole play was acted well, clothed decently, and well conducted. I am, &c."

April 6. On the report of a tax being paid on dogs, the following curious advertisement appeared in the Derby paper: Whereas, by a late Report there has been an Act that dogs were to be taxed. This is to give notice, that those persons who will hang their dogs, and bring the skins to Mr. Jonathan Kendal's, near South Wingfield, on Monday the 16th of April; to Richard Redfern's, at Haynor, the 17th; and to the King's Head, at Derby, the 20th, shall receive for every skin not less than 2s. 6d. and every mastiff or large mongrel 5s. to be clean taken off, and without slits, ready money.

May 4. Dramatic performance last Monday evening, at the Free Grammar School, Derby, for the benefit of the Orphans of the late Usher; when the tragedy of Cato was performed by the young Gentlemen of the said School, and the following prologue, written for the occasion, by a young gentleman of sixteen years of age, a pupil of the said school, was spoken by Master George Paschall.

No Garrick here majestic treads the stage,
No Quin your whole attention to engage;
No practis'd actor here the scene employs,
But a raw parcel of unskilful boys.
Shall we, disfigur'd in a school-boy, see
Cato's great soul in base epitome?

Can critics bear such slavery as this?
Would not e'en Cato join the critic's hiss?
What shall we say then? what excuses make?
Our credit and success lie both at stake.

As when some peasant, who to treat his lord,
Brings out his little stock, and deeks his board
With what his ill-stor'd cupboard will afford,
With awkward bows, and ill-plac'd rustic airs,
To make excuses for his feast prepares:

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So we with tremor mix'd with vast delight,
View the bright audience which appears to-night.
And, conscious of its meanness, hardly dare
To bid you welcome to our homely fare.

But would the ladies in our cause appear,
One look would silence every critic here.
If you but smile, 'twill cheer our tim'rous hearts,
And give us courage to perform our parts.
To you, ye fair ones, then, we make address,
And beg protection for this night's success;
Look gently on our faults, and where we fail,
Let pity to our tender youth prevail.
Our cause is in your hands: and Cato, who
Disdain'd great Cæsar's yoke, submits to you.

1754, March 29. Last Saturday, at Derby, betwixt twelve and one o'clock, Mary Dilkes was (pursuant to her sentence at the late assizes, for the murder of her bastard child) carried in a cart from the jailer's house to the usual place of execution, where she was executed amidst a vast number of spectators, after which her body was taken down, and being put again in the cart, was brought to the county hall for dissection. A new gallows was erected on this occasion. This was the only female executed in Derby from that time to the year 1819, a period of sixty-five years.

1755. Proposals for building a new County Jail on Nuns' green.

August. Apprehended riot. An advertisement, signed by William Evans, mayor, John Gisborne, Robert Bakewell, and Joshua Smith, stating that an incendiary letter was that morning found dropped in the market-place of Derby, directed to the burgesses thereof, tending to incite persons to rise in a tumultuous and riotous manner. They offer a reward of two guineas for the discovery of the writer; and further add, That if any burgess or other persons shall go in, or any ways assist any rioters, in case they come to this place, such burgesses shall be immediately disfranchised, and such other persons shall be prosecuted and punished with the utmost rigour of the law; all proper care being taken to keep the markets for corn and all other provisions as low and reasonable as the present times will allow of. About this time riots had taken place at Atherstone, Birmingham, Tamworth and Nottingham: the principal attack was made on corn mills.

1763. It may not hereafter be an unacceptable anecdote to recite the following particulars relative to the war which broke out in the year 1756, between the English and French nations; which, at the beginning, was badly conducted; till that truly great statesman, William Pitt, esq. took upon him the management of affairs, when this nation seemed to be on the brink of ruin. From the moment of his administration every department became spirited; and success attended our arms, in every quarter of the globe, by sea and land. During which the English took and destroyed almost the whole of their fleets, landed often on their coasts; and for many years, never had less than twenty-five or thirty thousand of their seamen prisoners, who were allowed by the King of Great Britain sixpence each man per day. During this glorious war, the commerce of the nation was never known to be greater, while the finances of the Grand Monarque was much reduced, and

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the poverty of his subjects so great, as wholly to incapacitate them from affording these people any manner of relief. These men were dispersed into many parts of the nation. Three hundred being sent on parole to this town about July, 1759, where they continued till the end of the war, in 1763. Their behaviour at first was imprudent and insolent; at all times vain and effeminate; and their whole deportment light and unmanly—and we may venture to say, from our observation and knowledge of them, that in any future war, this nation has nothing to fear from them as an enemy. During their abode here, the road from this place to Nottingham was by Act of Parliament repaired; the part from St. Mary's bridge (which by reason of the floods was impassable) being greatly raised;—numbers of these people were daily employed, who worked in their bag-wigs, pig-tails, ruffles, &c. &c. a matter which afforded us much merriment. But to their honour let it be remembered, that scarce one act of fraud or theft was committed by any of them, during their stay among us.

June 20th, 1763.

The above was inserted by us, and we believe the contents to be true,

Samuel Fox, } Church Wardens.
Geo. Richardson, }

S. Bennet, jun.
Wm. Chase, jun.
John Whitehurst,
Wm. Partridge,
Ioo: Homfray,
John Cantrell,
Richard Ironmonger,
Sam: Wilde.

1768, September. Christian VII. king of Denmark, accompanied by his Grand Chamberlain, Count Bernsdorff, passed through Derby and slept at the George Inn.

An Act was passed "for selling part of a green called Nuns' Green, in the borough of Derby, and for applying the money arising from the sale thereof in the improvement of the remaining part of the said green."

1770, April 18. Great rejoicings on the enlargement of Mr. Wilkes from prison.

August. An alarming fire broke out on the premises of Mr. George Richardson, in the Irongate. The soap house and other out houses burnt down.

At the summer assizes there was only one female to take her trial.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived in Derby, being the first time after his coming of age. He was accompanied by his uncles, the Lords George, Frederic and John Cavendish, his brother, Lord Richard, the Polish ambassador, &c.; and gave grand entertainments at the George, King's Head, and Greyhound, to the nobility, gentlemen and tradesmen of the town and neighbourhood. At night he gave a ball to the ladies and gentlemen in the new Assembly-room: the company at which was numerous and brilliant. His Grace opened the ball with the Hon. Miss Vernon, daughter of Lord Vernon, of Sudbury.

At the races, on Sinfen moor, there was the greatest number of nobility and gentry of the first rank ever known. The Duke of Devonshire, with his two brothers and three uncles were amongst the number.

At the mayor's feast, at Michaelmas (Mr. Flint, mayor) amongst other rarities, a fine turtle, weighing 110 lbs. was served up.

Cheese 28s. to 31s. per cwt.

November. Three several floods on the river Derwent within a few days, which are more than the oldest man living can remember to

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have happened in so short a space. The highest flood on the river Trent, owing to the late heavy rains, known since 1756.

1770, November 25. There was another large flood, occasioned by a great fall of snow in the Peak.

December. A fire on Mr. Moore's premises near St. Werburgh's church.

1771, October. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt and the Chevalier d'Eon visited Derby.

1772, February 1. A great snow, several persons lost.

May. Seven convicts (five males and two females) were sent in a wagon to London, to be shipped for some of His Majesty's plantations in America.

July. A foot race was run on Sinfen moor between the noted Granny, of Belper, and George Harrison, from Staffordshire, for ten guineas. The distance was ten miles, which they ran in an hour: Granny won.

Two men were whipped round the market-place, Derby, for poaching at Carsington.

December 5. Thomas Bott, a farmer, sold his wife to a man who lived on Dungley common, for eighteen pence, and in order that the bargain might stand firm, they had writings drawn, and he delivered her up in Derby market-place, with a halter round her waist, in the presence of several persons who attended as witnesses.

1773. The assizes proved a maiden one.

Cheese this year 26s. 28s. to 30s. per cwt.

1776. Matthew Cocklane hanged and gibbeted for the murder of Mrs. Mary Vicars.

1792. An Act was passed "for paving, cleansing, lighting, and otherwise improving the streets, lanes, and other public passages and places, within the borough of Derby; and for selling a certain piece of waste ground, situate within the said borough, called Nuns' Green, towards defraying the expense of the said improvements."

1800, September 5. Thomas Knowles hanged for forgery at Derby: buried in Brimington church-yard.

1801, August 14. At the assizes, which commenced July 25th, there was the greatest number of prisoners for trial here that ever was known: among whom Lacy Powell, aged 26, and John Drummond, aged 25, two Irishmen, for highway robbery; James Gratian, of Heage, aged 28, for house breaking; John Evans, of Duffield, aged 22, for sheep stealing, and John Dent, of Cole Orton, aged 47, for sheep stealing, received sentence of death, and suffered the penalty of the law on the gallows, at Derby.

1812, April 10. James Tomlinson, aged 27, and Percival Cook, aged 26, for robbing Mr. Hunt's house, at Oakbrook, were executed on the new drop in front of the county jail.

1815. Great rejoicings and illuminations in celebration of the peace after the battle of Waterloo.

1817, August 15. John Brown, of Nottingham, aged 38, Thomas Jackson, of Woolley Moor, aged 20, George Booth, of Chesterfield, aged 21, and John King, of Matlock, aged 24, for setting fire to the hay and corn stacks of Winfield Halton, esq. of South Winfield,

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on the 9th or 10th of February, 1817, were executed on the new drop in front of the county jail.

November 7. Jeremiah Brandreth, alias John Coke, alias the Nottingham Captain, a native of Exeter, framework-knitter, aged 27, William Turner, aged 46, and Isaac Ludlam, aged 52, both natives of South Winfield, stonemasons, were found guilty of high treason, at the Special Assizes, held at Derby on the 16th of October and following days, and were executed according to their sentence (except dividing their bodies into four quarters) on the new drop in front of the county prison. Several other prisoners for the same offence pleaded guilty.

1819, March 22. Hannah Bocking, aged 16, from Luton, pursuant to her sentence, suffered on the new drop, for poisoning Jane Grant, a young woman of the same village. She gave the poison in a sweet cake to her unsuspecting companion as they were going together to fetch some cows out of a field, near to which stood the gibbet post of Anthony Lingard, who was executed in Derby for murder.

April 2. Thomas Hopkinson, aged 20, a native of Ashover, was executed on the new drop in front of the county jail, for highway robbery. He was one who set fire to Colonel Halton's stacks, and was admitted king's evidence against his companions.

1825, April 8. George Batty, aged 40, a married man, from Norton Woodseats, was executed on the new drop in front of the county jail, for ravishing Miss Martha Hawkesley, aged 16, in the parish of Beauchief.

1832, August 7. Splendid procession and vast rejoicings in celebration of the passing of the Reform Bill.

December 12. Contested Borough election, the candidates were, Edward Strutt, esq. the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, and Sir Charles Colvile. At the close of the poll the votes were, for

Mr. Strutt	911
Colonel Cavendish	744
Sir C. Colvile	445

December 18. Contested election for the Southern Division of the County: the candidates were, the Hon. George John Vernon, Lord Waterpark, and Sir Roger Greisley, at the end of the first day Sir Roger retired, when the votes were, for

The Hon. G. J. Vernon	3056
Lord Waterpark	2839
Sir Roger Gresley	1952

For the Northern Division of the County, the candidates were, Lord Cavendish, Thomas Gisborne, esq. and Sir George Sitwell. On the 24th of December, the high sheriff declared the final state of the poll to be, for

Lord Cavendish	3377
T. Gisborne, esq.	2384
Sir G. Sitwell	1193

1833, April. John Leedham, an ignorant young man, convicted at the assizes for bestiality, suffered on the new drop at the county jail: he was the first criminal executed at the new county prison.

END OF PART I.—VOLUME II.

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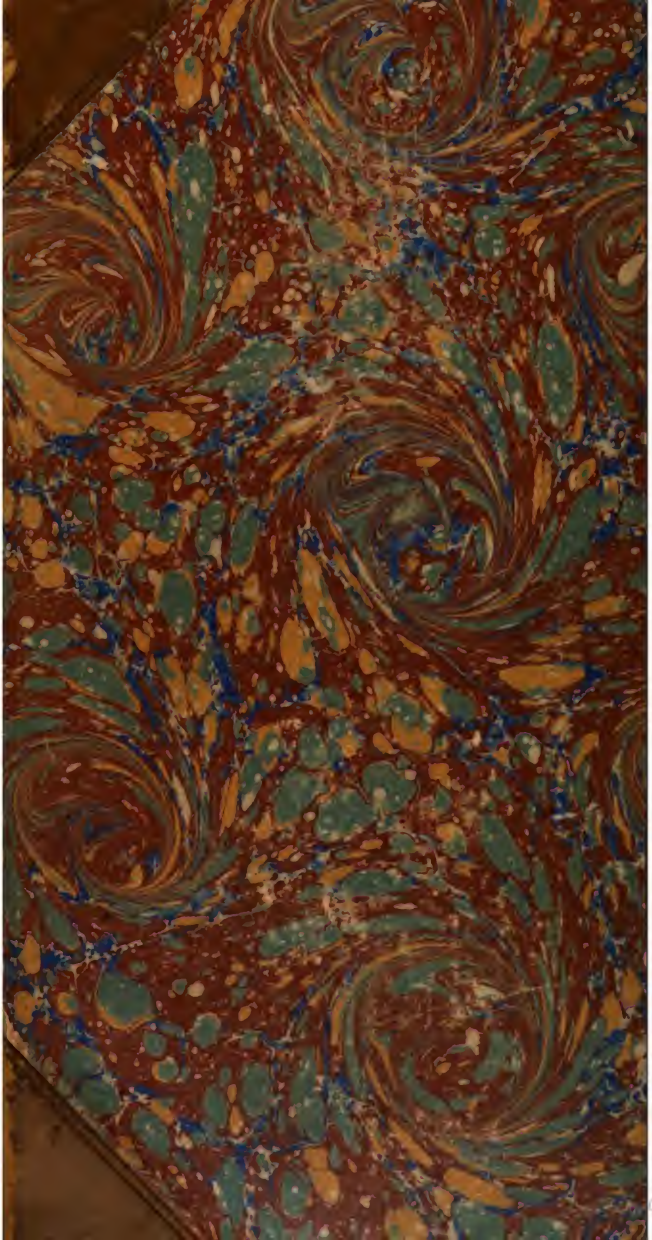
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